

**SEMANTIC TECHNIQUES USED BY PSYCHOPATHS DURING  
INTERVIEWS IN THE FEAR FILES CHANNEL**

**THESIS**

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**FACULTY OF HUMANITY**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG**

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**2022**

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I stated that the thesis entitled **"Semantic Techniques Used by Psychopaths during Interviews in the Fear Files Channel"** is my original work, I do not include any material previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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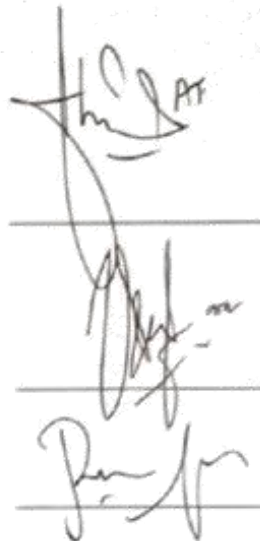
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## MOTTO

وَسَخَّرَ لَكُمُ اللَّيْلَ وَالنَّهَارَ وَالشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ وَالنُّجُومَ مُسَخَّرَاتٍ بِأَمْرِهِ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّقَوْمٍ يَعْقِلُونَ

And He bowed night and day, sun and moon to you. And the stars are subdued (to you) by His command. Surely in this there really are signs (the power of God) for those who understand (him)

[An-Nahl:12]

## **DEDICATION**

My beloved mother and father who have given me love, prayers and supported me  
until the end.

My brother and sisters who have encouraged me to go this far.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah SWT, who has given me mercy and blessing during my thesis journey. Shalawat and salam belong to our beloved Phophet, Muhammad SAW, who has led us from jahiliyah era to the right path. I would like to thank several people for finishing this thesis entitled “Semantic Techniques of Psychopaths Interview in the Fear Files Channel”

First, I would like to thank my dearest parents, Abdul Kafi and Choridah Pasriningrum, who have guided and support me in any ways to finish this thesis in my last year as a college student in this department. Then, my sincere gratitude to the Head of the department of English Literature, Ribut Wahyudi, Ph.D and the Secretary of English Literature Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A who permitted me accomplishing this thesis without any issue and constraints. My sincerest gratitude regards to my advisor, Dr, Rohmani Nur Indah, M Pd., who always guided and assured me in accomplishing this thesis. I extend my gratitude to all people who involved in encouraging me to finish this thesis. Although I realized there are still so many areas lacking, hopefully this research is still useful for the reader and linguistic-majored students in conducting further research.

Malang, 10<sup>th</sup> April 2022

Nuriyati Nahdhiyah



## ABSTRACT

Nahdiyah, N. 2022. Semantic Techniques Used by Psychopaths during Interviews in The Fear Files 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, Psychopaths, Interviews, Verbal speech characteristics.

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The thoughts and the way psychopaths deliver their speech are definitely not the same with normal person. There are specific techniques they used in their verbal speech. Therefore, this study analyzes the verbal speech of psychopaths and how they express their characteristics, answered and told regarding the incident. The method of the study can be categorized as descriptive qualitative research. The data were in the form of utterances and phrases by the seven psychopaths and serial killers in The Fear Files channel with the titles “4 Extremely disturbing interviews with the psychopaths” and “3 Extremely disturbing interviews with the serial killer”. There were thirteen data in the form of utterances that contained with semantic techniques used by the psychopaths and serial killers in the interviews. The researcher computes the data by observing, transcribing, describing and analyzing the verbal speech and how they express themselves in The Fear Files Channel. The data were classified using Timor and Weiss (2008) in analyzing the speech of the psychopaths. The results show that all of the subjects in the interviews used semantic techniques with the categories; vocabulary, figurative language, positive and negative connotation, anaphora and repetition. The most category used by the subjects is repetition followed by anaphora and vocabulary. The least used are positive and negative connotation and figurative language. Each of the subjects represents the characteristics regarding the incident and how they express themselves during the interview. The characteristics are; the expression of irresponsibility, compulsive lying, expression of impulsive behavior, manipulative speech, lack of empathy, poor behavior control.

## ABSTRAK

Nahdiyah , N. 2022. Teknik Semantik yang Digunakan Psikopat selama Wawancara dalam Kanal The Fear Files. Tesis. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Ilmu Budaya. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. **Pembimbing:** Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd.

**Kata kunci :** Teknik semantik, Psikopat, Wawancara, Karakteristik ujaran verbal.

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Pikiran dan cara psikopat menyampaikan pidatonya pasti tidak sama dengan orang normal. Ada teknik khusus yang mereka gunakan dalam ujaran verbal mereka. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini menganalisis pidato verbal psikopat dan bagaimana mereka mengekspresikan karakteristik mereka, menjawab dan menceritakan tentang kejadian tersebut. Metode penelitian menggunakan kualitatif deskriptif. Data berupa ujaran dan frase oleh tujuh psikopat dan pembunuh berantai dalam saluran The Fear Files dengan judul “4 Wawancara yang sangat mengganggu dengan para psikopat” dan “3 Wawancara yang sangat mengganggu dengan pembunuh berantai”. Ada tiga belas data berupa ucapan-ucapan yang mengandung teknik semantik yang digunakan oleh psikopat dan pembunuh berantai dalam wawancara. Peneliti menghitung data dengan mengamati, menyalin, menggambarkan dan menganalisis pidato verbal dan bagaimana mereka mengekspresikan diri di The Fear Files Channel. Data diklasifikasikan menggunakan teori Timor dan Weiss (2008) dalam menganalisis ujaran para psikopat. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa dari semua subjek dalam wawancara tersebut yang diulas menggunakan teknik semantik terdapat kategori; kosakata, bahasa kiasan, konotasi positif dan negatif, anafora dan pengulangan. Kategori yang paling banyak digunakan oleh subjek adalah pengulangan diikuti oleh anafora dan kosakata. Yang paling sedikit digunakan adalah konotasi positif dan negatif serta bahasa kiasan. Masing-masing subjek mewakili karakteristik mengenai kejadian yang dialami dan bagaimana mereka mengekspresikan dirinya selama wawancara. Ciri-cirinya adalah; ekspresi tidak bertanggung jawab, kebohongan kompulsif, ekspresi perilaku impulsif, ucapan manipulatif, kurangnya empati, kontrol perilaku yang buruk.

## نبذة مختصرة

النهضة، إن. 2202. التقنيات الدلالية التي يستخدمها السيكوباتيون خلال المقابلات في قناة seliF raeF. فضائية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية الدراسات الثقافية. جامعة د. رحمانى نور إنداه، dP.M. المشرف: الإسلامية الحكومية ملانج. مولانا مالك إبراهيم

يظفل المالكل صئاصخ، قلباقملا، ايلقعلتخم، يلدل بولسأل: الكلمات المفتاحية

إن أفكار وطرق السيكوباتي في إلقاء خطابه ليست بالأكيدة نفس أفكار وطرقونها في حديثهم اللفظي، لذا فإن هذه الشخص المعادي. هناك تقنيات خاصة يستخدمها الدراسة تحلل الكلام اللفظي للمريض النفسي وكيف يعبرون عن خصائصهم ويجيبون ويخبرون عن الحادث. يستخدم أسلوب البحث الوصفي النوعي. البيانات في شكل أقوال وعبارات لسبعة مخزلات عقلية وقاتلة متسلسلين في قناة raeF ehT مقابلات مزعجة للغاية مع مخزلات عقلية و"3 مقابلات مزعجة للغاية مع 4" ناونعب Files قتل متسلسلين". هناك ثلاثة عشر بيانات في شكل أقوال تحتوي على تقنيات دلالية يستخدمها السيكوباتيون والقتلة المتسلسلين في المقابلات. قام الباحث به ووصفه وتحليله وكيف بحساب البيانات من خلال مراقبة الكلام اللفظي وكتاب يعبرون عن أنفسهم على قناة seliF raeF. تم تصنيف البيانات باستخدام نظرية تيمور وفليس (8002) في تحليل خطاب السيكوباتيون. أظهرت النتائج أنه من بين جميع الموضوعات في المقابلة التي تمت مراجعتها باستخدام التقنيات الدلالية كانت الفئة الأكثر مفردات، اللغة التصويرية، الدلالات الإيجابية والسلبية، الجاذبية والتكرار هناك فئات؛ الأقل استخدامًا هي الدلالات الإيجابية والسلبية. استخدامًا في الموضوع هي التكرار متبوعًا بالجناس والمفردات ابها وكيف واللغة التصويرية. يمثل كل موضوع خصائص تتعلق بالأحداث التي مروا بها عن أنفسهم خلال المقابلة. خصائصه هي؛ التعبيرات غير المسؤولة، الكذب القهري، التعبيرات عن السلوك الاندفاعي، الكلام المتلاعب، قلة التعاطف، ضعف التحكم في السلوك.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the study**

Human thought is very complicated, abstract, cannot be guessed unless we express it well then someone will understand what is in our mind (Mitchell, 2021). Expressing thoughts, opinions, normal human emotions with the one that is not normal such as psychopath is of course different. This research focused on human thoughts that are not normal, which is the psychopath's utterances or verbal expressions..

The thoughts of a psychopath and the thoughts of ordinary people will definitely be very much different. We do not know what is in the minds of a psychopath without directly asking. Even the opposite, the thoughts of normal people would not be understood by psychopath (Drayton et al., 2018). Thoughts that are far from the common sense and full of chaos usually happen to psychopaths. How the psychopath describes something, someone or the way they thought is not going to be the same with the common people.

The existence of psychopaths is frequently not recognized by many people. Most of them have anti-social personalities which make them have relationship that is not harmonious and does not last long. It is easy for the psychopath to do the acts of violence.

Most of them does not think the effect after doing it to the others. Unconsciously, the psychopaths have their own habits in speaking which not many people realize that they are psychopaths. (Drayton et., al 2018).

In this case, the form of thoughts can be described through verbal expressions. Timor and Weiss (2008) stated that when someone describes themselves or the views around them, the speech discloses the content of the message explicitly and implicitly, sometimes beyond the listener's consciousness or the speaker. Verbally conveyed messages are not necessarily hidden messages or messages with far different purposes. Human tendency in conveying messages can be a crucial clue in understanding the perception of his/her social world and its problems. Unlike the implicit message that the speaker conveys, implicit messages are harder to predict, the real accurate message that describes the real meaning that wanted the speaker to be delivered.

The previous research that scrutinizes the language of psychopaths is Ulfa (2020) who analyzes the verbal section that is uttered by the psychopath, which is through semantic and morphology. She does the research to find many kinds of speech techniques used by psychopaths using semantic and morphology techniques. A few kinds that use semantic techniques are vocabulary, repetition, figurative language, positive and negative connotation, and anaphora. The used morphology techniques are nominalization,



passivization, first-person plural and second-person plural. As for this study, this research focuses on the verbal language research of psychopath and taking semantic techniques to be analyzed from YouTube video with the names of "The Fear Files" channel. The theory of Timor and Weiss (2008) is used as the only theoretical framework of this study to analyze the psychopath and whether they have the tendency in expressing themselves during the interview.

This research took the data from the interview with the psychopathic sufferers and serial killers. The previous research focused on the semantic techniques on the interview with variable contexts such as by using chatbox (Xiao et al., 2020), by differentiating conceptual priming on direct and indirect interview (Dianiska et al., 2019), and measuring semantic fluency through clinical trials interview with psychosis patients. However, it is still needed to analyze the semantic techniques that emerged from the interviews with psychopaths as it is involving more subjects and not only psychopaths but serial killer too. Therefore, the current research is needed to figure out the types of semantic techniques used by the psychopaths.

## **B. Research Questions**

1. What are the types of semantic techniques used by the psychopaths during interviews in 'The Fear Files' YouTube channel?

2. How are the semantic techniques used by the psychopaths during interviews in 'The Fear Files' YouTube channel?

### **C. Research Objectives**

1. To present an identification of the kind of semantic techniques used by psychopaths in 'The Fear Files' YouTube channel.
2. To describe the way the the semantic techniques are used by the psychopaths in 'The Fear Files' YouTube channel.

### **D. Significance**

The study discusses the kinds of verbal speech techniques of the psychopaths and how they used semantic techniques in the interview. The study contributes to be a useful reference for conducting further research for the linguistic majored students in humanity faculty especially in psycholinguistic, semantic and studies on the kinds of psychopath's traits and personalities.

### **E. Scope and Limitation**

The study focuses on analyzing the psychopaths in the interview, whether they have some kind of tendencies on semantic techniques. The scope of this

research is semantics. It also involves psycholinguistics as it concerns to the typology of the speech of the speaker with mental disturbance.

The researcher intends to describe the kinds of speech of the psychopaths using semantic techniques. Timor and Weiss theory (2008) becomes the theoretical framework for the study. The utterances as the main data were taken from the interview videos with the psychopaths. However, the data in this research do not involve the non-verbal expression of the psychopaths. The analyzed videos are from the "The Dark Files" channel in YouTube.

This research analyzed the verbal speech generated from the psychopaths and the serial killer interviewed by psychologist or psychiatrist or assigned officers. The researcher only analyzes in the perspective of verbal language to understand the typology of the utterances of the psychopath and serial killer on the video in responding questions during the interview.

## **F. Definition of Key Terms**

1. Semantic technique is the way the psychopaths and the serial killer to produce their speech, such as vocabulary, figurative language, connotation, anaphora, and repetition.
2. Psychopaths are people who have chronic mental disorder with abnormal or aggressive behavior.

3. The YouTube Fear Files channel contains the compilations of interviews with psychopaths, serial killers, and chronological stories of how someone got killed.

## **G. Previous Studies**

There are several previous studies related to this study. First, Savira (2019) analyzed the "Gone Girl" movie. The aim is to identify the violation process of maxim Grace and to reveal the cause of why the psychopathic character do the violation of maxim in the movie "Gone Girl". The data taken from the main character's speech that violates the maxim. The data was analyzed and then divided into the many kinds of Grice conversation maxim (1975) and using classification from Christoffersen (2008) to analyze why the main character violated the maxim.

Second, Kornelia (2021) discusses psychopathic behavior in the Emelie film by Richard Raymond and Harry Herbeck. Her study aims to describe the type and effect of psychopathic behavior in the daily life of a rented nanny with a psychopathic tendency. The author uses two theories to answer the problems of the study. The first theory is about the common types of the psychopath by Stefan (2011). The second is the effect of the psychopath behavior by Robert (1998). The result shows four common psychopaths; victim, artist, evil and professional psychopath. The psychopath's effect that

the main role has are; not respecting each other, not being afraid of his behavior, not having the sense of responsibility, and not regret killing.

Third, Gawda (2021) identifies how to differentiate the narrative styles of people with high scores in Psychopathic deviate (Pd) and develops a method to identify psychopathic personality traits based on linguistic indicators based on the theory of Butcher et al. (2012). The narration was about 200, including prisoners who have antisocial behavior, tested for the psychopathic deviate and intelligence level by the independent judges. The finding of the result shows there are two configurations of language features associated with the high level of psychopathic deviate patterns. The two narrative-styles are; *demonstrative-digressive-egocentric-emotional-dogmatic*, and *reserved-focused on the topic-repetitive*.

Fourth, Harper (2021) concerns how the psychopaths can detect the victim's vulnerabilities by understanding their body language based on the theory of Hare (1999). Psychopaths appear to have ingrained 'victim detector' that allow them to exploit those people who appear vulnerable or seems submissive. The illustrated psychopaths can accurately identify vulnerability and submissiveness by reading facial and body language cues and identifying the person as a 'victim' based on the gait.

Fifth, Ulfa (2020) investigates the verbal language of psychopaths in YouTube called "Dark Matter". She analyzes the semantic and morphological

techniques of the verbal language based on the categorized term from Timor and Weiss (2008) such as; vocabulary, figurative language, positive and negative connotations, and anaphora. On the other hand, the morphology techniques are nominalization, passivization, second-person plural, and first-person plural.

From the five studies above, it is clear that there is still a need for more empirical findings concerning how the psychopaths speak about the result of their thoughts about themselves, other people, their pasts, and how they express everything in general. Therefore, this research focuses on two things. First, the semantic techniques of verbal language that psychopath utter in YouTube. Second, is the tendency of the psychopaths and serial killers in expressing themselves in the two interview video.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **RELATED REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

This chapter discusses the related literature of the study. The related literature discusses from the general topic to the detailed ones. The topics are; semantics, language disorder, psychopath and semantic technique.

#### **A. Semantic**

The study of meaning can be undertaken in various ways, one of them is through semantics. Linguistic semantics is an attempt to explicate the knowledge of any speaker of a language which allows that speaker to communicate facts, feelings, intentions, and products of the imagination to other speaker. Moreover, semantics is needed to understand what they communicate to him or her. Semantic is one of the sub languages developed by humans. It shows that language differs from the communication systems of other animals in being stimulus-free and creative (Kreidler, 1998).

The ability to understand the meaning as apart from semantics is developed since early stage of life every human acquiring the essential of a language. It happened when a human acquires a vocabulary and the pronunciation, use, and meaning of each item. In this case, the speaker's knowledge is largely implicit. However, the linguist

attempts to construct a grammar, an explicit description of the language, the categories of the language and the rules by which they interact (Kreidler, 1998).

There are two categories of semantic. It is based on the distinction between words and the meaning of sentences, which are lexical-semantic and phrasal semantic. Lexical semantics concerns the meaning of the words. The phrasal semantic is the study of the principles that govern the construction of the meaning of phrases and sentence meaning out of compositional combinations of individual lexemes (ThoughtCo, 2020).

Understanding the definition of semantic included the category in semantic is the basic in recognizing the meaning of conversation. In this research, the meaning of conversation that analyzed is the verbal speech of psychopath that concluded in phrasal semantic category. In this case, the semantics referred to is to see the meaning from the phrasal or sentence that emerged in the interview with psychopaths.

## **B. Semantic Technique**

According to Timor and Weiss (2008), there are six semantic techniques: vocabulary, figurative use of language, negative and positive connotations, anaphora, and repetition. Vocabulary is one of the indications which can show the pattern of someone's language. The choice of words testifies the speaker's inner preoccupation with their issue. The content of the expressions points out the speaker's feelings about



the situation they faced (Ulfa, 2020). 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; “make a killing without getting your hands dirty.” He plans on illegally earning a large sum of money (committing a crime) (Timor & Weiss, 2008).

Figurative language is one kind of aspect of semantic technique consisting of poetic languages to dramatize the story. It also intended to convince the listener about the speaker's narration. When the speaker uses figurative language such as metaphors or similes, it makes the utterances more concrete, more extreme and more emotionally persuasive (Katz, 1998, as cited in Timor & Weiss, 2008). For example; “I’m taking off.” Instead of “going away” he uses a metaphor of leaving like an airplane taking off and flying away (Timor & Weiss, 2008).

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 & 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 & 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 (Richard et al., 1986, as cited in Timor & Weiss, 2008). Anaphora is the use of a pronoun or other linguistic unit to refer back to another word or phrase. The adjective is anaphoric, and the term is also known by the phrases anaphoric reference or backward anaphora. A word that gets its meaning from a preceding word or phrase is called an anaphor. The preceding word or phrase is called the antecedent, referent, or head. For example; "If **a man** has talent and can't use it, *he's* failed." The anaphora is in italic and the antecedent is in bold. Yan Huang, 2000).

Repetition includes various types, 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 & Weiss, 2008). Repetitions include minimizer, antonym pair, metaphor, and connotation are dramatized. The language thereby attempts to arouse the listener's emotions so the speaker, a psychopath, did not look different to his situation. For example; "Ask the judge, the son a bitch. That son of a whore" The repetition is in a synonymous expression, a loan from Arabic. Determining that the judge is a son of a bitch receives double reinforcement by virtue of the use of a second language.

### **C. Psychopath**

Psychopath literally means mental illness. Psychopaths derived from the word *psyche* means soul and pathos which means the disease. Someone who is often referred to a psychopath is very aware of their actions. The symptoms themselves are often referred to as psychopath, someone who behaves likely crazy without mental disorder (Kendler, 2006). The personality of a psychopath is a socially devastating personality disorder defined by a constellation of affective, interpersonal, and behavioral characteristics. This type of psychosis also includes egocentricity, manipulateness, deceitfulness, lack of empathy, and guilt or remorse. In addition, it also relates to the symptom of a propensity to violate social and legal expectations and norms (Cleckley, 1976; Hare, 1995,1996).

Among so many personalities of psychopaths among normal people, there are kinds of common personalities owned by psychopaths judging from the symptoms. The first type is a narcissist. This type of psychopath is the least dangerous in narcissism pathology. In accordance with the Greek name 'Narcissus' is full of loving himself in whom even others are not important to him. Therefore, they need 'narcissistic source' such as attentions, affections, recognitions, charters, and compliments (Verstappen, 2011).

The second type is the victim. This kind of psychopath generally used the most by women. They use the feeling of empathy to attract their victims. The women psychopath appears pitiful, helpless, emotionally fragile and use it to their advantage

to drain the life and money out of the victim. Once she is done with them, she moved to another town to avoid being caught (Verstappen, 2011).

The third type is Con-Artist. Psychopaths can be a great con artist because of the habit of their lying through their victim's face. This kind of psychopath does not care about money though they are good at making up lies, charming, articulate and convincing. They also do not care about love and affection (Verstappen, 2011).

The fourth type is Malevolent Psychopath. Malevolent psychopaths are known in another name as Sociopath, Anti-Social Personality Disorder. They are the real-life nightmare that involved in crimes. They are a natural killer. They target the most vulnerable people in society, such as older women, the disabled, and children. The warning sign of malevolent psychopath can be detected at an early age, such as continuous lying, fighting, bullying, cheating, cruelty to animals, etc. (Verstappen, 2011)

The fifth type is Professional Psychopaths. The evil psychopath is the most dangerous. However, it is the most professional psychopath that is the most destructive. While the victims of the former can range in the dozens, the victims of the professional can run into the tens of the millions. These psychopaths litter history with the genocides and the destruction of an entire nations and empires. Incorporation, the professional psychopaths are ideally suited for advancement. They can masterfully fake their abilities and credentials, use their intellect and charm to

manipulate and exploit others and generally backstab their way to high position. Once in power, their masks slip and abuse their power and bully and sabotage their coworkers and subordinates (Verstappen, 2011).

The last type is secondary Psychopaths. Unlike the classic psychopaths born with the genetic trait, the secondary psychopath is created. There are two ways to create the secondary psychopaths; through trauma and groups. Part of the brain's frontal cortex where the conscience and empathy processed can be destroyed from an accident, drug addiction, or severe physical and psychological abuse. Most of such cases cannot be cured except the drug induced psychopath. Most of the drug addict behaves like a psychopath because the drug forces them to adopt it as the psychological survival mechanism. By doing the drug rehabilitation they regain the conscience. The second way is the group of people. Certain groups attract psychopaths usually the groups that dominated power and influence. Most of the members consist of psychopaths, the non-psychopath has to be a psychopath to survive (Verstappen, 2011).

Reported from idntimes.com (2021, August 23), there are six types of psychopaths based on the level. The first type is Primary Psychopath. Primary psychopaths are one of the most common classifications compared to another group type of psychopaths. A science journal published in *The Royal Society Publishing* stated that people with primary psychopathy can hide their emotions very well. They tend to be clever and have charisma in their surrounding environment. They do not have any fear and

worry becomes the main characteristic. They also have no innocence, difficult to have any regret, and have a true narcissistic personality.

The second is Secondary Psychopath. People with the secondary psychopath have difficulties to conceal their emotions. Their looks like irritable, their emotion is easy to explode, had severe bad anger. With such nature, they stated as sociopath. Secondary psychopaths tend to act reckless, impulsive, easily anxious, aggressive, and break or hurt themselves because of erratic feelings (idntimes, 2021).

The third is Psychopathic Bullies. Psychopathic bullies are almost the same as the secondary psychopath. However, the way they vent out their psychological needs is more dangerous. Attitudes that are easily visible to psychopathic bullies are excessive aggressive attitudes, often angry without any cause, rude, and always angry. Psychopathic bully may not hesitate to vent out their psychological needs in public (idntimes, 2021).

The fourth is charismatic psychopath. This type of psychopath is probably a psychopath that easily manipulates other people with their charisma. According to the type, they are charismatic, have such a strong influence to manipulate others. On common cases, charismatic psychopaths can have high social or political position in their life. However, although they are clever and charismatic, they often lie to trap others into their pitfalls (idntimes, 2021).

The fifth, to egocentric impulsive psychopath, criminality and prison records are common. They act according to the will of their heart without thinking whether they disservice other people or not. Psychology journal of SciMed Central stated that they have complicated personalities to understand, manipulative, just wanted to benefit themselves, have high ego and do not like to be committed (idntimes, 2021).

The sixth is psychopath under other's influence. Psychopath of this type does not act on their own accord but because of the influence of others. Although under the influence of others, these kinds of psychopath are still dangerous. Science Daily explains the old nature of this type of psychopath can be around us. With the influence of people with higher positions than the culprit, made psychopaths of this type do anything they have ordered because of the feeling of fear. This kind of negative response will cause psychopathic traits without realizing it (idntimes, 2021).

From the paragraph above, the possibility of someone becoming a psychopath could be because they were born with the gene or joined a group that made them psychopaths. In addition, drugs, trauma, damaged brain cell are also the cause of a person can become a psychopath. Most psychopathic individuals are men and women after money and personal satisfaction. They commit fraud from small to large scale that can destroy and harm a country. In addition to finance, psychopaths inhabit jobs within governments, large corporations and even religion.

With many types of psychopaths listed above, professional psychopaths are the most dangerous type. This type of psychopath does not hesitate to kill his/her victims. They fake everything about themselves. Once they get what they want, they will take off the 'mask' and reveal their identity. If the situation becomes difficult, they will not hesitate even in killing.

#### **D. Psychopath's Expressive Language Disorder**

Understanding Psychopaths language is difficult. They do not exactly have the language disorder. It is more to how they communicate and answer the questions they get from the psychiatrist. The psychopaths are portrayed as unaffected and cold despite the horrendous nature of their crimes (Vikas 2011, as cited in Gullhaugen et al. 2018).

When the psychopaths were perceived to be in control, their communication appeared monotonous, innate and emotionless. Disturbances in communication (inappropriate laughing; inability to articulate themselves) occurred when the individuals were emotionally activated, such as when asked for details about their upbringing. For example, one of the interviewees said, "the other children lived in their houses (hysterical laughter), while I was living on the street". This forced or overexcited laughter is contextually inappropriate, and could indicate that the individual is affected by this potentially shame related topic (living on the street) (Gullhaugen, 2018).



The Romberg et al. (2015) indicated that the explicit verbal expressions of the psychopaths were theatrical, defensive, and of a contradictory style of speech, characterized by a monotonous voice, inappropriate sounds and atypical melody (i.e., excessive breaks or rapid speech). Typical of the explicit nonverbal expressions of the psychopaths were an intense stare and fumbling. Typical of the implicit verbal and nonverbal expressions were a dissemination of a series of negative feelings; being emotionally cold, fearless, special and dangerous; the perception that one has not been affected by one's difficulties; a reluctance to relate to their problematic upbringing; and a desire for others to understand why things turned out so badly.

Understanding the definition of language disorder of psychopaths is the main step before analyzing the type of semantic techniques used by the subjects of this study. In this case, the psychopath as the subject of this study are adult individuals who experience communication disorder in revealing themselves, expressing themselves, or answering questions from interviewers. Language disorder experienced by psychopaths has a special pattern of semantic techniques that will be the focus in this study.

## **BAB III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This section discusses the methods used by researchers in the current research method, which consists of research design, research instrument, data source, data collection and data analysis.

#### **1. Research Design**

The study intended to identify the speech of the psychopaths in the two interview videos which is in The Fear Files YouTube channel. The aim of the study is to understand and identify the phrasal semantics of the interview of the psychopaths and to describe how the psychopaths express themselves in the interview videos. The method of the study is qualitative descriptive research since the used data are the utterances produced by the psychopaths. The study used psycholinguistic approach with Timor and Weiss (2008) as the theoretical framework.

## **2. Research Instrument**

The study categorized as qualitative descriptive. Therefore, the researcher did the data collection, observing, analyzing and interpreting the data all on her own. For the study, the researcher does not require to spread questionnaire for it to be developed.

## **3. Data Source**

The data of this study are from the videos taken from the YouTube channel called The Fear Files. Meanwhile the data are utterances from the result of observation of the interview videos. The links are below;

- a) <http://youtube.com/watch?v=npzauWdnl7E> (4 Extremely disturbing interviews with the psychopaths, uploaded May 5, 2021).
- b) <http://youtube.com/watch?v=M3eW462jlCA> (3 extremely disturbing interviews with the serial killer, uploaded May 14, 2021).

## **4. Data Collection**

There are several steps in collecting the data. First, the researcher downloaded the videos in the 'The Fear Files' YouTube channel. Then, the researcher observes the utterances of psychopaths in the interview videos. To help understanding the utterances of the data then she made the transcript of the psychopath's utterances. The final step is data display.

## **5. Data Analysis**

The analysis of the data is done by classifying the utterances based on the first problem of the research which is the types of the semantic techniques of the psychopaths. In this case, the researcher analyzed the verbal speeches of psychopaths in the two interview videos, creating a chart with the results of analysis from semantic techniques by using Timor and Weiss (2008). The researcher also coded down the category of data into the semantic technique which consist; Vocabulary (V), Figurative Language (FL), Connotation (positive and negative), Anaphora (A) and Repetition (R). Second, elaborate the analysis of the psychopath analysis. In term of how the semantic techniques are used. The final stage is making conclusion.

## **BAB IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents findings and discussion based on the explanation of the previous chapter. The explanation includes the explanation of the data analysis of psychopathic language found in the 'The Fear Files' YouTube channel.

#### **A. Findings**

The data of the research are the utterances of the ten psychopaths in the videos YouTube named 'The Fear Files' channel. The first video of the interview with the psychopath with the title '4 Extremely disturbing interview with the psychopaths' consist of four men that seems in their mid-thirty. The first four men was wearing formal suit with no ties and semi-casual clothes. The psychopath men were a molester to his stepdaughter.

The second video of the interview with the serial killer with the title of '3 Extremely disturbing interview with the serial killer' consist of three men. The three men seem to be in their thirties and forties. The target of murder of these men was unknown or random people, relatives of the family and college girls.

The first man tells the incident about the beginning of how he molested his stepdaughter. He also kind of abuses his daughter. He sees his stepdaughter ass the

perfect mate to do sexual thing, which is sex. He only cares about the sex. The first men told his story as if he did not feel disturbed recalling the incident. In the video, it can be seen that he was calm. He did not have any expression shows. His eyes seem empty.

The second men were an abusive father to his son. His appearances were just like any other men in their mid-thirties. He wore sunglasses and casual clothes. In this case, he was abusing his son and his wife. He makes up stories about his son, so he appears to be not getting well with the father to other people. He also beating and raping his own wife if she did not do like what he wants. He does not have any expression and his eyes also seem empty. It seems he does have any hand gestures. He seems to be a bit guilty for beating his son, but not his wife.

The third men were a molester to a 23 years old woman. He wore a semi-formal suit. The man seems to be younger than the previous men in the interview. He does not do any of hand gestures. His face and eyes were empty of emotions. He had done work in the same company of the wife as a disguised man two months prior. He pretends to be interested in the sale motor of the husband to visit the house. He intended to molest the woman and planning to suicide after. It seems he does not have a stable emotional condition considering he cries after the woman refuses to stab him with the butcher knife.

It seems the fourth men were to be in the mid of his thirties. Just like the previous men in the interview, he also wore a semi-formal suit without a tie. He does not do any of the hand gestures, only the face is shown in the interview. He seems telling the story with no problem. He seems relaxed and calm mannered. In his case, the victims were young boys with close relations to him and one female. He molested without them realizing it. He manipulates all of his victims to be able to molest them. The total of his victims are 1250 males and one female. He has already molested young boys for over nine years.

The fifth men were a serial killer. His name was Gerard John Shaffer junior. He was suspected as a murderer when he served as a sheriff's deputy and imprisoned in 1973. He was suspected for murdering two people. However, he was suspected of murdering many more. He frequently appealed against his conviction but privately boasted verbally and writing of killing more than 30 women and girls. He was stabbed to death in his prison cell in December 1995. In the interview video, his face is empty of any facial expression and so were his eyes. He looks like in the middle of his forties in the interview. Also, his hand gesture does not appear either. It seems he wears a prison uniform.

The sixth man were named Edmund Emil Kemper III, an American serial killer and a necrophile, a person who likes to have sexual activities with corpses, killed 10 people, including his paternal grandparents and mother. He was given a nickname as a co-ed killer because most of his victims are female college students. It

was unfortunate for him because he has a high height (6 feet 9 inch) and IQ which is 145. In the interview, it seems he was emotional most of the time, he cried and regretting the choice of killing his mother and have a lot of arguments with her.

The seventh men named Oddie Woodtule. He was an American drifter and serial killer. With his accomplice named Lee Lucas Toole killed about six people which is later both made a confession letter and died because of cirrhosis at the age of 49 years old. Throughout the interview, he seems to have unstable emotions. He often laugh hysterically and then his expression back to be a serious one. This emotion repeats a few times in his interview video. He also looks like to be regretting his past actions. He also wears the prison's uniform.

In this section, the researcher found 34 data related to the speech techniques of psychopaths in the "The Fear Files" channel YouTube video. The whole data will be listed and can be seen in the appendix. The researcher minimized it into 13 data to avoid saturated data based on the kinds of psychopath's speech using semantic techniques according to Timor and Weiss (2008).

### **Datum 1**

*When I was **the punisher** 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 (M.1).*

The sentences are produced by the first men. He was a molester to his stepdaughter. He describes the molestation like it was a normal activity. He does not



feel disturbed about telling it in front of the interviewer. The word 'the punisher' can be classified into the **figurative language** and **positive connotation** for the psychopath himself. The word 'the punisher' is included in figurative language as metaphor. In his perspective, he was appropriate to educate and give punishment to his stepdaughter if she made mistakes. Also, he thinks that what he was doing to his stepdaughter was considered normal. He also shows **repetition** in the sentence 'I was the one who' to emphasize and deliver a message that he is the suspect who abuse and molest his stepdaughter. In this datum, it comes to the conclusion that it can be classified into figurative language, positive connotation and repetition.

The first man in the interview told the incident in detail and relaxed manners as if it was a normal incident to be told. It was a well-detailed explanation although he has some sentences repeated. He also made a few eye contacts and used a few hand gestures with the interviewer shows that he was not nervous or felt any guilt.

## **Datum 2**

*I would whip them and tell them you know **just just** kids playing **i would i would** tell myself well she's not going to be like that she is going to be **the perfect mate** (M.I).*

This sentence above was also produced by the first men in the interview. The word 'just' and 'I would' are considered in the **repetition** in semantic techniques. He emphasizes his statement the he was the one doing it, convincing himself and the

interviewer in front of him. The phrase 'the perfect mate' is considered into **negative connotation**, as he does not see his stepdaughter as a child, instead he sees her as a partner for sexual relationship only. It is giving assumptions to the ones who hear it that the daughter behaves badly and deserves to be punished and molested.

In the interview while he was saying those sentences, He seems to be recalling the incident as he does not seem sure about what happened back then. His left hand moves all the time while he was saying the sentence above. Although he made several eye contacts with the interviewer in front of him, he glanced down a few times while saying the sentence.

### **Datum 3**

*I will have the **perfect sexual mate** for sexual purposes anything else didn't matter **it** was **sex** that was **it**. **I didn't** care about it really, honestly **I didn't** love **the child** I wanted **the child** for my own purposes (M.1).*

The data above shows that the psychopath does not consider his stepdaughter as his own child. He views her as an adult who is perfect as his partner for sexual activities. He does not care about his daughter, all that matters to him is sex only. The way he pronounced the phrase 'perfect sexual mate' were really slow, as if he tried to emphasize each word. He says he really sees his stepdaughter as a partner for sex only. The phrase 'perfect sexual mate' can be included into his own **vocabulary**.

The word 'sex' in the sentence above shows how he views his **anaphora** regarding his sexual activities with his stepdaughter. Before the word sex, there are two proper nouns that conceal the real meaning of the concept, which is 'it'. The word 'it' refers to the activities the psychopath does with his stepdaughter. The word is 'sex'. In his mind, there is a possibility that the activity that he does with his stepdaughter is not violating any norm or law.

It is stated before in another datum (can be seen in the appendix) that once his stepdaughter reaches the age of 14-15 years old, he views her as a perfect sexual mate, which means she was an adult in his eyes. Therefore, in his perspective, it does not violate any law or norm. There is another phrase the psychopath repeats, which means he shows **repetition**. The phrase 'I didn't' and 'the child' is considered repetition. He tried to emphasize, to convince the interviewer in front of him that he does not see her stepdaughter as a child in his eyes. This datum consists of vocabulary, anaphora and repetition.

#### **Datum 4**

*Uh, and there was actually one instance where i went to the police station myself to **turn my stales turn myself** in, and the police stated the officer at the desk told me to go home and **sleep off my drunk** (M.2).*

The sentence above was from the second man. He was an abusive man to his son and his wife. He was an abuser and molester to his son and his wife. In this sentence

that he uttered, there is a **repetition**; the phrase 'turn my stales turn myself'. It is safe to assume that he mispronounces the word. The phrase 'sleep off my drunk' can be concluded in as a **vocabulary**. The phrase 'sleep off my drunk' seems to have meaning that the psychopath should just go home and relieve the alcohol that he has drunk.

While uttering the sentence above, the psychopath does not seem to be in a hurry. He says it slow like he is telling a story. He did not do any hand gestures either. He only glancing a few times to the camera installed in the room and to the interviewer. Although the researcher does not know the reason, it seems he does not feel comfortable facing the camera. Instead, he looks at the interviewer most of the time.

#### **Datum 5**

*I had beat my son into **gun consciousness** a number of times (M.2).*

The phrase 'gun consciousness' is considered as a **vocabulary** that the abuser and molester uttered. He abused and beat his son a couple of times until he is not conscious and fainted. While uttering this short sentence, he maintains a few seconds of eye contact with the camera and then turns back again to the interviewer. He seems not nervous and calm. He also tilted his head to the right thrice in the video. In the

video interview, all that the researcher can see is the face, therefore the researcher does not know whether he does any hand gestures or not.

### **Datum 6**

*And I grabbed **the blade** and put the point of **it** right in my solar plexus I mean my sternum (M.3).*

This sentence is uttered by the third man in the interview. He is a molester to a young woman 23 years old. The phrase 'the blade' can be included in semantic techniques as an **anaphora**. The pronoun after the phrase 'the blade' is 'it'. The pronoun 'it' is to hide the actual meaning of the word. He asked the woman to stab him using the blade which is a butcher knife.

In the interview while uttering the sentence, he looks to the bottom while saying 'put the point out of it'. He describes the incident with the steady pace, not too fast or slow. His tone while describing it was flat. He was void of any emotions.

### **Datum 7**

*She just **it** wasn't in her **to kill someone** and then I got angry because I had planned on **suicide** that day and I was angry because she wouldn't do **it** (M.3).*

In this sentence that is still uttered by the third man, he ordered the young woman to stab the blade to him because he could not do it himself. He does not have the

courage to do that. In the sentence above, it contains two **anaphora**, they are phrase 'to kill someone and the word 'suicide'. In this sentence, the word 'it' is used to conceal the real meaning or concept which is killing someone. He asked her the favor to kill him with the butcher blade that she got from the kitchen because he did not have the courage to suicide by stabbing himself.

While uttering this part of the sentence, his intonation was flat. The flow of telling the incident is steady, as if he tells the normal story to the interviewer. He glances to the bottom, to the left and look again to the interviewer. The researcher cannot see his hand gestures as it only records the upper body and face.

## **Datum 8**

***My nephew I raped him for a period of nine years raped to molest him for a period over nine years (M.4).***

This sentence was uttered by the fourth men. He was a molester to some young boys and girls. He raped and molested his nephew for nine years long. In this sentence, there are two kinds of semantic techniques according to Timor and Weiss (2008); **anaphora** and **repetition**. He used the pronoun 'my' before saying the 'nephew' is like he is trying to recall the victim. And the repetition he said is the phrase 'him for a period of nine years. It seems like he was strengthening and emphasizing the statement that he was the molester of his nephew, and he was doing it for a very long time.

At the time he said the sentence above, he avoid looking at the camera by reverting his eyes look to the bottom then looking back up. It seems by the look of his facial expression, he was remembering and recalling back his memories when he was doing it. The intonation of the sentences he was saying were flat and seems lifeless.

### **Datum 9**

*They see the deliberate stranger and they see it as entertainment. Ted was real he was real man (M.5)*

The eight men were a serial killer named Gerard John Shaffer Junior. He was committing the crime when he served as the sheriff's deputy. He got imprisoned in 1973. In the sentence above, there are **repetition** and **anaphora** which is classified in the semantic techniques. The repetition is the phrase 'they see'. It was refers to Gerard's friends who were doing the same crime. The names were Donny and Keaton. The name Ted above was also Gerard's friend whom residing in the prison. The next repetition is the phrase 'was real'. Gerard was trying to convince the interviewer that his friend named Ted was braver, like he is the true serial killers who have no mercy. The anaphora is the 'deliberate stranger' that is refers to the pronoun 'it'. The sentences above means that the serial killers were saw normal people as an 'entertainment'. They see them as toys to play with when they bored, and to them maybe it was normal to do that in their life.

Gerard seems excited to recall what he was doing in the past. His intonation was not flat either. During the interview, he looked at the interviewer instead of the camera. His face does not show any expressions unlike the intonations he was using. On the second sentence above, he seems to be proud of Ted of his crimes. He smiled at the end of the sentence.

### **Datum 10**

*And I'm thinking, wow this guy **if only if only** you could get his face on a camera when he's talking to me like this in the **cage** (M.5).*

The eight men were a serial killer named Gerard John Shaffer Junior. He was committing the crime when he served as the sheriff's deputy. He got imprisoned in 1973. This sentence contains **repetition** and **vocabulary**. The serial killer used the phrase 'if only' as if he wanted to emphasize the sentence that if only his friend who commit the same crime was filmed in front of the camera, how his expressions will become. The word 'cage' can be concluded as a vocabulary. He described the prison that he stays at feels like a cage that he cannot get out of it.

The serial killer made the eye contact through the interview. He does wiggle his eyebrows once which indicates that he was excited to see how his friend that commits the same crimes reacts to being interviewed like him in prison. His tone of telling the incident is like he is telling a funny story with almost flat intonation.



## Datum 11

*And cut off **their heads** like **it's a tribute** (M.5).*

This sentence is still produced from the serial killer. His victims are women and girls. The total amounts of his victims are 34. The cut off heads above were of course from the victims. The sentence above is concluded in **vocabulary** and **anaphora**. The phrase 'their heads' are the women and girls head cut off. The word 'tribute' can be considered as an achievement for him to kill that many women and girls before his death in prison. The serial killer has faced his death by being stabbed in his cell in 1995.

The way he said the sentence was a happy one, especially when he said the phrase 'it's a tribute, and he smiled in the end of the sentence. He said the sentence in joy, like it is an achievement for him. He made eye contact throughout the interview. He does not have emotions shown. His hand gestures also cannot be seen either. He tells the incident like it is a normal story to tell to others, and he does not seem to be regret doing the crime.

## Datum 12

*Still **I'm like a puppet on a string** and I entertain her she knows all **my buttons** and **I dance like a puppet** (M.6).*

This sentence was said by an American man and a serial killer. His name was Edmund Emil Kemper III. In this sentence, there are three kinds of semantic

techniques which are **vocabulary**, **figurative language** and **negative connotation**. The psychopath describes himself by saying 'I'm like a puppet on the string' phrase. His phrase saying 'I'm like a puppet on the string' is describing that he sees himself as a puppet that was controlled by his mother which can be included in figurative language as simile. Edmund was often having arguments with his mother when she was alive. His mother knew all of his crime that was his own's vocabulary for the phrase 'my buttons'. Edmund also said 'I dance like the puppet' is he, Edmund obeys all his mother's words and behave according to what she asks him to in their one of their arguments.

The sentence above, Edmund said it in monotone and flat. It was lifeless. He seems to be remembering the incident as it was showing in the video a home that have the possibility of Edmund's home back then. He does not use any hand gestures at the time.

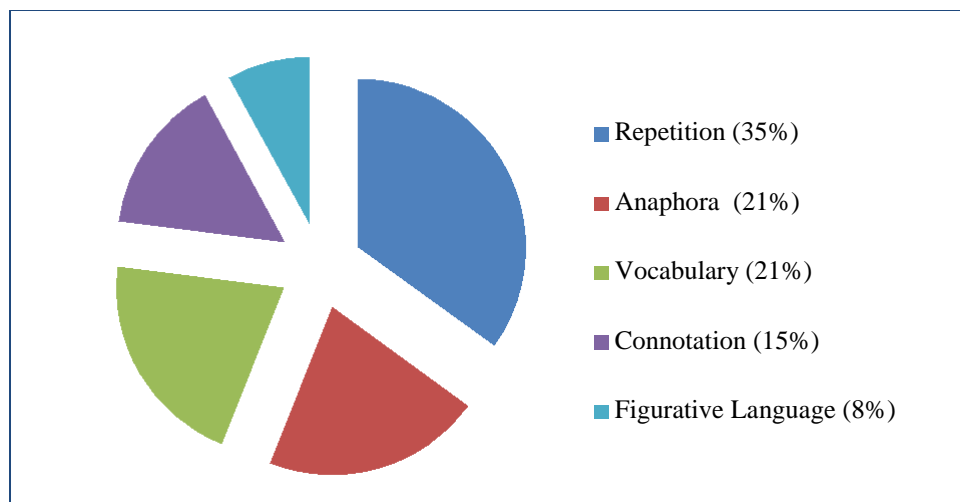
### **Datum 13**

*It hurts because I'm not a lizard I'm not from under a rock (M.6).*

The sentence Edmund said above is referring to the feeling he described before killing his mother. The sentence above contains **figurative language**, **negative connotation** and **repetition**. The use of figurative language above can be considered as metaphor with the phrase 'I'm not a lizard' and 'I'm not from under a rock'. By

saying those phrases, Edmund feels like he is heartless and guilty for killing his mother. He refers those phrases to himself. Therefore, it can be concluded into negative connotation. The repetition of saying 'I'm not' is him emphasizing that he was not as heartless and affectionate like the lizard and living under a rock, living without knowing anything that she was his mother that he had killed.

In the interview, it can be seen while saying the sentence above Edmund was emotional and almost cried. He explained it in detail about the incident regarding the killing of his mother. During the interview, Edmund does not look to the camera that record him instead to the interviewer in front of him. His emotion was not stable in the whole interview when he was mentioning his mother and the arguments they had. His intonations were not flat as he was clenched his fist for the second time in the interview. The summary of the findings of each data are represented in the following chart:



F.1 Semantic techniques of psychopaths and serial killer.

## **B. Discussion**

This section of the discussion contains the explanation of the results of data analysis about the verbal speech of psychopaths and serial killer in 'The Fear Files' channel. In this part of the discussion, the two research questions are going to be explained as detailed as possible. The first research question is about the semantic techniques which the psychopath used in the interview. The second question is about the tendency of the psychopaths and serial killer in expressing themselves during the interview.

The researcher uses the theory from Timor and Weiss (2008) to provide the kinds of speeches identifications of psychopath's language in discourse analysis, semantic and morphology techniques. However, the researcher only analyzed with semantic techniques. The semantic techniques consist of vocabulary, figurative language, positive and negative connotation, anaphora and repetition. The second research question is about the tendency of how psychopaths and serial killers expressing themselves during the interview. For the first research question, the researcher categorized it based on the most shown in findings. On the other hand, for the second research question, the researcher describes how the psychopaths and serial killer answers the questions from the interviewer or how they told the incident during the interview. The content describes about the hand or body gestures, the intonation they used, the facial expressions, and the emotions they shows during interview. In an effort to enrich the data in 'finding and discussion', the researcher tried to compare the

findings with other research studies that discussed about the verbal speech that psychopath used to communicate.

### **1. The types of semantic techniques used by the psychopath in the interview videos**

The researcher found the kinds of speech whom used by psychopaths and serial killer in 'The Fear Files' YouTube channel. The researcher used the theory by Timor and Weiss to analyze the verbal speech that was used by psychopaths and serial killers, which they do have the same similarities with the subject and the data. The subject of this study was also psychopaths and serial killer who has abused, molested, and killed innocent people. Timor and Weiss (2008) decided that the prisoner does not feel any guilt and the speeches were evolved around the vocabularies of criminalities. In terms of semantic, connotations and anaphora are used to influence the interviewer from his point of view and emphasizing the statements that he made.

After sorting out the data, the researcher analyzed them from the most of semantic techniques that emerged from the data analysis, which is repetition (35%), anaphora (21%), vocabulary (21%), positive and negative connotation (15%), and figurative language (8%).

### **a. Repetition**

Repetitions, whether within the same expression or in synonymous expressions, have various functions, which include emphasizing the expression and reinforcing their validity as well as unifying the text (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, as cited in Timor and Weiss (2008)). There are many repetitions that emerged in the data after finished analyzed, they are; datum 1, datum 2, datum 4, datum 8, datum 9, datum 10, and datum 13.

The various function of repetitions that are mentioned above. One of them was to in which to emphasize the expression or statement the psychopath made. They are in datum 1, datum 8, datum 9, and datum 13. In datum 1, the psychopath was emphasizing his position as the abuser and molester of his stepdaughter. The function of repetition was to justify the act of crimes by him to his stepdaughter. Most of the datum mentioned above is for the psychopaths to emphasize their statement and justify the act that was mentioned in the sentence. Based on the data, repetitions are considered as repetition, although it is not in the same clause or sentence as it as to emphasizing the expression or statements that they made.

The other function of repetition above is to reinforce their validity. Different from emphasizing the expression, the structure of repetition in reinforcing their validity is in one sentence or clause. Datum 2 (I would I would), datum 4 (turn my

stales turn myself), datum 10 (If only If only). Based on the many data mentioned, the psychopath has failed to form clear sentence where the repetition does not appear.

### **b. Anaphora**

Anaphora is using general term to relate to a word or concept that was mentioned or hinted previously. This usage enables the speaker not to call things by their name but merely to hint at them (Richards, Platt & Webber 1976, as cited in Timor and Weiss (2008)). The data that consist of anaphora are; datum 3, datum 6, datum 7, datum 8, datum 9 and datum 11. The change of the phrase is from 'the blade' into the pronoun 'it' (datum 6). The pronoun 'it' to the phrase to kill someone and the word 'suicide' back to pronoun 'it' (datum 7). It seems the most common way to shorten the term in the data is to use pronoun.

### **c. 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 inner preoccupation with their issue. The content of the expressions points out the speaker's feelings about the situation they faced (Ulfa, 2020). The data that contain vocabulary are; datum 4, datum 5, datum 10, datum 11, and datum 12.

Psychopaths do not hesitate to use some kind of vulgar, harsh, or taboo vocabulary since they have committed crimes many times and do not feel guilty after doing it. In datum 10, the psychopath utters the word 'cage' instead of saying it directly as prison. In datum 11, he also said 'a tribute' after they cut off the head of the victims, in which all of them are young women and girls. From the mentioned datum above, it can be seen that psychopathic individual does not have any sympathy or conscience, they failed to have any normal emotions like any other normal human. The same also goes with datum 5 (gun consciousness).

In general, among psychopaths, since they were involved in many crimes, certainly their vocabularies also consisted of that. However, in this study, the vocabularies are not too deep or taboo into criminal activities, such as; sleep off my drunk (datum 4). The meaning behind those phrases is to get rid of the effect because of the liquor in his sleep. The same goes with datum 5 'my buttons', which means doing things to create such a strong emotional reaction from someone, especially in negative emotions such as anger, irritation or exasperation. In this case, someone that is mentioned is the psychopath himself.

#### **d. Connotation**

Connotation covers the positive or negative connotations that indicate the underlying communicative messages that the expression conveys beyond its literal or objective meaning (Leach, 1974, as cited in Timor & Weiss, 2008). The examples of



connotations in this study are moderate enough. There are four of them; datum 1, datum 2, datum 12 and datum 13. Although the examples of the datum in the connotation section are enough, the negative ones (datum 2, 12 & 13) are dominating the positive connotation (datum 1).

In datum 1, the psychopath utters the word 'punisher' which means he sees himself as a decent person and appropriate in giving punishments to his stepdaughter. He considers all of his actions are normal. He tried to convince the interviewer that he was a good person from his own perspectives. He does not feel any guilt, regret, affection or any human emotions to his stepdaughter.

In datum 2 (the perfect mate), datum 12 (a puppet on the string, dance like a puppet), and datum 13 (I'm not a lizard, I'm not from under a rock) consists of negative connotations. The word 'perfect mate' describes how the psychopath dominates the victim which is his stepdaughter. Datum 12 and datum 13 were referred to the psychopath himself. He considers himself as a puppet that was controlled by his mother. In datum 13, he said he was not a lizard, he was not from under a rock. The psychopath describes himself as a person who lives without knowing anything, a heartless person.

#### **e. Figurative Language**

Figurative language is one kind of aspects in semantic technique which consist of the poetic languages to dramatize the story. It also intended to convince the

listener about the speaker's narration. When the speaker uses a kind of figurative language such as metaphors or similes, it makes the utterances more concrete, more extreme and more emotionally persuasive (Katz, 1998, as cited in Timor & Weiss, 2008).

Based on the data, figurative language is the least from every other category in semantic techniques. It consists of datum 1, datum 12 and datum 13. Datum 1 (the punisher), datum 12 (I'm like a puppet on a string, I dance like a puppet) and datum 13 (I'm not a lizard, I'm not from under a rock) are all figurative language in the form of metaphor and similes.

From all of the explanations about the kinds of semantic techniques by psychopaths and serial killers, it comes to the conclusion that 'repetition' is the most type found in this study.

## **2. The Semantic Techniques used by The Psychopath**

The second section discusses how the psychopaths and serial killers answer, react to the questions given by the interviewer and how they behaved while telling their incidents and crimes during the interviews. The analyzed interviews consist of seven males in their thirties until forties who have committed murder, molester, serial killers. The victims are various, from children, teen boys and girls, middle aged women, young women and men. The subjects of the researcher's analysis in this section are the seven men in the interviews.

Each of the psychopaths performed a different type of psychopath. Therefore, each person of this study represents different type of characteristics. In this section, the researcher sorted the data based on the characteristics of psychopath from the first man until the seven men from both of the interviews. The emerged characteristics are; lack of empathy, the expression of irresponsibility, expression of impulsive behavior, poor behavior control, compulsive lying, and manipulative speech. Each of the psychopaths represents the type of different characteristics mentioned above. In this section, the researcher starts with the first subject until the last subject of the research.

**a. The expression of irresponsibility**

Psychopaths are irresponsible because nothing is ever their fault. Someone else or the world is always to blame for all of their problems. It will make sense if you understand that psychopaths think of themselves as perfect being (Verstappen, 2011). The first men of the subjects are fitted to represent the characteristic of 'irresponsibility'. During the interview, he said '*I will have the perfect sexual mate for sexual purposes, anything else didn't matter. It was sex that was it. I didn't care about it really, honestly I didn't love the child. I wanted the child for my own purposes* (datum 3)'. It meant that he only cares about the 'sex' and not the child.

This man can be considered as egocentric impulsive psychopath based on the level according to the news (idntimes.com 2021, August 23). They act according to the will of their heart without thinking whether they disservice other people or not.

Psychology journal of SciMed Central stated that they have complicated personalities to understand, manipulative, just wanted to benefit themselves, have high ego and do not like to be committed.

### **b. Compulsive lying**

Psychopaths have solved this dilemma through their premier weapon, lies. Without empathy, shame, and remorse they are free to lie as often and as outrageously. For the psychopath, lying is as easy and natural as breathing. It is why they often pass polygraphs. They do not register the physiological reactions that non-psychopaths would when lying. They are so good at lying that they can fool trained psychiatrists and even other psychopaths (Verstappen, 2011). The characteristic of 'compulsively lying' are fitted for the second man in the first interview videos. He has been lying to everyone else besides his family members, and more importantly, he has done it for over 25 years. He said '*and I would say that I say that because of how long I have fooled society and how long I've fooled people. I've been fooling people for well over 25 years* (appendix, M.2)'

Based on what he has done to society and his family members, the second man can be considered the con artist type of psychopath. This kind of psychopath does not care about money. He was good at making up lies, charming, articulate and convincing. He also does not care about love and affection (Verstappen, 2011).

### c. Expression of impulsive behavior

An impulsive behavior is when you act quickly with no thought to the consequences. There is nothing on your mind beyond exact moment (healthline.com). The psychopath's impulsive behavior makes sense in light of their megalomania. In their world, whatever they want now is good, and whatever they do not want is bad (Verstappen, 2011). The characteristics of the third men are fitted to impulsive behavior. During the interview he said '*And I grabbed the blade and put the point of it right in front of my solar plexus I mean my sternum (datum 6).*' And also '*She just it wasn't in her to kill someone and then I got angry because I had planned on suicide that day and I was angry because she wouldn't do it*' (datum 7). It can be concluded from the both data mentioned, it describes the characteristics that he does everything he wants without thinking the consequences of what he has done.

The third men can be concluded as a secondary psychopath. People with the secondary psychopath have difficulties to conceal their emotions. Their looks like irritable, their emotion is easy to explode, had severe bad anger. With such nature, they stated as sociopath. The journal scientific studies *PLOS One* stated that secondary psychopaths tend to act reckless, impulsive, easily anxious, aggressive, and break and hurt themselves because of erratic feelings (idntimes.com 2021, August 23). This man had severe bad anger emotions to himself because the victim failed to obey his order to stab him with the blade he gave her. He was angry at himself and

his emotions exploded and turned into sadness. Finally, he cried because he cannot take his own life.

#### **d. Manipulative speech**

Together with the extraordinary ability to lie, psychopaths also can manipulate others for their benefit. They have spent the time to study us, normal human. They knew how to push and control our emotions against us. Psychopaths also learn how their personalities can have traumatizing effects on the personalities of non-psychopaths. Like an electric eel that stuns its prey with an electroshock, the inhuman personality of psychopath and uncanny ability to manipulate can psychologically stun their targeted victims (Verstappen, 2011).

The fourth man said in his interview *'The child would feel such a bond of trust that the child would decide okay I'd like to go to sleep and I'd manipulate the child and lay them across the seat and molest the child with my hand on his penis by forcing my hand on his penis'*. In this case, the victim of the fourth man was his nephew and other teen boys and girls. He lured his victims by manipulating them after gaining their trust for his interest and satisfaction. He raped and molested his nephew for over nine years.

The fourth man are fitted to be called as charismatic psychopath. This type of psychopath is probably a psychopath that easily manipulates other people with their

charisma. According to the type, they are charismatic, have such a strong influence to manipulate others. On common cases, charismatic psychopaths can have high social or political position in their life. However, although they are clever and charismatic, they often lie to trap others into their pitfalls (idntimes.com 2021, August 23).

#### **e. Lack of Empathy**

Empathy is the ability to experience the feelings and emotions expressed by others within oneself. Psychopaths have no empathy, and as a result, they are neither truly human, nor truly alive. Psychopaths realize that they are different and should act as everyone to be accepted into society. They learn to mimic what they see others do, but they can never understand why they should act this way (Verstappen, 2011).

The fifth men committed many crimes of killing people. During the interview, *he said it: 'They see the deliberate stranger and see it as entertainment. Ted was real he was a real man'* (datum 9). It can be seen from the stated datum that he regards normal people as an entertainment to play with. Whether he killed them or not, he does not care whatever happened to the victims.

The fifth men were concluded to malevolent psychopath. Malevolent psychopaths are known in another name as Sociopath, Anti-Social Personality Disorder. They are the real-life nightmare involved in crimes. They are a natural killer. They target the most vulnerable ones in society, such as old women, the disabled, and children

(Verstappen, 2011). Therefore, the description of the malevolent psychopath fits for him.

#### **f. Poor Behavior Control**

Many of the psychopaths exhibit excellent self-control by having to pretend to be 'normal' for the rest of their lives. The lack of self-control comes to play when the megalomania causes them to do and behave exactly as they please whenever they have an urge. Megalomania is an obsession with the exercise of power, especially in the domination of others (Verstappen, 2011). The sixth and seventh men have the same characteristic that can represent their crimes: poor behavior control.

The sixth man cannot control his desires, and his emotions are easily triggered. He said, *'I said she's got to die and I've got to die'* (see on the appendix). *'It hurts because I'm not a lizard I'm not from under a rock* (datum 13). His emotions changed to becoming sad and cried after mentioning the killing of his mother and their arguments. He had to kill his mother so he could be free from obeying his mother's orders. He also had thoughts to kill himself so that there will be any more victims.

The seventh men also cannot control his emotions. During the interview, the emotions changed after telling the past crimes he committed. The seventh men were sometimes laughing hysterically as well.



The sixth men can be concluded as psychopath under other's influence. This type of psychopath does not act on their own accord but because of the influence of others. Although under the influence of others, these kinds of psychopath are still dangerous. *Science Daily* explains the old nature of this type of psychopath can be around us. The influence of people with higher positions than the culprit, made psychopaths of this type do anything they have ordered because of the feeling of fear. This negative response will cause psychopathic traits without realizing it (idntimes.com 2021, August 23).

The seventh man can be considered as Primary psychopaths. A science journal published in *The Royal Society Publishing* stated that people with primary psychopathy can hide their emotions very well. They tend to be clever and have charisma in their surrounding environment. They do not have any fear and worry becomes the main characteristic. They also have no innocence, difficult to have any regret, and have a true narcissistic personality (idntimes.com 2021, August 23).

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of the study's conclusion based on the findings and discussion presented in the previous chapter. It concludes the findings in the previous chapter to answer the research questions. After conclusion, there is a suggestion for the next researcher with the same topic regarding psycholinguistic or reader or linguistic-majored students.

#### **A. Conclusion**

This study analyzed the verbal speech of the psychopathic individuals and serial killers in the Fear Files channel. The data were chosen from several utterances and sentences from the seven subjects in the video interviews. It uses Timor and Weiss (2008) as a theory in analyzing the data. The result after, several techniques are used, such as semantic, morphology, and discourse analysis. However, the researcher only analyzes the verbal speech using semantic technique and the characteristics of psychopaths when they response, answer, and explain the incident of the crimes during the interview.

Based on the semantic technique used by the psychopathic individuals, six categories are found. They are vocabulary, figurative language, connotation, anaphora and repetition. After the analysis of the data, repetition is the highest verbal speech

technique used by psychopathic individuals in the interview. The second high speech techniques are anaphora and vocabulary. Finally, the least found from the data analysis are positive and negative connotation and figurative language.

The second research question is regarding the characteristics shown by the psychopathic individuals and serial killers during the interview. It was found from the analysis of the data that each individual represents a characteristic of psychopathic individuals. They are the expression of irresponsibility, compulsive lying, expression of impulsive behavior, manipulative speech, lack of empathy, and poor behavior control.

### **B. Suggestion**

The researcher used Timor and Weiss (2008) to make it easier to analyze and recognize the verbal speech pattern of psychopathic language as it is still rare to find psychopathic individuals interviews in Indonesia. The researcher hopes that the future researcher with psycholinguistic interest will take further steps to advance the result of research related to psychopathic language patterns and individuals.

First, the researcher analyzes the verbal speech of psychopathic individuals and serial killers by recording videos interviews. Therefore, the next researcher with the same interest in this field should use different approach to get different results for the research. It could be better for the next researcher to interview the psychopathic

individuals and serial killers directly, or by directly watching the process of the live interviews.

Second, this research has presented an identification of the characteristics of psychopaths by figuring out the pattern of their verbal speech. It is still a rare case in Indonesia to analyze the verbal speech of psychopathic individuals. Therefore, the next researcher may conduct the research on the utterances of psychopaths across different ethnics, cultures, ages, and dialects.

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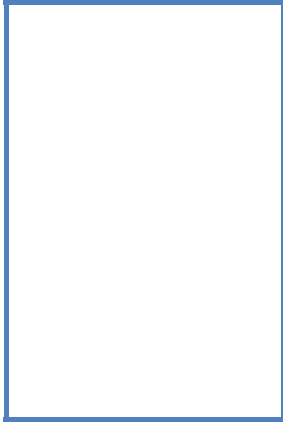
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## APPENDIX

No	Gender	Utterances	Semantic Techniques					Datum		
			Vocabu- lary	Figura tive Lang.	Connotation		Anap hora		Repeti tion	
					P	N				
1	M.1	(00:24 – 00:29) When I was the <b>punisher</b> I was the <b>I was the one who</b> decided punishment over the children <b>I was the one who</b> spanked the children <b>I was the one who</b> punished the children.		✓	✓			✓	1	
2	M.1	(00:42 – 00:56) I would whip them and tell them you know just just kids playing <b>i would i would</b> tell myself well she's not going to be like that she is going to be the <b>perfect mate</b> .				✓		✓	2	
3	M.1	(01:01 – 01:17) I was grooming her <b>to fit me to fit me I started</b> at about a year <b>I started</b> grooming her whooping her and telling her this to do this not do that						✓		
4	M.1	(01:17 – 01:35) When I molested her at 18 months old and I thought to myself well <b>this is this is going to be easy this is going to be easy</b> I'm going to have my own child my own stepdaughter.						✓		
5	M.1	01:38 – 01:45) Which is really <b>not blood related to me</b> and I'm telling myself these things it's <b>not blood related to me</b> when she grows up to be 14-15 years old.						✓		
6.	M.1	01:45 – 02:10) I will have the <b>perfect sexual mate</b> for <b>sexual</b> purposes anything else didn't matter <b>it was sex</b> that was it <b>I didn't</b> care about really honestly <b>I didn't</b> love <b>the child</b> I wanted <b>the</b>	✓					✓	✓	3

		<b>child</b> for my own purposes.							
7.	M.2	02:14 – 02:25) Uh <b>i took him to the hospital</b> on a number of different occasions uh recalled one occasions i beat him up very bad and <b>i took him to the hospital</b> and they asked me what happened.						✓	
8.	M.2	(03:25 – 03:36) Uh and there was actually one instance where i went to the police station myself to <b>turn my stales turn myself</b> in and the police stated the officer at the desk told me to go home and <b>sleep off my drunk.</b>	✓					✓	4
9.	M.2	04:19 – 04:26) .... i think general society is <b>easy to fool</b> uh extremely <b>easy to fool.</b>						✓	
10.	M.2	(04:29 – 04:38) ... and I would <b>say that I say that</b> because of <b>how long i have fooled</b> society and <b>how long I've fooled</b> people I've been fooling people for well over 25 years.						✓	
11	M.2	(05:10 – 05:18) ... beating <b>my wife</b> up if <b>my wife</b> wouldn't have sex with me when <b>I wanted it</b> where I want or how <b>I wanted it</b> I would <b>beat her</b> up and then rape her after I'd <b>beat her</b>						✓	
12	M.2	(05:19 – 05:22) ... I had beat my son into <b>gun consciousness</b> a number of times.	✓						5
13	M.2	(05:35 – 05:44) ... <b>nobody around</b> me knew what I was doing <b>nobody around</b> my community knew that I was such a violent individual in the home.						✓	
14	M.3	(06:45 – 06:46) ... patio that was <b>around there</b> and I walked <b>around there</b> and she met me.						✓	
15	M.3	(07:05 – 07:10) I was going to do that as a scare tactic because <b>it didn't fit my it</b>						✓	

		<b>didn't fit my mo</b>							
16	M.3	(07:54 – 08:09) And then I forced her into her bedroom <b>I raped her in</b> the vagina three times three different times <b>I raped her in</b> a mouth <b>with my penis once I raped her in</b> the anus <b>with my</b> finger once.						✓	
17	M.3	(08:46 – 08:50) And I grabbed <b>the blade</b> and put the point of <b>it</b> right in my solar plexus I mean my sternum.						✓	6
18	M.3	(08:55 – 09:00) And so she started crying and she said that <b>she couldn't</b> do that <b>she couldn't</b> kill me.						✓	
19	M.3	(09:01 – 09:12) She just <b>it</b> wasn't in her <b>to kill someone</b> and then I got angry because I had planned on <b>suicide</b> that day and I was angry because she wouldn't do <b>it</b> and I didn't have the courage to do it myself.						✓	7
20	M.4	(09:39 – 09:48) No boundaries for me no place <b>was off-limits no time was off-limits</b> and no set of circumstances <b>was off-limits</b>						✓	
21	M.4	(10:10 – 10:29) <b>The child would</b> feel such a bond of trust that <b>it the child</b> would decide okay I'd like to go to sleep and I'd manipulate <b>the child</b> and lay <b>them</b> across the seat and molest <b>the child with my hand on his penis</b> by forcing <b>my hand on his penis.</b>						✓	✓
22	M.4	(10:58 – 11:07) <b>My my nephew</b> I raped <b>him for a period of nine years</b> raped to molest <b>him for a period over nine years</b>						✓	✓
23	M.5	(01:11 – 01:21) Does it really horrify you are you <b>a little more cautious</b> about picking up that hitchhiker you girls are you						✓	

		<b>a little more cautious</b> about who you pick up in the singles bar							
24	M.5	(01:41 – 01:49) <b>They see the deliberate stranger</b> and <b>they see it</b> as entertainment Ted <b>was real</b> he <b>was real</b> man					✓	✓	9
25	M.5	02:04 – 02:13) And I'm thinking wow this guy <b>if only if only</b> you could get his face on a camera when he's talking to me like this <b>in the cage</b>	✓					✓	10
26	M.5	(02:15 – 02:21) They say was he reliving <b>all the time</b> his murders well I wouldn't say <b>all the time</b>						✓	
27	M.5	(02:36 – 02:41) And that he had killed two girls in Washington as a <b>copycat crime</b>	✓						
28	M.5	(02:58 – 03:05) <b>And and</b> strangled them <b>and had sex with their corpses</b> and went back <b>and had sex with their corpses</b>						✓	
29	M.5	(03:06 – 03:10) And cut off <b>their heads</b> like <b>it's a tribute</b>	✓				✓		11
30	M.6	(05:50 – 05:54) Still <b>I'm like a puppet on a string</b> and I entertain her she knows all <b>my buttons</b> and <b>I dance like a puppet</b>		✓		✓			12
31	M.6	(06:53 – 06:56) I said she's <b>got to die</b> and I've <b>got to die</b>						✓	
32	M.6	(07:54 – 07:58) It hurts because <b>I'm not a lizard</b> <b>I'm not from under a rock</b>		✓		✓			13
33	M.7	12:00 – 12:01) It's a <b>different pattern</b> , different figures, <b>different patterns</b>						✓	
34	M.7	(12:12 – 12:41) If you stump on a bug <b>you're still killing</b> someone you kill a heart and <b>you're still killing</b> something difference it's just no different						✓	

