

**NIHILISM AS PORTRAYED FROM VICTOR IN FILM *VICTOR*  
*FRANKENSTEIN* (2015)**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment  
for the Degree of Sarjana Humaniora**



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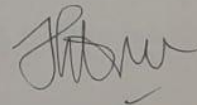
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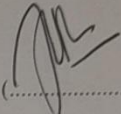


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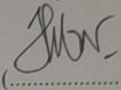
## RATIFICATION

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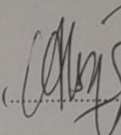
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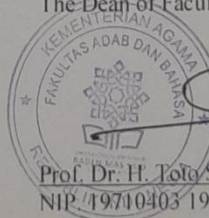
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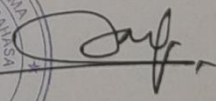
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## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Only for those who understand me.
2. For the existence of the researcher himself.
3. For a society that will become progressive.

## MOTTO

Liberalism, Progressivism, Scepticism, Scientism, and Humanism.

*I love you*

(Alviansyah Agung Masaputa)

“ Science is the poetry of reality.”

(Richard Dawkins)

“Humans do not have free will. An open mind is prerequisite to an open heart.”

(Robert Sapolsky)

“Humans think in stories, and we try to make sense of the world by telling stories.”

(Yuval Noah Harari)

“Remember to look up at the stars and not down at your feet. Try to make sense of what you see and wonder about what makes the universe exist.”

(Stephen Hawking)

### PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

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8. For HMPS SI 2019 & Demissioner before 2019 , who always helps him to improve himself.
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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2023,

The researcher,

Alviansyah Agung Masaputra  
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## ABSTRACT

Alviansyah Agung Masaputra. 2023. *Nihilism as portrayed from Victor in film Victor Frankenstein (2015)*. Thesis. English Letters, Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

Advisor : Shabrina An Adzhani, S.S., M.A.

Keywords : Nihilism, Moral, Existential, Psychology

This thesis explores the portrayal of Nihilism in the character of Victor in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015). Nihilism is a philosophical concept that questions the existence of objective moral values, and this idea is a central theme in the movie. The aim of this research is to analyze (1) What kinds of Nihilism are seen from Victor in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015), (2) How is Nihilism internalized by the character Victor in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015), and (3) What impacts of Nihilism are seen to Victor's personality in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015). The phenomenon of nihilism has been discussed since 19 century and still continuing this day.

The researcher used 3 theories from Fredrich Nietzsche, Donald A. Crosby, and Alferd Adler to answer the research problems. The aim of this research is to analyse movie's depiction of Nihilism, moral conflict, existential crises, and psychological complexity. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to emphasize the distinctive case of nihilism. The philosophical and psychological approach are used to analyse the nihilism and psychological of main character as portrayed in film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015). The data was collected by watching the movie, read the script, and subtitle of the movie, then finding the data based that is relevant to answer the research question.

The researcher has found 2 kinds of nihilism of the main character on film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015) which become the object of this analysis. The researcher found 64 data of types of nihilism. There are including moral nihilism with 52 data and existential nihilism with 12 data. That moral nihilism includes amoralism with 12 data, moral subjectivism with 25 data, and egoism 15 with data. Meanwhile, existentialism includes 12 data. For internalization process of the main character, 64 data are found. Based on the data found, there are 11 data on the first state, 19 on the second state, and 34 data on the third state. For impacts of the main character, there are 39 data on ruling type, 12 data on avoiding type, 3 data on getting type and 10 data on socially useful type.

Victor experiences the state of nihilism, the third state, which then influences him becoming a person with a controlling and dominating personality. Victor also has moral nihilism which makes him tend to ignore and not care about morals outside of himself.

## ABSTRAK

Alviansyah Agung Masaputra. 2023. *Nihilisme yang digambarkan oleh Victor dalam film Victor Frankenstein (2015)*. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Bahasa.

Pembimbing : Shabrina An Adzhani, S.S., M.A.

Kata kunci : Nihilisme, Moral, Eksistensial, Psikologi

Skripsi ini mengeksplorasi penggambaran Nihilisme pada karakter Victor dalam film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015). Nihilisme adalah konsep filosofis yang mempertanyakan keberadaan nilai moral objektif, dan gagasan ini menjadi tema utama dalam film tersebut. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis (1) Jenis Nihilisme apa yang terlihat dari Victor dalam film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015), (2) Bagaimana Nihilisme diinternalisasi oleh karakter Victor dalam film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015), dan (3) Apa dampak dari Nihilisme yang terlihat pada kepribadian Victor dalam film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015). Fenomena Nihilisme telah dibahas sejak abad ke-19 dan masih berlanjut hingga saat ini.

Peneliti menggunakan 3 teori dari Fredrich Nietzsche, Donald A. Crosby, dan Alferd Adler untuk menjawab permasalahan penelitian. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis gambaran Nihilisme, konflik moral, krisis eksistensial, dan kompleksitas psikologis dalam film. Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menekankan kasus nihilisme yang khas. Pendekatan filosofis dan psikologis digunakan untuk menganalisis nihilisme dan psikologis tokoh utama dalam film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015). Data dikumpulkan dengan menonton film, membaca naskah, dan subtitle film, kemudian menemukan data yang relevan untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian.

Peneliti telah menemukan 2 jenis nihilisme dari tokoh utama dalam film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015) yang menjadi objek analisis ini. Peneliti menemukan 64 data dari jenis-jenis nihilisme tersebut, termasuk nihilisme moral dengan 52 data dan nihilisme eksistensial dengan 12 data. Nihilisme moral termasuk amoralisme dengan 12 data, subjektivisme moral dengan 25 data, dan egoisme dengan 15 data. Sementara itu, eksistensialisme mencakup 12 data. Untuk proses internalisasi tokoh utama, ditemukan 64 data. Berdasarkan data yang ditemukan, terdapat 11 data pada tahap pertama, 19 pada tahap kedua, dan 34 data pada tahap ketiga. Untuk dampak tokoh utama, terdapat 39 data pada tipe penguasa, 12 data pada tipe menghindari, 3 data pada tipe mendapatkan, dan 10 data pada tipe berguna secara sosial.

Victor mengalami keadaan nihilisme, keadaan ketiga, yang kemudian mempengaruhinya menjadi pribadi yang mengatur dan mendominasi. Victor juga memiliki nihilisme moral yang membuatnya cenderung mengabaikan dan tidak peduli dengan moral di luar dirinya.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

MN: Moral Nihilism

EN: Existential Nihilism

A: Amoralism

MS: Moral Subjectivism

E: Egoism

R: Ruling

AVO: Avoiding

G: Getting

SU: Socially useful

FS: First State

SS: Second State

TS: Third State



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Science fiction makes the audience carried away by the utopian imagination of how science is included in a film. According to Sanders (2007) science fiction cinema is one of the few artistic genres that seeks to anticipate the future of human nature and society for anybody living in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, a future rich with space travel, nanotechnology, genetic engineering, and pervasive monitoring. In addition to the emotional utopian imagination effects that exist in the science fiction genre, there are several genres that also provide emotional effects, one of which is the horror genre. The horror genre gives an emotional effect of fear to audience. According to Smuts (2014) “both fear and disgust are often called *negativeemotions* (with the qualification that disgust might not be an emotion proper), or, better, species of negative affect”. There are two ways to characterize negative affect: a bad event is first judged by its tendency for usual behaviour and then by the way it feels. If an affect is avoided or if people avoid things that cause these sensations, it can be considered negative, therefore, horror genres that a certain impact is terrible because it makes people feel awful.

Many literary works that carry science fiction and horror genre exist since classical time, one of which is Mary Shelley’s *Victor Frankenstein*. According to Shelley, Gordon, & Robinson (2018) many readers were horrified when Frankenstein was initially published in 1818. This novel tells about the crazy

scientist who created life named the same as the title. There have been several film adaptations.

*Frankenstein* (1931), The famous scary movie depicts the story of Dr. Henry Frankenstein, a man fixated on creating life by putting together body parts of the dead. With the help of his faithful and abnormal assistant, Fritz, Frankenstein manages to bring his monster to life, but the creature escapes and goes on a rampage in the rural areas. Frankenstein embarks on a quest to locate his elusive creation and ultimately confronts his anguished invention.

*Frankenstein Must Be Destroyed* (1969), Doctor Baron, who had a bad reputation, transfers the brain of his deceased colleague into the body of a killed mental patient. This leads to violent consequences and the creation of Frankenstein. *The Horror of Frankenstein* (1970), The smart scientist Victor made a scary creature in an experiment. He wanted to destroy it, but the creature got away. The creature is now very angry and wants to get back at Victor.

*Victor Frankenstein* (2015) is a movie about a scientist named Victor and his assistant, Igor. They make a monster by using dead body parts in their lab. The movie is mostly about their friendship and how they try to do something amazing, but it has bad effects. However, their success comes at a price as they must deal with the consequences of playing God and facing the dangerous monster they have created.

For this research, the last film adaptation *Victor Frankenstein* (2015) is used as the object. This film belongs to the horror and science fiction genres, therefore the effect fear and utopian imagination include in this film. This film was adapted from the novel by Marry Shelley in 1818. In film *Victor*

*Frankenstein* (2015) the story showed a human being seeking to assume the position of God, critics claimed it was opposed to religion. Criticism of belief in religion, God and the gods already exists. Throughout the discussion, this criticism of religion is called nihilism. The death of god and rejection of religion proves that Nihilism is heavily contained in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015).

One of the most controversial philosophers and sharp critics of religion is Nietzsche. According to Nietzsche (1968) nihilism is; there is no truth, no absolute nature of things which also does not exist. Those in despair after the "death of God" are among his nihilists. Nihilism is the belief that nothing matters, meaningless, and no purpose. Friedrich Nietzsche is one of the most influential figures in the development of nihilism until now. The most frequently debated study of Nietzsche's philosophy was on atheism, with its conclusion that "God is dead." However, Nietzsche's ideas are in fact influencing both the twentieth and twenty-first centuries's thinkers including Jean Paul Sartre.

According Sartre (2007) "existence precedes essence" for human beings, that is, for himself. In other words, consciousness is not given a definition or "essence" in advance. On the contrary, "a person makes himself", he only defines himself in the course of his life. Consciousness is free and is not limited to the limits of definition or nature. Jean Paul Sartre emphasized that humans are condemned to be free because there are many choices to give meaning to their lives. Existentialists understand the world subjectively because objective meaning does not actually exist. With awareness, free will, and human responsibility itself, subjective meaning will be created. Objective meaning does not exist unless it is beneficial even if it does exist; its meaning is only as the essence of continuous

recognition/not stopping as a reason for its objective/legitimate meaning and its temporary nature. Nietzsche's philosophy emphasizes the importance of individualism and self-discovery, empowering individuals to rise above external influences and tap into their inherent will to power to achieve inner peace and authenticity.

The concept of nihilism has developed a lot, one of which is nihilism developed by Donald A. Crosby. According to Crosby (1988) the nihilism philosophy is not a complete description of the human condition; rather, it is based on historically conditioned assumptions and ideas that are subject to fundamental criticism. Therefore, Crosby is clearer in describing nihilism in modern life in his book entitled *The Specter of the Absurd Sources and Criticisms of Modern Nihilism*.

Nihilism is inherent in human personality; however in this case, to analyze the phenomenon of nihilism requires the science of psychology. As a result, this research necessitates an interdisciplinary approach. Adler's individual psychology provides an important perspective on the ways in which nihilism can arise from individual psychological issues. This perspective helps to explain Victor's obsessive pursuit of power and control over life, as he seeks to prove his own significance through his creation. Alfred Adler was one of the psychotherapists and founders of the individual school of psychology. Adler's theory's primary thesis is that power drives human conduct and that this quest for superiority or success is what motivates people. Adler simplifies incentive to a single drive. The only thing to do is to work toward excellence or success. In individual psychology, everyone begins life with physical inadequacy, which leads to emotions of

inferiority and drives people to struggle. Psychologically unhealthy people will aim for personal greatness, but mentally healthy people want achievement for all humanity. Despite one's reasons for fighting, one's ultimate objective control them all (Feist & Feist, 2010).

Based on the explanation above, the researcher hypothesized a portrayal of Nihilism in the character Victor. This research analyzed how Victor portrayed the nihilism, seen from the kind, impact, and how nihilism is internalized. The researcher watches the film from Disney+ Hotstar.



**Figure 1. 1. Victor**

Time 01:33:56, Victor said “There's no Satan. No God. Only humanity.”. A nihilistic view becomes a necessity to deny the existentialism of God or Gods. God is dead, and God is only needed by people who are weak. God is just a human creation, just like the gods. Therefore Nietzsche in his book entitled *Gay Science* “God is dead! God remains dead! And we have killed him!...” People realize that God is not only dead but that humans have also killed him with their scientific revolution to better understand the world. In order to achieve life freedom, it is consequently important to assist people in avoiding moral slavery. If the leader becomes incapacitated, someone else must step up to take his place. In the meaning of nihilism, one is free to determine whether things in life, right or wrong. According to Friedrich Nietzsche on *The Will to Power*, nihilism is “every

belief, every considering something-true is necessarily false because there is simply no true world” (1968:15).

A person needs something more than the desire, once thought could have, and cannot accept that desire as good enough. As a result, it condemns the world. This is how nihilism has led to pessimism (Tartaglia, 2016). According to Nietzsche (1968) faith held today is not the same as the world's values that people think. Humans must stop telling stories of dogmatism so that humans submit and follow them. Only to oneself can humans have valid values.

Nietzsche condemns religious and rational morality, which reduces humanity to slaves. The lord's Morality must be embodied by humans first and foremost. Humans must be taught that are free and self-sufficient beings. Free of all external values, religion, and God's products. Therefore Victor said “There's no Satan. No God. Only humanity.” In the end, the notion of will to power will have an impact on nihilism philosophy. Nihilism asserts that the world, particularly human existence, has no meaning. Nihilists hold one or more of the following beliefs: there is no proof for the existence of a creator, true values are unknow, and secular ethics are imposible. As a result, life is meaningless, and no activity is superior to another. Victor believes that if God is ruled out, humans are the only beings that can be considered superior. In Adler's theory, the ruling type includes anyone who considers themselves to be in charge and believes that no one is superior to them.

The researcher chooses *Victor Frankenstein* (2015) film, one of horror-science fictions on Disney+ Hostar as the object of study because this film is the most recent adaptation of the novel and it is showing complicated nature of the

main character. Victor is a genius scientist whose ambition is to create life from death, the ambition is deceiving. There is no right and wrong in every action of Victor. This type of characterization in literary discussion is called nihilism. Ivan Turgenev in *Father and Sons* defined nihilist as “a man who does not bow down before any authority, who does not take any principle on faith, whatever reverence that principle may be enshrined in” (1865).

The researcher found several previous studies related to this research. First, research from Satrio Jagad (2017) entitled *Moral Nihilism As Reflected By Joker In The Dark Knight Movie*. This research discusses the Moral Nihilism which is reflected by the Joker in the film entitled *The Dark Knight*. The focus of his research is on the character of the Joker, as a moral nihilist. Second, research from Kamilatun Nisa (2017) entitled *Nihilism Destructive Effects In Life Reflected In Ernest Hemingway's Short Story Entitled A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*. This research discusses Nihilism Destructive Effects in Life Reflected in Ernest Hemingway's Short Story Entitled *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*. Her research focus is on analyzing the effects of Nihilism by using genetic structuralism approach.

Third, research from Chaima & Maroua (2020) discusses Absurdism and Moral Decay in Don DeLillo's *White Noise*. Their research focuses on exploring the images of Absurdism and Nihilism in the novel. Fourth, research from C. Tembo, D. Mutasa, & A.T. Maganga (2019) entitled *Existential Nihilism in Ignatius Mabasa's Poetry: Implications for the Development of the Human Factor*. It finds its source in Ignatius Mabasa's poetry trend to make existential nihilism a way of life. Fifth, research from C. A. Chigbu, G. U. Umezurike, & C. Onunkwo

(2018) entitled *From Un-concealment to Nothingness: Nihilism in Henrik Ibsen's A Doll's House and Zainabu Jallo's Onions Make Us Cry*. Their research discusses the "speak out" phenomena is thus explained existentially in this article as the result of a protracted yet erratic process of existential development that, in both plays, culminates in the acceptance of nihilism.

The researcher analyzed the character of Victor using two theories: nihilism and concepts of individual psychology. Based on the explanation above, there is no research that discusses the portrayal of nihilism in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015). This research would be interesting, because of the readers can find out how nihilism is portrayed on a character in the film. This study uses the concept of individual psychology Adler as a second theory to analyze Victor's individual type as a nihilist, Therefore the researcher wants to research about Nihilism as portrayed by Victor.

## **B. Limitation of the Study**

According to Theofanidis & Fountouki (2018), study's limitations relate to potential flaws that are typically outside the researcher's control and are strongly related to the research design that was selected, restrictions on the statistical models that were used, financing restrictions, or other variables. The discussion focused on analyzing the nihilism portrayed by the main character, Victor in film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015). Victor portrayed several aspects of existential nihilism and moral nihilism. Therefore, this study limits the discussion to the two types of nihilism among five types proposed by Crosby. In this research, the researcher limits analysis which only focus on the character of Victor Frankenstein in the story and the impact of nihilism to his character. In order to



see the impact of nihilism on the main character, Adler's concept is needed as the second theory in this research.

*Victor Frankenstein* (2015) film's camera viewpoint is not being discussed in this study as its primary focus. The researcher utilizes an image from moments in this movie as an example of how visuals are employed as a data to help the researcher understand the discourse in order to analyze how nihilism is portrayed in this research. By exploring these theoretical perspectives, this research aims to provide a deeper understanding of the ways in which Victor's nihilism is portrayed in the film, how Victor internalized nihilism, and what is the impact of nihilism to his character.

### **C. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the background of the study, the research explore the following problems:

1. What kinds of nihilism are seen from Victor in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015)?
2. How is nihilism internalized by the character Victor in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015)?
3. What impacts of nihilism are seen to Victor's personality in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015)?

### **D. Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study based on the problems of the study mentioned above are:

1. To find out what kinds of nihilism are seen from Victor in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015).

2. To delve how is nihilism internalized by the character Victor in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015).
3. To disclose what impacts of nihilism are seen to Victor's personality in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015).

#### **E. Benefits of the Study**

The results of this study are expected to be useful. The benefits are:

1. Theoretical

It is expected that this research can provide urgency in the fields of literature and philosophy in order to analyze the meaning of life in literature which is entertainment or philosophy that seeks the truth. According to Derrida in Weller's book (2008) "literature is the experience of the other in its otherness." In particular, this research can give benefit those who do not know nihilism can be described by a character in a film.

2. Practical

This research can give information for readers, that is nihilism might manifest itself in various facets of life. As a result, this research can be used as a beginning point for students at other universities as well as the faculty of Cultures and Languages. After reading this study and conducting their research in this field, therefore, when future scholars read this paper and undertake research in this field can obtain vital knowledge.

#### **F. Definitions of the Key Terms**

1. Nihilism

Every belief, every considering something-true is necessarily false because there is simply no true world (Nietzsche, 1968).

## 2. Moral nihilism

According to Donald A. Crosby on *The Specter of the Absurd: Sources and Criticisms of Modern Nihilism*, “moral nihilism denies the sense of moral obligation, the objectivity of moral principles, or the moral viewpoint” (1988:11).

## 3. Existential nihilism

Which can be defined as the denial of life being meaningful and the universe having a purpose (Veit, 2018)

## 4. Science Fiction

Science fiction is not sufficiently defined with a single comprehensive definition. According to Seed (2011) it has variously been explained as a combination of romance, science, and prophecy (Hugo Gernsback), ‘realistic speculation about future events’ (Robert Heinlein), and a genre based on an imagined alternative to the reader’s environment (Darko Suvin). It has been called a form of fantastic fiction and an historical literature. (p. 1)

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Theoretical Background

This research conducted into philosophical approach. According to Solomon & Higgins (2013) significant issues about life, what we know, and what we should do or believe while trying to find answers is referred to as philosophy. The researcher used Friedrich Nietzsche's "Nihilism" and its development which was postulated by Crosby. Therefore, the researcher's approach is Philosophy. According to Weller (2008) the relation between philosophy and literature is:

For Adorno, then, art and philosophy, Dichter and Denker, serve the same end. Indeed, beyond all their philosophical, political, and aesthetic differences, Adorno shares with Heidegger the assumption that the relationship between literature and philosophy is a complementary one. (p. 77)

According to Deleuze (2006) philosophy is used to ward off stupidity, "What good is philosophy?" is a common question. The answer needs to be forceful since the question aims to be sarcastic and corrosive. The State and the Church, whose goals vary, do not gain anything from philosophy. It serves no reputable authority. People are made sad by philosophy. A philosophy should not cause someone to feel depressed or irate. It helps to make stupidity into something humiliating and degrading.

The theme of nihilism has played an important role in both philosophy and literature, offering a critique of traditional values and beliefs and challenging us to create new forms of meaning and purpose. This research requires a

philosophical approach to deep the theory in this research. However that readers can study deeply their thinking. Therefore philosophy is the most powerful way for humans to avoid ignorance.

## 1. Nihilism Theory

The concept of nihilism has been explored extensively in literature and philosophy, and has served as a rich subject for artistic interpretation. Nietzsche's theory of will to power, which suggests that individuals seek to exercise their own power over others in a bid for superiority, has been influential in shaping modern understandings of nihilism. In his seminal work *Thus Spoke Zarathustra* (1968), Nietzsche explores the idea that traditional moral and ethical values are outdated and must be replaced by a new system of values that reflects the individual's pursuit of power and personal fulfillment.

Nihilism is a belief that nothing matters, meaningless, and no purpose. Friedrich Nietzsche is one of the most influential figures in the development of nihilism until now. One of Nietzsche's main philosophical concerns is nihilism. Those in despair after the "death of God" are among his nihilists. The death of God is the way in which existentialists realize that modern man must dare to claim that there is no god. According to Williams, Nauckhoff, & Caro (2001) Friedrich Nietzsche was one of the nineteenth-century philosophers who killed the existence of God:

God is dead! God remains dead! And we have killed him! How can we console ourselves, the murderers of all murderers! The holiest and the mightiest thing the world has ever possessed has bled to death under our knives: who will wipe this blood from us? With what water could we clean ourselves? What festivals of atonement, what holy games will we have to invent for ourselves? Is the magnitude of this deed not too great for us?

Do we not ourselves have to become gods merely to appear worthy of it? (Nietzsche [1882] 2001:120)

Therefore instead of God interfering with the way philosophy works, it is better for Nietzsche to kill God. The most discussed study of Nietzsche's philosophy was atheism with the conclusion that "God is dead." The concept of nihilism has developed and one of them is discussed by Crosby. In Crosby's book *The Specter of the Absurd*, there are several types of nihilism. There are five types of nihilism, namely political nihilism, moral nihilism, epistemological nihilism, cosmic nihilism, and existential nihilism.

Political nihilism believe that rejects the political systems that underpin contemporary society as well as the social and cultural paradigms that shape those systems. It lacks a limited or nonexistent understanding of effective alternatives and how to implement them. Moral nihilism rejects moral responsibility, the objectivity of moral standards, and moral conviction. Epistemological nihilism rejects the possibility of truths or meanings that are not fully or rigidly related to a particular person, group, or conceptual framework. Different from that, cosmic nihilism rejects the worth or intelligibility of nature, viewing it as indifferent to or opposing basic human concerns. Existential nihilism negates the meaning of life. In the object being studied in this research, the strongest theme that emerged was the main character's lack of belief in God and moral values. Therefore, the researcher focused only on moral nihilism and existential nihilism theory by Crosby in this study.

### **1) Moral Nihilism**

Nihilism has experienced developments, one of which is the concept brought by Crosby. According to Crosby (1988) moral nihilism rejects the

notion of moral duty, the objectivity of moral standards, or the moral point of view. The meaning of morality is when humans have a sense that is not influenced by the values that exist outside. Believing that there are only subjective morals, there is only moral agreement, which means that these values are part of oneself and not the same as others. Moral nihilism is divided into three types:

**a. Amoralism**

According to Crosby (1988) Amoralism can be described as nihilistic since it rejects all the requirements and principles of living morally. The fact is that none of them are true. Moralism is only a measure of agreement in society but the measure does not apply to those who do not agree to it. In other words, amoralism is the state of someone who has no moral awareness or concern.

**b. Moral Subjectivism**

Someone with moral subjectivism for example when someone feels or does not follow the rules in society then it is considered subjective morals. In other words, what is considered right is only moral in itself. Moral subjectivism, the second kind of moral nihilism, can be said being nihilistic in its rejection of any means to make sense of morally contradictory claims. Morally contradictory claims, for example, when a person wants something that is in accordance with the moral agreement but does it against what he is doing. Generate contradictions. According to Crosby (1988) moral statements are more like expressions of a person's preference, attitude, feeling, or want than actual claims, which thinking of

as being either true or false, or as subject to any kind of rational test, makes no sense. Therefore moral subjectivism is a moral that exists in itself without any rules or agreements between other humans. Only an individual perspective can determine whether the behaviour is right or wrong.

**c. Egoism**

Egoism is the third kind of moral nihilism (Crosby, 1988). There is no widely accepted moral point of view on this matter. Egoism means people who are selfish want everything to be under their control, ownership, or power.

**2) Existential Nihilism**

According to Crosby (1988) existential nihilism is a condition when there is no excuse to live and also there is no justification for not living. People who assert have a purpose in life are neither sincere nor naive. As the denial of meaning in human life, there is no definite goal, no moral resolution (stated as the conviction that human life is pointless and absurd). As long as humans live in the end, the existential understanding of nihilism emphasizes that humans must face death without any fear at all. Therefore Nietzsche argues that religion, god and metaphysics are created because humans are afraid of death. It's absurd and does not add up to anything. It is free in the sense that there is neither a motive to live nor a reason to die. Those who claim to have a purpose in life are either dishonest or insane. In either instance, unable to confront the hard realities of human existence.



Existential nihilism is also a condition which is caused by an ethical refusal, according to Schopenhauer, to live courageously and aggressively in the face of the absurdities of life (Crosby, 1988). This contradicts Camus's principle of absurdity that negating the meaning of life does not require denying or negating life itself. For Schopenhauer life is full of despair and full of surrender including the denial of everything. In other words, denial is a kind of existential nihilism which reveals that the existence of something can be denied.

According to Crosby (1988) absurdism is the same as what was explained by Camus in his novel *The Stranger* that the state of absurdism when human life is still feasible to live in which Camus convinces humans it makes more sense to live than to commit suicide. Because everyone is destined to die, death can come at any time. Camus also discussed how god might deprive people of their sense of purpose in life. Making decisions would not be difficult if God gave life significance, but because this is not the case, bitterness results (Crosby, 1988). The live in the moment use it to try to experience as much as possible for the present, even though living without hope, but living with pride and freedom. Therefore, from that Camus decided that life was worth living, and could be lived to the fullest (Crosby, 1988). Thus, someone who is characterized by existential nihilism when he negates the meaning of life, does not need to negate life itself.

## 2. States of Nihilism by Friedrich Nietzsche

States of nihilism is a psychological condition that is internalized through a long process before someone is become a truly nihilist. A person goes through some psychological conditions that is affecting their personality. According to Nietzsche (1968) before becoming a nihilist, a person goes through three states.

### 1) First state

According to Nietzsche (1968) so the seeker eventually becomes discouraged, Nihilism, then is the recognition of the long *waste* of strength, the agony of the “vain” (p. 12). Everything that exists in the norms, morals, and conditions that consider universal happiness, these things go through a process that essentially if there is no goal then there is no result. The most useless thing is when humans are looking for something that does not exist and is not real, then it does not mean anything, for example, when humans look for fairy godmothers who are in fictional films that are impossible to find in the real world.

### 2) Second state

According to Nietzsche (1968) at bottom, man has lost the faith in his own value when no infinitely valuable whole works through him;... (p. 12). The state of nihilism when realizing that is humans have lost faith in the values outside themselves. In this case, it looks like when reading the novel by Nietzsche *Thus Spoke Zarathustra*. *Übermensch* is a human being who considers himself as the source of all sources of value; therefore he must always affirm his life. What is meant by external values includes community

values, religious values, law, and so on. Therefore, this person can only trust his worth. An example is when someone does not bow down to any authority.

### **3) Third state**

The third state is said to be the last form, disbelief in all forms of the metaphysical world and rejects anything related to various beliefs in the real world (Nietzsche, 1968). This is conditions that result in rejecting fictional reality and rejecting all things related to metaphysics, such as spirits or false gods. This position is reached when everything related to belief should make all forms of denial. Besides being a form of denial of metaphysics, this last state of affairs can put up a fight in the real world. An example is when someone denies that God exists, that person will use arguments against it.

### **3. Individual Psychology Theory**

The interdisciplinary study of analyzing character personalities can connect philosophy and psychology due to their shared focus on human behavior and self-awareness. Gendlin (1978) argues the correlation between philosophy and psychology:

“...Of course we are talking about the same human being, and the same aspect of that human being, the structure of its "finding itself" in a mood, affect or feeling. Philosophically, that is basic to how we are and anything else is. Only one of the implications of that is the kind of concepts we use, and one instance of this being, and this kind of concept, is in psychology.”

From quotation above philosophy delves into the abstractions of personality and self-identity, whereas Psychology seeks to identify individual variances and behavior patterns in personality. Philosophy creates a foundation for comprehending these abstract concepts, while Psychology supplies empirical

data from research and assessments measuring these variables. By combining these two disciplines, a more thorough and comprehensive understanding of character personalities may be achieved, offering greater insight into the human experience. There are lots of psychological theories beginning with some pioneers in the field such as Erik Erikson, Sigmund Freud, Jacques Lacan, Alfred Adler.

This research analyzes a character, therefore, the theory that is very suitable to use is Alfred Adler's psychology theory to explain the effect of nihilism on a character's personality. Adler's psychological theory discusses psychological growth in connection with the absence of social interests. The researcher found many correlations between the concept of nihilism and psychology to describe the human conditions that can be explained psychological theory by Adler.

In Adler's book, *Understanding Human Nature*, he explains that the level and quality of social feelings can determine a goal. The goals that have been built show a feeling of superiority so that life seems worth living. "It is this goal which gives value to our sensations, which links and co-ordinates our sentiment, which shapes our imagination and directs our creative powers, determines what we shall remember and what we must forget" (Adler, 1927, p. 72). This explanation is like a negation of the concept of nihilism which the nihilism defined in this research as a condition where someone always denies the meaning of life, there is no purpose, there is no morality, and life is absurd.

Alfred Adler (1870-1937) was a psychotherapist and a physician of the founding school of individual psychology. The social element in the individual adjustment process is very important. He found the Vienna Psychoanalytic

Society with Sigmund Freud, later became president of the society. Six basic concepts of individual psychology proposed by Adler there are: inferiority feeling and compensation, fiction finalism, striving for superiority, social interest, style of life, and creative self.

The researcher uses four personality types by Alferd Adler's "Individual personality" and its explanations by Boeree, therefore this concepts used to analyze impact nihilism on Victor Frankenstein. According to Sperry, Carlson, Duba & Sperry (2014):

Alferd Adler did not discuss the personality disorders per se. However, based on his clinical experience, he did describe four different personalities based on the presence or absence of social interest. He called them the ruling type, the getting type, the avoiding type, and the socially useful type. (p. 28)

From quotation above there is the ruling type (high active, low social interest); the avoiding type (low active, low social interest); the getting type (low active and high social interest); and socially useful type (high active, high social interest). However to learn more about the life of a character, the researcher needs a more complex analysis using the theory of Individual personality as a clear description of what happens in the story. It describes how a person shapes his or her personal notion of self through his or her distinctive manner of life in order to achieve a life goal. Interestingly, Adler was apparently not averse to personality typing, a form of diagnosis.

### **1) Ruling type**

Ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others. People who have a lot of energy to pursue their aims but lack social involvement are not always bullies or criminals. This type of character is predominantly aggressive

and possessive. The ruling personality type reveals a person's propensity for making decisions and controlling their surroundings. It has to do with how they go about doing things, talk to others, and deal with circumstances. Ruling type can be classified along a variety of axes, including assertiveness, decisiveness, propensity for order, and a need for control.

## **2) Avoiding type**

Avoiding (evader type), tries to avoid and maintain what seems to be rewarding, even when meeting other people without enthusiasm. This type of character is more careful or a character who does not want to take any risks to himself. Although those who identify as the Avoiding type may have a great desire to be liked and accepted by others, they may also struggle with low self-esteem and feelings of inadequacy. They may tend to avoid situations where they might be examined or judged because they feel they are incapable of living up to others or their standards.

## **3) Getting type**

Getting/Leaning (masquerade type) is sensitive and introverted. Rely on others to keep their life in order. Less enthusiastic and always dependent on the other. People with this type are those who always depend on others. There is nothing these people can do something alone. The getting type describes people who frequently depend on others to fulfill their wants and boost their self-esteem. They may adopt a passive stance in their relationships with others and frequently look to others for attention, approval, and acknowledgment. These people think that by relying on others, they may make up for their own perceived flaws and feel important and a part of something.

#### **4) Socially useful type**

Socially useful (socially useful types) have a sense of empowerment, but do not hurt others for the benefit of society. This type is very useful for others, to realize reciprocity in a direction that is good for themselves and others. In contrast to selfish or egocentric motivations, the socially useful kind is motivated by a sense of community and cooperation. These people are deeply aware of the connectivity of all people and grasp the connection between their personal well-being and the well-being of others. They are driven to advance the common good and make significant societal contributions.

#### **4. *Victor Frankenstein* (2015) Film**

##### **a) About this film**

*Victor Frankenstein* (2015) is a science fiction horror film adapted from the novel by Mary Shelley in 1818. The film earned far less than its budget. The film is about 100-110 minutes long. Starring 2 main characters, namely Daniel Radcliffe (Igor) and James McAvoy (Victor). The film was released on November 25, 2015 in the United States, directed by Paul McGuigan and written by Max Landis.

##### **b) Plots**

At the circus, a clown meets Victor Frankenstein, who notices that the clown is a genius. Victor gave the clown name Igor Strausman. Victor is a smart scientist and he invites Igor to be a friend and colleague for their experiment. The experiment made Victor even more ambitious to create a life after death.

An aspirational medical student called Victor Frankenstein goes to a circus performance in London where, with the assistance of an unnamed hunchback who

is owned by the circus's ringmaster and has feelings for the girl, he manages to save an injured aerialist named Lorelei. The hunchback is saved by Victor, who also gives him a harness to improve his posture and drains the cyst on his back that is the source of it. Victor then nicknamed the guy "Igor Straussman" after his frequently absent roommate. Victor's tireless research on artificially reviving life anger fervently religious police inspector Roderick Turpin, who views their activities as blasphemous. When Victor shows Igor how he used electricity to animate eyes, Igor says he made a mistake connecting the nerves, prompting Victor to enlist Igor's help with the surgical aspects of his experiment. Victor obtains organs of animal carcasses and has Igor fix them ,which he then uses to create "Gordon," a massive chimp like beast.

Igor reunites with Lorelei, who is now posing as the mistress of a secret homosexual nobleman, which irritates Victor, who sees Lorelei as a nuisance. Lorelei accepts Igor's invitation to a display of their experiment, which goes horribly wrong when Gordon escapes and causes havoc around the university before being slain by Victor and Igor. Lorelei is appalled by Victor's experiments and wants Igor to intervene, but Igor is hesitant to do so after learning that Victor is motivated by a desire to atone for his indirect role in the death of his older brother, Henry, for whom Victor's controlling father holds him responsible.

Victor is expelled from faculty for his unorthodox methods, however attracts the eye of his wealthy, chesty acquaintance Finnegan, who needs him to make a synthetic humanoid creature. Victor and Igor define a giant named "Prometheus", but as the relationship between Igor and Lorelei deepened, wedges were created between them.



Igor and Lorelai go to Finnegan's estate to save Victor. Igor discovered that Victor was trying to animate Prometheus with lightning. Victor ignores Igor's request and boots the machine. A power surge overloaded the machine and killed Finnegan and some of his associates. In the turmoil that followed, Tarpin arrived unexpectedly, accusing and threatening Victor's creation. Prometheus suddenly wakes up and moves forward. With the success of the experiment, Victor shared a short moment with Prometheus and mistaken for his resurrected brother Henry. Victor realizes that the experiment has failed. Prometheus cannot speak unknowingly. Victor soon realizes that the experiment has failed. Prometheus cannot speak unconsciously. The shocked Tarpin fired at Prometheus, who was furious, killing Tarpin and almost killing Victor. Victor notices, forms an alliance with Igor, stabs both hearts, and kills Prometheus.

## **B. Previous Studies**

There are several previous studies that may have similarities with the discussion of researchers. Among other things are, the discussion about the *Victor Frankenstein* film or novel by Mary Shelley, science fiction in the film adaptation, and horror-science fiction genre.

Setyaningrum (2017), in this thesis focuses on the deconstruction of monster image in *Frankenstein* novel by Mary Shelley. This thesis using Derrida's theory of deconstruction to analyze both of characters. The result of this thesis shows that the real monster on this novel is Victor Frankenstein.

Bhattacharyya (2018), entitled *Frankenstein and Ackroyd: a Study of the Text as the Monster*. He employs the concept of 'rhizome', as proposed by Giles Deleuze and Felix Guattari to study the intricacies of Peter Ackroyd's narrative.

The text attempts to look at Mary Shelley's narrative from a different perspective, rather than simply reiterating the events in a familiar way. It employs the historical fictional mode of storytelling.

Gómez (2018), in this dissertation entitled *Science and the Scientist in Frankenstein: From Literature to Film Adaptation*. Which each the scientific process is carried out in each film adaptation. This research concludes outlining the homogeneous depictions of Victor Frankenstein and the free, detailed representations of the scientific process made by different film adaptations.

Bowta & Puluhalawa (2019), in this research entitled *Deconstructive Analysis Of Main Character In Frankenstein Novel By Mery Shelley*. This research is to deconstruct the main character of Frankenstein novel. A qualitative research with deconstructive approach. The results are the portrayal of Victor after deconstruction that Victor himself was the cause of all the chaos done by his creatures. Victor's ambitions that are too deep in science make him a different person, from a good character to very selfish and cruel.

Bilgin & Bilgin (2022), in this researcher entitled *The Power of the Diegetic Paradigm: How the Cinematography of "Marry Shelley's Frankenstein" Reinforces Its Pre-Text On-Camera*. The film Mary Shelley's Frankenstein by Kennet Branagh strongly emphasizes the social, political and cultural concerns of the author Mary Shelley. Branagh employs cinematography to refer to the pre-text and its main ideas implicitly or explicitly. With the help of cinematography, Branagh remains loyal to Mary Shelley's novel since he extends Shelley's concerns and discusses them according to his own time. Branagh still reflects

Mary Shelley's characters remaining loyal to the origin, and he sets camera and lighting in harmony with the characterization and setting of the novel.

After comparing several previous studies above, there are similarities with what the researcher analyzed. The similarities among the previous studies above are that all analyze characters in the novel and film adaptation of Mary Shelley. However, none of the studies mentioned above discussed nihilism in the character of Victor. Therefore, this research is the nihilism as portrayed from Victor in film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015) which is adapted from novel by Mary Shelley.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

This research use qualitative method according to Leavy (2014) qualitative research is a fascinating way to build knowledge about the social world and human experience, and qualitative researchers are involved in their arrangement. There are some characteristics of Qualitative Research according to Creswell (2017) which involve collecting data in a natural setting and using the researcher as a key instrument. Multiple types of data are collected, inductive and deductive data analysis is conducted to build patterns, categories, and themes. The emphasis is placed on participants' meanings, and there is no set initial research plan; instead, the design is emergent. Reflexivity is taken into account, and the goal is to provide a holistic account of the issues being studied.

The advantages of using qualitative according to Rahman (2020) the qualitative research approach produces a deep (detailed) description of the participants' feelings, opinions, and experience. It then interprets the meaning of their actions and gives a holistic understanding of the human experience in a particular environment.

This research used a qualitative descriptive approach. This research is qualitative because researcher attempts to explain a horror-sci-fi film in this research, researcher use qualitative methods in order to be able to produce a more comprehensive discussion of the analysis of a phenomenon. Therefore, this

research contained more descriptions. The data are in form of word, text, dialogue, or picture taken from the movie.

Because it is not about measuring amount, qualitative analysis was utilized to examine the Portrayed on nihilism. The data was gathered by choosing a nihilistic phenomena in a horror-science fiction film. Based on Nietzsche's philosophy, the researcher discusses the nihilism phenomena. The disadvantage of using qualitative research is that it omits contextual sensitivity and focuses on meaning and experience. Interpreting and analyzing data can be more difficult / complex (Rahman, 2020).

## **B. Data and Data Sources**

Data refers to a variable's qualitative or quantitative values. Images, words, figures, and actions comprise the data for this study. Data are crucial instruments for understanding phenomena in research. In this research used qualitative data. According to Flick (2013) after obtaining field access, choosing a sampling strategy, gathering, recording, and elaborating on data, the analysis of qualitative data is frequently one of several processes in the research process. The source of data in this research is *Victor Frankenstein* film that released in 2015. The data of this research took screen captures of Victor Frankenstein's behaviors, expressions, action as an non verbal and text conversation use the transcript dialogue by the main character of *Victor Frankenstein* (2015) as an verbal that portray nihilism. The researcher depicts how the visual is utilized as a tool to assist the researcher interpret the dialog using a screen capture image from the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015).

## **1. Primary Data**

According to Kothari (2004) the primary data is newly collected and therefore happens to have the original characters. Source is obtained directly in this research is the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015).

## **2. Secondary Data**

Secondary data, on the other hand, is data that has already been collected by someone else and has already gone through a statistical process (Kothari, 2004).

Primary data is the type of data that is collected by researcher directly from main sources. Secondary data is the data that has already been collected through primary sources and made readily available for researcher to use for their own research. Researcher only use primary data to analysis Victor in film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015). To complete the research, the researcher takes references from academic works such as journals, articles, theses, dissertations, academic research, books, and other references.

## **C. Research Instruments**

According to Creswell (2007) the researcher is the one who acquires information in order to collect data. In qualitative research the main instrument for data collection is the researcher himself. Because the researcher observer and survey covered the entire process from object retrieval, data collection, data classification to data completion. A data table is the secondary instrument, and it is employed to note the literary phenomenon of nihilism as Portrayed by Victor in film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015). In order to obtain accurate data analysis the researcher identifies and analyses by helped the validator as a supporting

instrument, besides data the nihilism as portrayed from the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015).


#### D. Data Collection Techniques

This research uses documentation techniques in collecting data. Documentation requires that data be examined and interpreted to elicit meaning, gain understanding, and develop empirical knowledge (Corbin & Strauss, 2008).

To collect data, the following steps have been carried out:

1. The researcher watched the movie and try to find the main character Victor Frankenstein portrayed nihilism to be analyzed in this research.
2. The researcher collected data of the nihilism portrayed.
3. The researcher classified which one belongs to the data and which one does not belong to the data and then examines the data based on the theory of types and effects.
4. The researcher gave the code on the collected data.

**Table 3. 1 Data coding**

No	Data	Codes	Notes and Codes
1.		1/EN/TS/R/00:54:30	1: Datum number EN: Existential nihilism TS: Third states R: Ruling type 00:54:30: Time
2.	...	...	...

**Table 3. 2. Note**

Notes:	
1	Refers to the number of data
EN	Refers to the nihilism theory
TS	Refers to the states of nihilism
R	Refers to the types of personality
00:54:30	Refers to the time when the data appears

### **E. Data Validation Techniques**

The researcher required to validate the data in order for the research to be trustworthy. The purpose of data validation is to ensure a certain level of quality of the final data (Zio, 2016). This method checks to see if the data combination is appropriate. The researcher chooses a validator to check the validation of this research to enhance the reliability and validity of data results. After the researcher put data collection and source of data, the researcher asks one of lecture in UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta to process data valid. The criteria of the validator are: a lecture that graduated from magister in English and understand the field of interdisciplinary. This research had been validated by Mr. Muhammad Rizal, M. A. one of literature lecture in UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.



## **F. Data Analysis Techniques**

Data analysis is after the researchers have collected the data. For obtain the result of the study, therefore analyzing the data was used. The researcher did qualitative research to describe 'what' and 'how' a certain phenomena occurred in this study. Spradley (1980) stated that there are four steps of data analysis in qualitative research.

### **1. Domain Analysis**

Domain is a step in separating data depending on the social issue and problem of the research's main topic. The data was gathered by taking screenshots of the character's actions and lines from *Victor Frankenstein* (2015) movie dialogues that are based on the understanding of nihilism as depicted by Victor Frankenstein.

### **2. Taxonomy Analysis**

Taxonomy is a step of categorizing data. The factors that construct to Victor Frankenstein's creation were defined as nihilism, pessimism, and apathy by the researcher. Therefore, there are three processes to make up taxonomic analysis: the first organizes or classifies similar that related categories into larger categories; the second determines the distinctions between the subcategory sets and the larger or overarching category; and the third illustrates the relationship between categories and subcategories in the next section.

### **3. Componential Analysis**

Componential is a step in Domain Analysis that uses the relationship between cause and effect from categorization and analysis to

uncover gaps. To fill in the gaps, the researcher viewed Victor Frankenstein repeatedly and read academic materials on philosophical nihilism before categorizing the data. The data was entered into a table by the researcher to make data analysis easier. The vertical and horizontal lines in the data categorization show the cause and effect relationship.

**Table 3. 3.** Componential Table

Victor Frankenstein	MN									EN		
	A			MS			E			FS	SS	TS
	FS	SS	TS	FS	SS	TS	FS	SS	TS			
<b>R</b>												
<b>AVO</b>												
<b>G</b>												
<b>SU</b>												

Notes:

MN: Moral Nihilism

AVO: Avoiding

EN: Existential Nihilism

G: Getting

A: Amoralism

SU: Socially useful

MS: Moral Subjectivism

FS: First State

E: Egoism

SS: Second State

R: Ruling

TS: Third State

#### 4. Finding Cultural Theme

The cultural theme is a step in determining the topic in this study based on the most common findings found in a variety of settings in the research data. It can be discovered by comparing at the culture portrayed in the film to the historical period and culture of the research. It is also

important to think about how characters respond to cultural norms and modifications brought by both internal and external causes.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The examinations of the data, findings, and discussions in this chapter are based on the theoretical framework and literature review from Chapter II. The researcher presents the findings of the kinds, internalizations, and impacts of nihilism that are found in the *Victor Frankenstein* (2015).

#### A. Findings

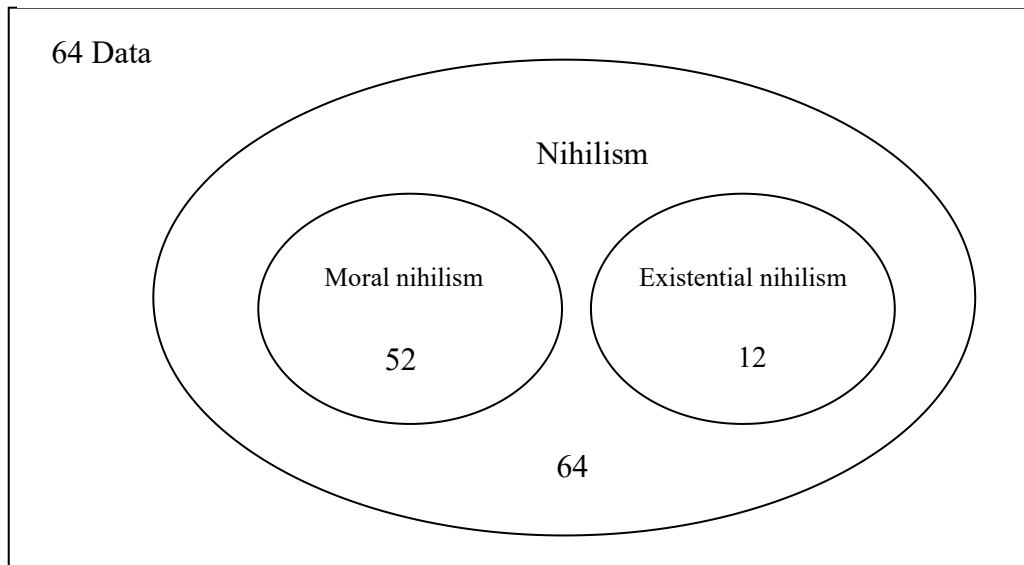
The researcher identifies and describes the following in this research finding:

**Table 4. 1. 64 Data**

Victor Frankenstein	MN									EN		
	A			MS			E			FS	SS	TS
	FS	SS	TS	FS	SS	TS	FS	SS	TS			
<b>R</b>	-	-	4	2	7	6	3	4	3	-	2	8
<b>AVO</b>	-	-	6	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>G</b>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
<b>SU</b>	-	-	1	3	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-

#### 1. The kinds of Nihilism in Character Victor

**Diagram 4. 1**

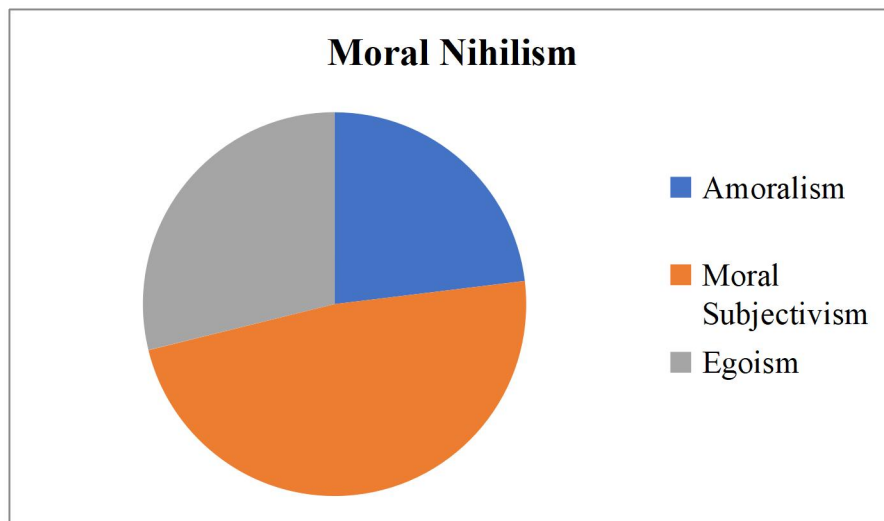


The diagram above shows that there are 64 data found in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015). The researcher found 64 data portraying nihilism, which are divided into 2 branches moral nihilism and existential nihilism. In the branch of nihilism, there are 52 data on moral nihilism and 12 data on existential nihilism. The most dominant kind is moral nihilism. Therefore Victor has moral nihilism which makes him reject the notion of moral obligation, the objectivity of moral standards, or moral points of view. Unlike the case with existential nihilism which only thinks about the meaning of life.

**a) Moral nihilism**

Research findings moral nihilism

**Diagram 4. 2**



The diagram above explains that the researcher found 3 kinds of moral nihilism that are portrayed in Victor. It includes amoralism (A) with 12 data, moral subjectivism (MS) with 25 data, and egoism (E) 15 with data. The most dominant is moral subjectivism (MS) with 25 data.

Moral nihilism rejects the idea of moral obligation, the immutability of moral principles, or the moral standpoint (Crosby, 1988). Moral is closely

related to something that is good or bad. When people possess a sense of morality that is unaffected by external values, it means that people still has morality. It is just believing that there are no objective morals, only moral consensus, and that one's own values are distinct from those of others. There are three kinds of moral nihilism, amoralism, moral subjectivism and egoism. The appendices contain the classification and explanation details in more detail. Examples of the data found for each type of moral nihilism is explained below:

### 1) **Amoralism**

The reason that amoralism is nihilistic is because it denies the existence of social or moral norms. In actuality, none of them are accurate. Moralism is merely a gauge of social consensus; individuals who disagree with it are exempt from its application.



**Figure 4. 1. 57/MN-A/TS/R/01:11:38, Victor**

Victor: “I told you, I did not kill Straussman. You're overreacting.”

Data number 57 shows Victor explains to Igor that he did not kill Straussman. Victor only harvested his eyes because Straussman was dead. Therefore, his body was already unusable. Based on this statement this data can be classified into moral nihilism, as amoralism. According to Crosby (1988) the reason that amoralism is nihilistic is because it denies the existence of social norm. Victor claims not killing Straussman and

looks relaxed without feeling guilty. Igor's surprised reaction is considered an overreaction by Victor, even though in social norms, taking the eyes of a dead person is still against the norm. Moreover, his body was not properly buried. But Victor explained as if it was normal. Therefore, in this data moralism is merely a gauge of social consensus; those who disagree with it are exempt from its application.



**Figure 4. 2. 11/MN-A/TS/AVO/00:09:51, Victor**

Data number 11 shows Victor burns circus to escape with Igor. Victor does not care about people around him. Based on this data, this information can be categorized as amorality, a kind of moral nihilism. According to Crosby (1988) amorality is a condition of someone who has no moral awareness or concern. Victor is capable of acts of great cruelty, he burns the circus, which he carries out with does not care about anything and is unhampered by moral qualms. Therefore, Victor is not afraid of the laws of society because of a purpose Victor no longer has faith in such a world.

## **2) Moral subjectivism**

Someone with moral subjectivism, for instance, is said to have subjective morality when someone feels or does not obey social norms. In other words, what is moral only in itself is what is considered proper. The second kind of

moral nihilism, moral subjectivism, might be described as nihilistic in that it rejects all attempts to reconcile ethically incoherent assertions.



**Figure 4. 3. 2/MN-MS/SS/R/00:05:13, Victor**

Victor: "Shoulder's dislocated, causing pressure on the lungs."

Victor: "She can't breathe."

Igor: "What would we do?"

Victor: "Nothing. I'm afraid"

Data descriptions:

Victor tells Igor that there is nothing we can do to help her.

Data number 2 shows Victor tells Igor that no tool can be used to help her, therefore, Victor says "nothing". Based on this statement this data can be classified into moral nihilism, as a moral subjectivism. Victor said, "honestly that there is no tool to help her". For Victor, whether Lorelei survived or not survived had no impact, but Igor was affected because Igor liked Lorelei. Crosby (1988) argues there is no need to have any moral concern for the consequences of his actions on other people, except to the extent that he considers these effects to be in his interests. Therefore, based on the data, Victor as a doctor did not do enough effort, but just observe a little then give up. A doctor should have tried their best as long as the person who needs help is still alive, but Victor gave up because the result will not give any impact on him.





**Figure 4. 4. 14/MN-MS/TS/R/00:13:51, Victor**

Data number 14 shows Victor was helping Igor's posture straighten so that Igor could walk normally. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism. According to Crosby (1988) there is no need to have any moral concern for the consequences of his actions on other people, except to the extent that he considers these effects to be in his personal interests. It does not matter if its right or wrong in every Victor actions. In this data, it can be seen that Victor tries to straighten Igor's posture by pushing him without notice and agreement beforehand. As a result, Igor is in pain because he is not ready. Victor's subjective moral value is that he helps Igor but the social moral value is ignored. A doctor should have asked the patient's agreement before performing any medical treatment and at least informing the patient what he is going to do. However, Victor does not do that and ignore everything that he thinks not necessary because it does not affect him. This action is showing moral subjectivism since Victor has his own moral standard, which is based on his own interest.

### **3) Egoism**

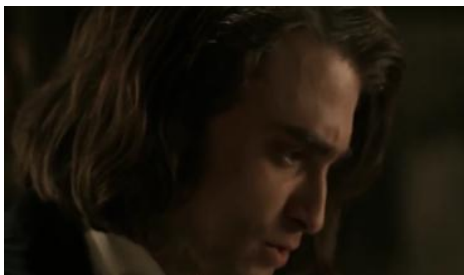
There is no commonly acknowledged moral stance on this issue. Egoism is the desire for everything to be under one's power, possession, or control.



**Figure 4. 5. 34/MN-E/TS/R/00:37:26, Victor**

Victor: “You shouldn't see that girl again.”

Data number 34 shows Victor tells Igor to not see Lorelei again because she is uneducated and superstitious. Based on this statement this data can be classified into moral nihilism, as egoism because Victor tells Igor to not see Lolerei. Crosby (1988) argues that selfish people tend to reject all forms of goodness, justice, and freedom. Egoism means people who are selfish want everything to be under their control, ownership, or power. This data describes the situation after Victor's discussion with Lorelei. Victor feels like wasting his time talking to someone that he feels uneducated. This condition makes Victor fed up and forbade Igor from ever seeing Lorelei again. The act of controlling Igor is a form of egoism in Victor.



**Figure 4. 6. 37/MN-E/TS/R/00:39:09, Victor**

Igor: “You promised me this was all about life.”

Victor: “It's about more than that.”

Data descriptions:

Victor tells Igor that he wants more than that.

Data number 37 shows Victor tells Igor that this is not just life, but more than that. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as egoism. According to Crosby (1988) there is no widely accepted moral point of view on this matter, egoism means people who are selfish want everything to be under their control, ownership, or power. Victor feels he has everything because he proves his research hypothesis that death can be controlled. Victor passed the values that are believed that death is temporary; therefore, Victor wants more than that. Victor also showed pleasure at seeing his experimental state move even for a moment. His joy made him even more arrogant, therefore, he believed in his worth.

**b) Existential nihilism**

Research findings regarding existential nihilism include 12 data negating the meaning of life that is portrayed in Victor. According to Crosby (1988), someone who is characterized by existential nihilism does not need to negate life itself when he negates the meaning of life. It highlights that religion, god, and metaphysics were developed because people are terrified of dying, and that people must confront death without any fear at all. People who assert to have a purpose in life are either dishonest or mad because these people cannot face the harsh facts of life. The appendices contain the classification and explanation details. Examples of the data found include the following:

Denial included existential nihilism which reveals that the existence of something can be denied.



**Figure 4. 7. 49/EN/TS/R/00:54:31, Victor**

Inspector: “If you cannot cooperate, then, by God, I'll conduct a thorough search of these premises.”

Victor: “‘By God,’ you say?”

Victor: “Inspector, I must inform you...”

Victor: “...that you are currently in the home of rational, free-thinking men.”

Data number 49 shows Victor rejects the existence of God by not allowing anyone to mention God's name in his house. Based on this statement the data can be classified into existential nihilism. According to Crosby (1988) Nietzsche argues that religion, god and metaphysics are created because humans are afraid of death. Therefore, existential nihilism describes the moods or passing phases of life rather than the contingent circumstances or viewpoints of some people. Victor rejects anyone who discusses God or a belief in his house, for existential nihilists, the only one who can understand the world is the man himself, and the fact is that human knows that his existence already exists before looking for meaning in his life.

Besides that there is a depiction of absurdism which is included in existential nihilism. Absurdism is a live in the moment use it to try to experience as much as possible for the present, even though living without hope, but living with pride and freedom. Therefore, from that Camus decided that life was worth living, and could be lived to the fullest (Crosby, 1988).



**Figure 4. 8. 61/EN/TS/R/01:36:26, Victor**

Victor: “You are not life!, Live!”

Igor: “Victor!”

Victor: “Live! Live! Live!”

Data number 61 shows Victor denies that the one who lived in prometheus bodies is Hendry his brother. However but the creature does not have awareness. This causing disappointment in Victor therefore this data is include as existential nihilism. According to Crosby (1988) there is no excuse to live for existential nihilism, but there is no justification for not living. Therefore, Victor denies a condition which is caused by an ethical refusal to live courageously and aggressively in the face of the absurdities of life.



**Figure 4. 9. 40/EN/TS/AVO/00:42:00, Victor**

Data number 40 shows Victor denies the idea that existence is not a gift from the 'almighty'. Based on this statement the data can be classified into existential nihilism. According to Crosby (1988), existence-based pessimism, there is no rationale for living, but there is also no reason not to live. There is denial and absurdities of life. Denial is a condition which is caused by an ethical refusal to live courageously and aggressively in the face of the

absurdities of life. No one who claims to have a mission in life is sincere or naive. People avoid acknowledging the harsh truth of the human condition in both instances.

Victor does not believe in the almighty God, so God's existence is destroyed. Victor only admits that it is human beings who are the most appropriate to seek meaning in their own lives, the existence of hiding essence. Victor's attitude projects himself to be an existential nihilist, the reason is Victor denying that life has purpose. According to Nietzsche (1968) an individual can completely immerse himself as a component of the highest value and pass judgment on the entirety of the cosmos.



**Figure 4. 10. 64/EN/FS/G/01:43:00, Victor**

Victor: “Our achievements are in the past and our discoveries will probably never be known.”

Victor: “I have some ideas about where we went wrong this time and one day I may call on you once more.”

Data descriptions: Victor feels pessimistic about his experiments.

Data number 64 shows Victor feels pessimistic, based on this statement the data can be classified into nihilism the branch of nihilism, existential nihilism, as absurdism. According to Crosby (1988), the existential interpretation of nihilism emphasizes that humans must confront death fearlessly as long as survive in the end, therefore someone must continue to live his life at this time and make the most of it.

## 2. The Internalization process in Character Victor

The result data finding shows that there are 64 data found in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015). The researcher found 64 data that shows how nihilism is internalized by Victor. In the theory of Nihilism, there are three states before someone becomes a nihilist. Based on the data found, there are 11 data on the first state, 19 on the second state, and 34 data on the third state. The most dominant state of psychology conditions is the third state.

### a) First state

First state is the state of psychological conditions. According to Nietzsche (1968) so the seeker eventually becomes discouraged, Nihilism, then is the recognition of the long *waste* of strength, the agony of the “vain” (p. 12). Everything that exists in the rules, values, and circumstances that people regard as important to universal happiness goes through a process; in other words, if there is no aim, there can be no outcome. The most pointless thing is when people search for things that do not exist or are not real. The appendices contain the classification and explanation in more detail.



**Figure 4. 11. 2/MN-MS/FS/SU/00:05:02, Victor**

Data descriptions: Victor is helping Lorelei, someone he does not know.

Data number 2 shows Victor's action, when he wants to help Lorelei. When Victor saw Lorelei falling from a height Victor acts to help. Besides, Victor tells Igor that no tool can be used to help her, therefore, Victor says

“nothing”. According to Nietzsche (1968) anything that is considered to have a purpose, whatever its form, that underlies a meaning is vain. Therefore, Victor is in the first state of psychological condition. Because Victor, as a doctor, tried to help someone who was injured when he knew that helping that person could no longer be saved, therefore this form would be in vain.



**Figure 4. 12. 30/MN-E/FS/R/00:35:17, Victor**

Data number 30 shows Victor feels love does not exist and it only causes pain. His love for his brother was in vain because in the end the person left him. He believe that it will happen too to Igor who likes Lorelei so he shows his dislike attitude to the woman when they meet in a party. According to Nietzsche (1968) someone who is constantly seeking something, whether it be a goal or a purpose, will eventually become discouraged and lose hope. Victor who does not believe Igor's love pressure that love is futile and irrational. This is a psychological nihilism, a form of the first state, because Victor's feelings of disappointment can make him possessive.

**b) Second state**

Second state is the next level of psychological condition. After a person encounters, the first psychological state of nihilism, the second state raises. The second state of nihilism is when realizing that humans have lost faith in the values outside themselves.





**Figure 4. 13. 24/MN-MS/SS/R/00:25:46 Victor**

Victor: "I am of the strong belief that death can be made a temporary condition.

Data descriptions: Victor believes that death can be made a temporary state.

Victor's reasoning is probability, not impossibility. Then followed the reason "Life is temporary. Why should death be any different?"

Data number 24 shows Victor believes that death can be made a temporary state. Victor believes that his principle is true. According to Nietzsche (1968) this belief, which relies on an entity that is vastly superior to himself and is regarded as a mode of divinity, is sufficient to provide human sensations depth in the development of a context. Victor believes in his worth, apart from that, what Victor says describes it is include the second state. Victor believes that nothing can affect his inner values, so he is very sure of what he thinks is right. The principle of scientific objectivity within him makes everything that exists outside of him unimportant, therefore the second state shows that Victor knows of other belief entities that are bigger than his scientific beliefs.



**Figure 4. 14. 27/MN-MS/SS/R/00:32:00, Victor**

Data number 27 shows Victor tells Igor “Just keep your back straight, your words clean, and do your damndest not to embarrass me.” According to Nietzsche (1968) other than trusting in his own intrinsic worth, there is no value that influences outside himself. The individual values are influenced by life experiences and cultural background, so someone may have different priorities and perspectives on life. Someone who rejects external values may only believe in themselves because they feel that only they can be trusted to make the right decisions. Victor as a scientist feels the value of science in himself more than anything else because science is objective, therefore Victor has manners and does not want to be embarrassed by others. Based on this statement Victor shows a second state.

**c) Third state**

Third state is the state of psychological condition before someone is truly a nihilist. After someone has experienced the second state of psychological conditions, a third state arises. This leads to the rejection of make-believe reality and of everything metaphysical, including ghosts and false gods. When all types of rejection should be made for anything connected to believing, this position is obtained. This last state of circumstances is not only a denial of metaphysics but also capable of resistance in the real world. Examples of the data found below:



**Figure 4. 15. 55/EN/TS/R/01:09:30, Victor**

Inspector: “And when I, too, fall into that abyss I shall be by her side.”

Victor: “Don't you see? You trust in a fiction!”

Data descriptions: Victor says that it is just a fiction.

Data number 55 shows Victor reject the existence of abyss, for him the abyss is a fiction. Victor displays resistance to metaphysics that includes the psychological conditons in the third state. According to Nietzsche (1968) The most extreme form of nihilism involves the total denial of both faiths in reality and all forms of the metaphysical universe. Victor denies the existence of the devine power, something metaphysical. From his response to the inspector “You trust in a fiction!”, it shows that he believes that God and devine being are mere fiction that do not exist.



**Figure 4. 16. 42/MN-A/TS/AVO/00:48:40, Victor**

Data number 42 shows Victor kills Gordon. When Gordon was revived, his consciousness could not be controlled; therefore Victor was forced to kill him. What Victor did, describe the form of a type of third state. According to Nietzsche (1968), the person can fully immerse himself as part of the highest

value, rendering judgment on the entirety of the universe. Victor rejects metaphysical matters, therefore he can create and end life just like what he did to his creation, Gordon. That belief appears because he rejects the existence of god, therefore, Victor also believes that his creation is no soul.

### 3. The Impacts of Nihilism in Character Victor

**Table 4. 2. Data Impact**

Personality	Types	Number
	Ruling type	39
	Avoiding type	12
	Getting type	3
	Socially useful type	10
Total data		64

The diagram above shows that there are 64 data found in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015) which indicate the impact of nihilism on Victor's character. It can be divided into 4 types of personality; there are ruling type, avoiding type, getting type, and socially useful. In the personality type, there are 39 data on ruling type, 12 data on avoiding type, 3 data on getting type and 10 data on socially useful type. The most dominant type is the ruling type.

#### a) Ruling type

Ruling type is the kind of impact of individual personality. Ruling type (of the regulating kind) has assertive and dominant characteristics. Bullies or criminals are not the only people with a lot of enthusiasm to achieve their goals but little social interaction. This kind of personality tends to be aggressive and possessive.



**Figure 4. 17. 16/MN-MS/FS/R/00:14:49, Victor**

Victor says:

“Right!, Library and study are over there. Kitchen's over there.”

“I'll be in the basement forthe rest of the evening,as I have schoolin the morning. Don't touch anything.”

Data descriptions: Victor explains what he has in his house for Igor to use.

Data number 16 shows Victor provides facilities that Igor can use as long as Igor is at his house. Victor tells Igor “Right!, Library and study are over there. Kitchen's over there.” this is following individual personality theory which includes ruling type. Besides that, Victor says “Don’t touch anything.” Therefore; this is included in individual personality, namely the ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) ruling (regulating type), is aggressive and dominates others.



**Figure 4. 18. 34/MN-E/TS/R/00:37:26, Victor**

Victor: “You shouldn't see that girl again.”

Data number 34 shows Victor tells Igor to not see Lorelei again because she uneducated and superstitious. Based on this statement this data can be classified into moral nihilism, as egoism because Victor tells Igor to not see Lolerei. Apart from that, what Victor says about Rorelei “Uneducated,

superstitious. Distraction from our work” because his not afraid to challenge the natural order. Based on this statement the data can be classified to individual personality ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) powerful, dominant, and assured (of the ruling type). Bullies and criminals share a strong drive to prosper, but these people also have few opportunities for social interaction. This personality type frequently exhibits aggressive and defensive traits.

**b) Avoiding type**

Avoiding type is the kind of impact of individual personality. Even when meeting others without enthusiasm, avoiding (evader type) seeks to avoid and retain what seems to be rewarding. This kind of individual is more cautious or one who does not want to put himself in danger. Examples of the data found below:



**Figure 4. 19 11/MN-A/TS/AVO/00:09:51, Victor**

Data descriptions: Victor burn the circus.

Data number 11 shows Victor burns circus to escape and help Igor. Victor does not care about people around him. What Victor can be categorized in individual personality as avoiding type because he wants to avoid and escape the pursuit of Barnaby's ally to save Igor. Victor feels that Igor has both ability and intelligence. According to Boeree (2006), avoiding

(evader type) tries to avoid and maintain what seems to be rewarding, even when meeting other people without enthusiasm.



**Figure 4. 20. 29/MN-MS/TS/AVO/00:35:03, Victor**

Data number 29 shows Victor is tired of talking to people who are stupid or not relating to his knowledge capacity. Victor refused to continue the conversation between them because Victor was fed up, Apart from that, Victor smashes the plate to show his annoyance because Victor knows that this place is filled with stupid people. Based on this statement the data can be classified to individual personality avoiding type. According to Boeree (2006) even when meeting others without enthusiasm, avoiding (evader type) tries to avoid and keep what seems to be rewarding.

### **c) Getting type**

Getting type is the kind of impact of individual personality. The masquerade type, Getting/Leaning, is sensitive and reserved, depend on others to maintain order in their lives. They also less engaged and reliant on the others constantly. Those that fit this character are perpetually dependent on others, that powerless to act or act alone. Examples of the data found below:



**Figure 4. 21. 26/MN-A/TS/G/00:29:00, Victor**

Data descriptions: Animal body parts. Victor collects and removes pieces of animal body parts and then gives them to Igor, therefore, Igor can repair them for Victor experiments.

Data number 26 shows Victor brings animal parts to give to Igor for repairs. Although Igor does not know where Victor got the animal body parts from. Victor needs Igor's help to fix every body part that Victor gives. In this case, Victor is included as getting type. According to Boeree (2006) the masquerade type, getting/leaning, is delicate and reserved. He depends on Igor's ability to make his creation. Those who fit this character are perpetually dependent on others.



**Figure 4. 22. 64/EN/FS/G/01:43:00, Victor**

Victor: "Our achievements are in the past and our discoveries will probably never be known."

Victor: "I have some ideas about where we went wrong this time and one day I may call on you once more."

Data descriptions: Victor feels pessimistic about his experiments.

Data number 64 shows Victor feels pessimistic, based on this statement the data can be classified into individual personality. Victor no longer



believes in such a universe, therefore he is hopeless. Because Victor shows himself pessimistically, Victor tells Igor, some time will be working together, then this is included in the getting type individual personality. According to Boeree (2006) rely on others to keep their life in order. Less enthused and always dependent on the others. People with this type are those who always depend on others.

#### **d) Socially useful type**

Socially useful type is the kind of impact of individual personality. Socially beneficial people (also known as "socially useful types") feel empowered but do not harm others in the name of society. Others can benefit greatly from this kind. Someone can understand reciprocity in a way that benefits both themselves and other people.



**Figure 4. 23. 6/MN-E/SS/SU/00:08:44, Victor**

Victor: "I can get you out, but you'll have to trust me, understand?"

Victor: "Choose now or remain here for the rest of your days."

Data descriptions: Victor is inviting Igor to escape from the circus.

Data number 6 shows Victor realized Igor's potential and intelligence, therefore, Victor invites Igor to escape from this place and join with him. Victor shows an attitude of participating and helping, this is in accordance with individual personality theory which includes socially useful. According to Boeree (2006) people are capable of understanding reciprocity in a way

that is advantageous to both themselves and others. This sort will be very helpful to others.



**Figure 4. 24. 33/MN-MS/TS/SU/00:36:32, Victor**

Victor: “I dream of a world, where hope replaces fear.”

Victor: “A world where a murdered man”

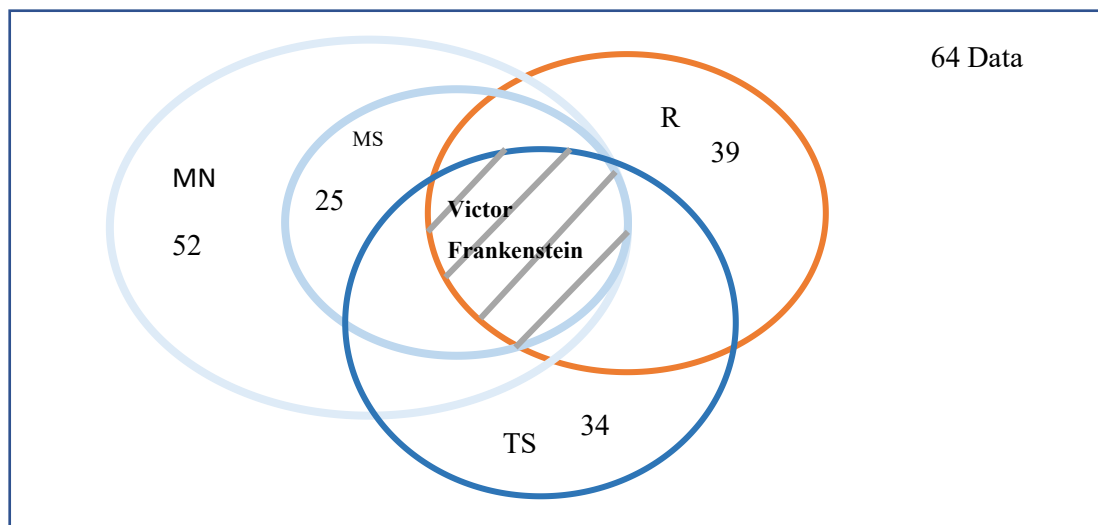
Victor: “can stand in court to face his murderer.”

Victor: “Where a crippled soldier, shrapnel in his spine...”

Data descriptions: Victor explains to Lorelei the values of science that will make the impossible to be possible.

Data number 33 shows Victor tells Lorelei what is his biggest wish, therefore Victor says “I dream of a world, where hope replaces fear.” Based on this statement this data can be classified into socially useful type. In this case Victor feels it is useful for everyone. Therefore, This is included in individual personality, namely the socially useful type. According to Boeree (2006) this kind will be very useful to others, therefore someone have the capacity to comprehend reciprocity in a manner that benefits both them and others.

**Diagram 4. 3**



The diagram above concludes that the dominant data in the character Victor is the kind of nihilism, moral nihilism (MN), moral subjectivism (MS), the psychological condition reached to third state (TS), and the individual psychological is ruling type (R).

## **B. Discussions**

Researcher conducting this research based on a philosophical approach, the researcher have to use the principles of philosophical thinking, including: (1) essential, (2) fundamental, (3) comprehensive, (4) radical, (5) critical, (6) objective, (7) systematic, (8) speculative, and (9) logical. The researcher uses the framework of the phenomenology method as a basis for studying how Victor's character experiences and discovers meaning based on the theory in chapter 2 and the phenomena discussed by the researcher. Smith (2018) stated that philosophical phenomenology was shaped by key figures such as Edmund Husserl, Martin Heidegger, and Maurice Merleau-Ponty. Husserl believed that the investigation of phenomena should stem from personal experience, rather than scientific presumptions or theories. Heidegger

explored the concept of existence and how culture and history fundamentally impact the human experience. Merleau-Ponty placed importance on the physical manifestation of experience and how the body shapes one's perspective of the world.

This research provide a general explanation of the concept of phenomenological nihilism. Phenomenological nihilism is a philosophical concept that suggests that nothing has any intrinsic meaning or value. It is the idea that existence itself is meaningless. Those who adhere to this belief often question the validity of morality, purpose, and existence.

In the context of character Victor Frankenstein, it is possible that the titular character exhibits traits of phenomenological nihilism. Considering Victor's obsession with the creation of life, it is plausible that he finds meaning in the notion of playing God rather than in any inherent truths about life. This would suggest that Victor believes that life and death have no intrinsic meaning and that his actions are justified, because give him a sense of control and power. In conclusion, the character Victor in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015), the concept of phenomenological nihilism suggests that nihilistic tendencies could be present in characters who believe that existence has no inherent value or purpose.

The description of the researcher's prior study findings is the main topic of this chapter. Three problem statements are raised by the researcher in the study. The problem statement are, What kinds of Nihilism, How is Nihilism internalized, and What impacts of Nihilism are seen in Victor's personality in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015).

In the first problem, Victor has a moral that is dominated by subjectivism. Therefore, Victor is portrayed as a moral nihilist. Moral nihilism makes Victor free to do whatever, good or bad, he can do without having to feel what other people feel. In the second problem arises internalize the portrayal of nihilism condition in the first state. The internalizations process in Victor that exists strengthens Third state, that is Victor rejects anything related to various beliefs in the real world. This means that these problems are interrelated, therefore, nihilism can be portrayed into main character. To find a solution to these two problems a third problem arises. The relationship between the two previous problems and the third problem, that is in the personality of individual psychology, the third problem arises because of impact nihilism on Victor's personality. The impact of nihilism in Victor made him a controlling type and dominates others. After the researcher explain the findings data, this research should pertain to the approach to theory applied in explaining the correlation between literature and the theories of various other disciplines in chapter 2.

This approach is also a study of psychology types and rules in personality that are applied to a literary work (interpreting and assessing literary works in). In the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015), the character Victor Frankenstein can be seen exhibiting traits of individual personality nihilism. Victor is obsessed with creating life, believing that he can bring something from nothing, despite the risks and consequences.

The dominant data finding shows ruling type that is impact in Victor's personality, therefore, nihilism cause superiority in his personalities is closely related to the feeling that one is superior to others and the belief that life has

no inherent meaning or purpose. In the case of *Victor Frankenstein* in the 2015 film, several factors contribute to his nihilistic worldview.

First, Victor's exceptional intelligence and knowledge in the fields of science and medicine give him a sense of superiority over others. Victor believes that he can achieve greater things than anyone before him and that he has the power to bring life from death. This superiority leads him to disregard any moral or ethical considerations and pursue his scientific experiments at any cost.

Second, Victor's traumatic childhood experiences, including the death of his brother, fuel his desire to conquer death and overcome the limitations of humanity. His nihilistic outlook is seen as an attempt to rationalize his destructive behavior as a means to an end.

Last, Victor's indifference from society, both physically and emotionally, strengthen his nihilism. He has no close relationships outside of his work, and his tunnel vision towards his scientific pursuits takes over his entire life, leaving no room for other interests or connections.

In conclusion, the explanation of Victor's personality is superior that is complex, traumatic experiences, and indifference lead to his nihilistic worldview. He believes that his elevated position in society gives him the right to play God and pursue his scientific endeavors without regard for the consequences, leading to tragic outcomes for himself and those around him.

After the researcher explained approaches and findings dominant data, this research gain cultural theme to explanation, by comparing the culture portrayed in the film to the historical period and culture of this research. The

cultural theme that can be rationally found in the portrayal of nihilism as a character in the film is the rejection of traditional values and beliefs. The character of nihilism in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015) challenges the established norms and morality of his time, questioning the very principles upon which society is built. This cultural theme is significant when compared to the historical period and culture of the research, as the film is set in Victorian England, a time where social class hierarchies were rigidly defined, and traditional values and beliefs were the backbone of society.

The significance of considering how characters respond to cultural norms and modifications brought by both internal and external causes is that it reveals the complex nature of cultural evolution. In the case of nihilism in *Victor Frankenstein*, the rejection of traditional values and beliefs is brought about by both internal causes, such as personal loss and dissatisfaction with the status quo, as well as external causes, such as the changing cultural landscape of Victorian England.

The Victorian era saw substantial changes in religion. Numerous social and political responsibilities, including keeping track of all births, weddings, and funerals, helping the needy, and providing education, were taken away from the state church. Although still mostly Christian, Britain developed into a pluralistic nation where the Church of England competed for adherents and participation with other Protestant churches and the Roman Catholic church. According to Steinbach, S. L. (2016) a relatively small but prominent group of atheists or nonbelievers, individuals who actively rejected religion and questioned the existence of God, existed in Britain in the latter Victorian era.

Nonbelief was associated with radical left-leaning politics, sexual nonconformity, and free thought and was even considered antisocial. Concepts' revolutionary potential turned out to be just as significant as the concepts themselves. According to Steinbach (2016) "The revolutionary status of ideas proved as important as the ideas themselves. The period saw major developments in science, in fields ranging from evolutionary biology to the physics of optics and heat" (p. 279). Therefore, this explanation is very related to the cultural conditions in society between the Victorian and Victor Frankenstein eras which are very similar and have a very large influence in their fields.

Overall, the portrayal of nihilism as a character in the film *Victor Frankenstein* highlights the tension between tradition and innovation, and invites viewers to consider the ways in which cultural norms can be both limiting and liberating. The film serves as a reminder that cultural evolution is an ongoing process, and that it is important to question and challenge established beliefs in order to create a more just and equitable society.

Literature, philosophy, and psychology are all related to this cultural theme that is explore the concepts of meaning, purpose, and morality. Nihilism has been a subject of philosophical inquiry for centuries, and it continues to inform contemporary existentialist thought. Similarly, the portrayal of nihilism in literature and film allows us to explore the implications of rejecting traditional values and beliefs. Psychology also offers insight into the individual experience of nihilism, including feelings of meaninglessness and disconnection from others. Another theme can be the



exploration of the human psyche and the search for personal purpose and significance. Nihilism can be portrayed as a response to feelings of existential angst or disillusionment with one's life path. This examination of the human condition can lead to an understanding of the importance of personal fulfillment and finding one's own meaning in life.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, SUGGESTIONS

After searching and explaining the kinds, internalizes, and impacts nihilism as portrayed from Victor in film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015) the researcher goes to the conclusion. This chapter presents conclusions, implications and suggestions related to what the researcher has analyzed and discussed in chapter IV.

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on analysis of the kinds, internalization process, and impacts of nihilism as portrayed from Victor in film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015), the researcher concluded that there are two kinds of nihilism in the main character in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015). The researcher found there are 64 data about the kinds of nihilism. Those kinds include moral nihilism with 52 data and existential nihilism with 12 data. The data about moral nihilism includes amorality (A) with 12 data, moral subjectivism (MS) with 25 data, and egoism (E) 15 with data. Meanwhile, the data about existential nihilism includes 12 data. For the internalization process of the main character, that founded are 64 data. Based on the data found, there are 11 data on the first state, 19 data on the second state, and 34 data on the third state. For impacts of the main character, there are 64 data. Based on the data found, there are 39 data on ruling type, 11 data on avoiding type, 3 data on getting type, and 10 data on socially useful type.

The relationship regarding three formulations of the problems can be seen

from the data found, Victor mostly experiences the state of nihilism, the third state, which then influences him to become a person with a controlling and dominating personality. The portrayal of characters in a film is an essential aspect of creating a compelling narrative and engaging audience.

The film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015) portrays the character of Victor as a nihilistic individual who rejects moral values and embraces existential nihilism. The interdisciplinary analysis of this character's portrayal highlights the connection between literature, philosophy, and psychology in understanding nihilism.

From a literary perspective, Victor's nihilistic tendencies can be seen as a rebellion against the moral values of the society he lives in. In the film, Victor refuses to accept the idea that there is meaning or purpose in life and instead seeks to create life himself through his scientific experiments. This rejection of traditional values is a common theme in literary works that explore nihilism, such as Friedrich Nietzsche's *Thus Spoke Zarathustra* and Albert Camus' *The Stranger*.

Philosophically, Victor's nihilism reflects the existentialist view that life has no inherent meaning or purpose. This perspective challenges the traditional understanding of morality, as without a purpose, what is considered "good" or "bad" is subjective and based on personal beliefs. Victor's pursuit of scientific knowledge and his creation of life in the film can be seen as a search for the meaning and purpose that existentialists argue does not exist.

Psychologically, Victor's nihilistic tendencies can be seen as a defense mechanism against feelings of uncertainty about life. This research have

founded that individuals turn to nihilism as a way to avoid the fear of a meaningless existence. In the film, Victor's focus on his scientific experiments and his refusal to accept the existence of a higher power can be seen as a way to cope with the feeling he experiences about the uncertainty of life.

In conclusion, the interdisciplinary examination and application of the portrayal of Victor as a nihilistic character in the film *Victor Frankenstein* (2015) demonstrate the interconnectedness of literature, philosophy, and psychology in understanding this complex worldview. Through the lens of each discipline, the researcher can gain a deeper understanding of the motivations and beliefs that underpin nihilism and the ways in which individuals cope with the uncertainty and meaninglessness of life.

## **B. Implications**

Nihilism as portrayed in films often serves as a critique on society and moral values. A nihilistic character may represent individuals who reject societal norms, and beliefs, and instead embrace an existential philosophy of meaninglessness. These characters may also highlight the flaws and contradictions in societal values, exposing them as arbitrary and meaningless constructs. By rejecting traditional values and beliefs, nihilistic characters offer a perspective that challenges dominant ways of thinking, which can lead to social change and transformation. At the same time, however, nihilism can also lead to a sense of despair and hopelessness, as characters may struggle to find purpose and meaning in a world, seen as devoid of inherent value.

Implication nihilism as portrayed in a film is also a reflection of the character's belief that life has no inherent meaning or purpose. This belief

manifests in their actions, attitudes, and relationships with others, often leading to destructive behavior.

One rational reason for portraying implication nihilism in a film is to explore the consequences of such a belief system. By showing the character's actions and their impact on those around them, the film can highlight the danger of nihilistic thinking and encourage the audience to reflect on their own beliefs and values.

Additionally, implication nihilism can serve as a critique of societal norms and values. The character may reject traditional notions of success, morality, and happiness, exposing the flaws and contradictions within these constructs. This can prompt viewers to question their adherence to societal expectations and norms. Therefore, portraying implication nihilism in a film can provide a thought-provoking commentary on the human condition and the search for meaning in life. It can serve as a cautionary tale or an invitation to challenge conventional wisdom and live authentically.

### **C. Suggestions**

By studying nihilism as a character in a film, this can lead to a deeper understanding of the complexities of human thought and behavior, as well as the role that philosophy plays in shaping our worldview. Ultimately, studying nihilism in film can help us to better understand our own beliefs and values, and how they interact with the world around us.

Furthermore, the depiction of nihilism as a character can encourage critical thinking and intellectual curiosity. The audience may be prompted to research and learn more about different philosophical schools of thought, including

nihilism and its impact on society. Possible research options could include reading philosophical texts on nihilism, exploring real-life examples of nihilism in history, and analyzing how nihilism is portrayed in literature and other forms of media.

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## APPENDICES

## APPENDICES

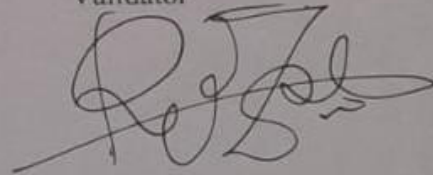
### Appendix 1: Validator Sheet

#### VALIDATION SHEET

The thesis data titled *Nihilism as portrayed from Victor in Film Victor Frankenstein (2015)* by Alviansyah Agung Masaputra had been checked and validated by Muhammad Rizal, M.A.

Suarakarta, April, 2023

Validator

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rizal', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the left.

Muhammad Rizal, M.A.





2.

Victor: “Shoulder’s dislocated, causing pressure on the lungs.”  
 Victor: “She can’t breathe.”  
 Igor: “What would we do?”  
 Victor: “Nothing. I’m afraid”  
 Data descriptions:  
 Victor tells Igor that there is nothing we can do to help her.

2/MN-  
 MS/FS/SU/00:05:13


Data number 2 shows Victor tells Igor that no tool can be used to help her, therefore, Victor says “nothing”. Based on this statement this data can be classified into moral nihilism, as a moral subjectivism. Victor said, “honestly that there is no tool to help her”. For Victor, whether Lorelei survived or not survived had no impact, but Igor was affected because Igor liked Lorelei. Crosby (1988) argues there is no need to have any moral concern for the consequences of his actions on other people, except to the extent that he considers these effects to be in his interests. Therefore, based on the data, Victor as a doctor did not do enough effort, but just observe a little then give up. A doctor should have tried their best as long as the person who needs help is still alive, but Victor gave up because the result will not give any impact on him. When Victor saw Lorelei falling from a height Victor acts to help. Besides, Victor tells Igor that no tool can be used to help her, therefore, Victor says “nothing”. According to Nietzsche (1968) anything that is considered to have a purpose, whatever its form, that underlies a meaning is vain. Therefore, Victor is in the first state of psychological condition. Because Victor, as a doctor, tried to help someone who was injured when he knew that helping that person could no longer be saved, therefore this form would be in vain. The impact that happens to Victor is very clear that


V

V


V



V


			Victor helps someone. On this statement Victor can be classified in individual personality as a socially useful. According to Boeree (2006), others will find this kind to be very helpful. These people can understand reciprocity in a way that is advantageous to both themselves and others.														
3.	 <p>Victor: "I'm not giving my..."</p> <p>Data Descriptions: Victor almost refuses to give his pocket watch to help Lorelei.</p>	3/MN- E/FS/AVO/00:05:23	Data number 3 shows Victor refuses to give his pocket watch to help Lorelei. Victor knows that Lorelei cannot be saved. Based on this data, this information can be categorized as moral subjectivism, a branch of moral nihilism. According to Crosby (1988) the view that one has a moral duty to oneself someone regards as delusion, for one's own life also has no value. Victor expresses a change in his values when Victor sees Igor is trying to help Lorelei. Victor knows she can not be saved. According to Nietzsche (1968) at least there is a purpose, whatever form it takes, underlying some meaning that will be in vain. Victor refuses to give the precious item because it reminds him of his brother Hendry. Victor can be categorized in individual personality as avoiding type. According to Boeree (2006) people with this type tend to avoid life, especially other people.			V		V					V				V



4.	 <p>Data descriptions: Victor, who previously knows that Lorelei cannot be saved, then helps Igor to save Lorelei's life.</p>	4/MN-MS/FS/SU/00:05:41	<p>Data number 4 shows Victor changes mind when saw Igor's ambition to save his friend's life, therefore, Victor helps Lorelei. Victor did not care whether Lorelei survived or not when he helps her. Based on this data, nihilism portrayed through these actions, branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as a moral subjectivism. According to Crosby (1988) there is no need to have any moral concern for the consequences of his actions on other people, except to the extent that he considers these effects to be in his personal interests. What Victor did illustrates that Victor is in the type first state. According to Nietzsche (1968) first state is something that will be achieved through a process and when someone realizes that in essence if there is no goal then there will be no result whatsoever. In addition, Victor shows an attitude of participating and helping, this is in accordance with individual personality theory which includes socially useful. According to Boeree (2006), socially useful types can comprehend reciprocity in a way that benefits both themselves and other people. Others will find this kind to be quite useful.</p>		V									V	V	
----	--	------------------------	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	--






5.	 <p>Victor: “Why are you wearing that silly makeup?”</p> <p>Victor: “You're being wasted here.”</p> <p>Data descriptions: Victor tells Igor that what are you do is wasted.</p>	5/MN-MS/SS/R/00:06:11	<p>Data number 5 shows Victor asks Igor “Why are you wearing that silly makeup?” Victor also says “You’re being wasted here”. Based on this statement this data can be classified into moral nihilism, as a moral subjectivism. Crosby (1988) argues there is no need to have any moral concern for the consequences of his actions on other people, except to the extent that he considers these effects to be in his interests. Victor feels what Igor did is vain because there is no effect to use his ability. According to Nietzsche (1968) at bottom, man has lost the faith in his own value when no infinitely valuable whole works through him;... (p. 12). Therefore, Victor is in the first state of psychological condition. The impact that happens to Victor is very clear that Victor command someone. On this statement Victor can be classified in individual personality, socially useful type. According to Boeree (2006), Ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others. People who have a lot of energy to pursue their aims but lack social involvement are not always bullies or criminals. This type of character is predominantly aggressive and possessive.</p>		V						V				V	
----	--	-----------------------	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--


6.	 <p>Victor: "I can get you out, but you'll have to trust me, understand?"</p> <p>Victor: "Choose now or remain here for the rest of your days."</p> <p>Data descriptions: Victor is inviting Igor to escape from the circus.</p>	6/MN- E/SS/SU/00:08:44	<p>Data number 6 shows Victor realized Igor's potential and intelligence, therefore, Victor invites Igor to escape from this place and join with him. Refers to Victor says; "I can get you out, but you'll have to trust me, understand?" Igor was given two options, one of which required that Igor put his trust in Victor. According to Crosby (1988) "He strives to make the world his property and to win it for himself." Based on Victor says "Choose now or remain here for the rest of your days" this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as egoism. According to Nietzsche (1968) someone made it so that could believe in his own worth, therefore, apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of second state. Victor shows an attitude of participating and helping, this is in accordance with individual personality theory which includes socially useful. According to Boeree (2006), socially useful types can comprehend reciprocity in a way that benefits both themselves and other people. Others will find this kind to be quite useful.</p>													
7.		7/MN- A/TS/R/00:08:57	<p>Data number 7 shows Victor hits Barnaby. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as amoralism. According to Crosby (1988) rejection of all moral principles and determination to life without morals. Doesn't matter if it's right or wrong in every Victor actions. According to Nietzsche (1968) the</p>	V					V	V					V	



	<p>Data descriptions: Victor hits Barnaby.</p>		<p>individual can immerse himself fully as part of the highest value, passing judgment on the whole world. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of third state that is Victor hits people. Victor punches Barnaby making him the image of being superior and dominating others. Therefore, This is included in individual personality, namely the ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others.</p>													
<p>8.</p>	 <p>Victor syas: “Don’t touch him!” Data descriptions: Victor shouted loudly so that barnaby’s ally would not catch Igor.</p>	<p>8/MN- MS/SS/R/00:09:34</p>	<p>Data number 8 shows Victor helps Igor to escape at the circus. Victor told them “don’t touch him!” this is a form of desire subjective threat and aggressive, based on this data, nihilism portrayed through these actions, branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism. According to Crosby (1988) there is no need to have any moral concern for the consequences of his actions on other people, except to the extent that he considers these effects to be in his personal interests. Someone who is firm in his characteristic principle, then that person is included in the second state (Nietzsche, 1968). This data is also in accordance with individual personality theory which includes ruling type. Therefore, This is included in individual personality, namely the ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others.</p>	<p>V</p>		<p>V</p>		<p>V</p>						<p>V</p>		

9.	 <p>Data descriptions: Victor hit Barnaby's ally</p>	9/MN- A/TS/R/00:09:41	Data number 9 shows Victor hits Barnaby's ally. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as amoralism. According to Crosby (1988) rejection of all moral principles and determination to life without morals. Doesnot matter if it's right or wrong in every Victor actions. According to Nietzsche (1968) the individual can immerse himself fully as part of the highest value, passing judgment on the whole world. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of third state because it is a form of resistance. Victor punches Barnaby's ally making him the image of being superior and dominating others. Therefore, This is included in individual personality, namely the ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others.	V						V	V				V	
10.	 <p>Victor says: "Go!" Data descriptions: Victor tells Igor to run away.</p>	10/MN- MS/FS/R/00:09:44	Data number 10 shows Victor helps Igor to escape at the circus. Based on this statement Victor can be classified into moral subjectivism. According to Crosby (1988) this view such utterances are not moral claims, but expressions, attitudes, preferences, emotions, or desires. First state, reached, where is no point if someone keeps doing it even though what he does later gets in vain. (Nietzsche, 1968). Victor told Igor "go!" to run, but Victor and Igor do not know where the way is, just focus on escape, this is Vain, included in First state. His actions accordance with individual personality theory which includes ruling type.	V			V			V					V	


			Therefore, This is included in individual personality, namely the ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others.															
11.	 <p>Data descriptions: Victor burn the circus</p>	11/MN- A/TS/AVO/00:09:5 1	Data number 11 shows Victor burns circus to escape and help Igor. Victor does not care about people around him. Based on this data, this information can be categorized as amorality, a kind of moral nihilism. According to Crosby (1988) any views the idea that one has a moral obligation to oneself as a delusion because one's own existence also has no value. According to Nietzsche (1968) the final form of nihilism is disbelief in metaphysics and the various beliefs of the world. Therefore, Victor is not afraid of the laws of society because of a purpose Victor no longer has faith in such a world. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of third state. Victor can be categorized in Individual personality as avoiding type because he wants to escape. According to Boeree (2006) people with this type tend to avoid life, especially other people.	V						V		V						V

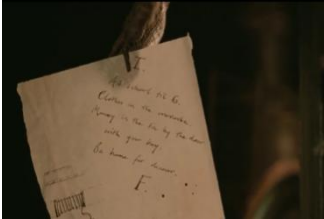
12.	 <p>Data descriptions: Victor traps the member circus for saving Igor and Himself</p>	12/MN- A/TS/AVO/00:10:2 5	<p>Data number 12 shows that Victor tries to escape. Victor turns on the light and thinks how he does not want get killed, therefore Victor sets a trap for one of Barnaby's ally. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as amoralism. According to Crosby (1988) rejection of all moral principles and determination to life without morals. Does not matter if it's right or wrong in every Victor actions. According to Nietzsche (1968) the individual can immerse himself fully as part of the highest value, passing judgment on the whole world. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of third state because he is doing action to escape. According to Boeree (2006) a person who avoids all forms of life is considered to be of the avoiding type and therefore frequently exhibits psychosis and has their private universes. This is relate to Victor traps the member circus for saving Igor and Himself.</p>	V						V	V				V	
13.	 <p>Victor says: "Listen to me!"</p>	13/MN- MS/TS/R/00:12:45	<p>Data number 13 shows Victor takes out the abscessinside Igor's body which is no consents. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism. According to Crosby (1988) there is no need to have any moral concern for the consequences of his actions on other people, except to the extent that he considers these effects to be in his personal interests. Doesn't matter if it's right or wrong in every Victor actions. According to Nietzsche (1968) the individual can</p>	V					V	V					V	


	<p>“You are not a hunchback.”</p> <p>Data descriptions: Victor takes out the abscess inside Igor’s body which is no consents.</p>		<p>immerse himself fully as part of the highest value, passing judgment on the whole world. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of third state. In this case Victor being superior and dominating others. Therefore, This is included in individual personality, namely the ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others.</p>													
14.	 <p>Victor says: “Now, your muscles, your bones, your entire skeletal system will be struggling, to reset themselves to return you to your former ground-sniffing...”</p> <p>Data descriptions: Victor was helping Igor's posture straighten so that Igor could walk normally.</p>	14/MN-MS/TS/R/00:13:51	<p>Data number 14 shows Victor was helping Igor's posture straighten so that Igor could walk normally. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism. According to Crosby (1988) there is no need to have any moral concern for the consequences of his actions on other people, except to the extent that he considers these effects to be in his personal interests. Does not matter if it's right or wrong in every Victor actions. According to Nietzsche (1968) the individual can immerse himself fully as part of the highest value, passing judgment on the whole world. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of third state. In this case Victor being superior and dominating others. According to Boeree (2006) ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others. Therefore, This is included in Individual personality, namely the ruling type.</p>	V				V	V					V		

<p>15.</p>	 <p>Victor says: “I haven't overestimated, your intelligence, have I?” Data descriptions: Victor thought he was overestimated Igor’s intelligence</p>	<p>15/MN- E/SS/R/00:14:30</p>	<p>Data number 15 shows Because Victor thought Igor was smart, he felt that he was overestimating his intelligence. Victor feels that the question gives a stupid question. Based on this data, this information can be categorized as moral subjectivism, a branch of moral nihilism. According to Crosby (1988) because one's own existence also has no worth, someone considers the notion that one has a moral obligation to oneself to be a delusion. According to Nietzsche (1968) someone made it so that he could believe in his own worth. Therefore, apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of second state. According to Boeree (2006) ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others. Therefore, Victor overestimated Igor.</p>		V			V		V					V	
<p>16.</p>	 <p>Victor says: “Right!, Library and study are over there. Kitchen's over there.” “I'll be in the basement forthe rest of the evening,as I have schoolin</p>	<p>16/MN- MS/FS/R/00:14:49</p>	<p>Data number 16 shows Victor provides facilities that Igor can use as long as Igor is at his house. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism. According to Crosby (1988) there is no need to have any moral concern for the consequences of his actions on other people, except to the extent that he considers these effects to be in his personal interests. First state, reached, where is no point if someone keeps doing it even though what he does later gets in vain. (Nietzsche, 1968). Victor told Igor “Right!, Library and study are over there. Kitchen's over there.” this is in accordance with individual personality theory which includes</p>		V			V		V					V	



	<p>the morning. Don't touch anything.”</p> <p>Data descriptions:</p> <p>Victor explains what he has in his house for Igor to use.</p>		<p>ruling type. Besides that, Victor says “Don’t touch anything.” Therefore; this is included in individual personality, namely the ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others.</p>													
17.	 <p>Victor: “By the way, I had, have a flatmate. Goes by the name of Igor Straussman. Man's a morphine addict. Idiot. Complete liar.”</p> <p>Victor: “Thankfully for us, he's almost never home. So, should anyone question your presence here, you are to say that you are he.”</p> <p>Data descriptions:</p> <p>Victor commands Igor to be his flatmate.</p>	17/MN-MS/TS/R/00:15:00	<p>Data number 17 shows Victorasked Igor to be his flat mate. Victor explains who Straussman is; Victor says “Man's a morphine addict. Idiot. Complete liar. Thankfully for us, he's almost never home.” Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism. Because Victor describes his point of view towards Straussman. According to Crosby (1988) there is no need to have any moral concern for the consequences of his actions on other people, except to the extent that he considers these effects to be in his personal interests. Does not matter if it's right or wrong in every Victor says. According to Nietzsche (1968) the individual can immerse himself fully as part of the highest value, passing judgment on the whole world. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of third state because Victor actions. In this case Victor being superior and dominating others. Therefore, This is included in individual personality, namely the ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) Ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others. People who have a lot of energy to pursue their aims but lack social</p>		V				V				V	V		

			involvement are not always bullies or criminals. This type of character psychology is predominantly aggressive and possessive. This is relate when Victor says "...So, should anyone question your presence here, you are to say that you are he."															
18.	 <p>Data descriptions: Victor left a note for Igor in the morning.</p>	18/MN- MS/FS/SU/00:19:08	Data number 18 shows Victor left a note containing "Igor: At school till six. Clothes in the wardrobe. Money and key in the tin by the door. Be home for dinner. F.". Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism. Because Victor wanted to take advantage of Igor, it was not surprising that Victor gave money to Igor. According to Crosby (1988) there is no need to have any moral concern for the consequences of his actions on other people, except to the extent that he considers these effects to be in his personal interests. Since his brother dead, Victor has become very concerned about Igor because he is traumatized by the loss of someone he loves. Therefore this is included in the First state, whatever his goals he will still do even though what will be obtained later will be in vain (Nietzsche, 1968). "At school till six. Clothes in the wardrobe. Money and key in the tin by the door. Be home for dinner. F.". Based on this statement this data can be classified into individual personality socially useful. According to Boeree (2006), socially useful type, others will find this kind to be very		V				V								V	V

			helpful. Therefore someone is able to understand reciprocity in a way that is advantageous to both themselves and others.														
19.	 <p>Victor: “Yes, I see.”  Victor: “Absolutely savage depiction of me, I’m afraid.”  Data descriptions:  Victor admits that he is a savage.</p>	19/MN-MS/TS/R/00:23:50	Data number 19 shows Victor admits that Victor is a savage, no remorse in himself. Because Victor knows that morality does not exist, therefore, Victor does not care about it all. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism. According to Crosby (1988) Except to the extent that someone believes these effects to be in his personal interests, there is no need to have any moral concern for the implications of his activities on other people. It does not matter if it's right or wrong in every Victor actions. According to Nietzsche (1968) the individual can immerse himself fully as part of the highest value, passing judgment on the whole world. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of third state. In this case Victor being superior and dominating others. Therefore, This is included in individual personality, namely the ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others.	V						V	V					V	
20.		20/MN-MS/TS/R/00:23:59	Data number 20 shows Victor explains to Igor that it was not the murders. Other than that, Victor did not feel any guilt at all. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism.	V						V	V						V



Igor: "They think I'm a murderer!"  
 Victor: "I've been called much worse things in my time."  
 Victor: "Besides... they're not looking for you... are they?. They're looking for a piteous, nameless hunchback."  
 Victor: "And Igor, I would like you to look at yourself."  
 Victor: "Igor, that creature no longer exists."  
 Data descriptions:  
 Victor is explaining to Igor to get rid of his guilt, therefore, Igor has to forget his past.

According to Crosby (1988) there is no need to have any moral concern for the consequences of his actions on other people, except to the extent that he considers these effects to be in his personal interests. Does not matter if it's right or wrong in every Victor actions. According to Nietzsche (1968) the individual can immerse himself fully as part of the highest value, passing judgment on the whole world. In this case Victor was seen persuading Igor so that Igor would obey his orders. This is in accordance with the ruling type psychological individual. According to Boeree (2006) ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others.

21.	21/MN-MS/SS/R/00:24:50	Data number 21 shows Victor told Igor to use cutlery. According to Crosby (1988) except to the extent that he believes these effects to be in his personal interests, there is no need to have any moral concern for the implications of his		V				V		V				V	
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Victor: "Cutlery."

Igor: "What?"

Victor: "Use it."

Igor: "Oh. Sorry."

Victor: "Wipe your hands."

Data descriptions:

Victor tells Igor to use cutlery.


Data descriptions:



Victor commands Igor to use cutlery.

activities on other people. The data shows second state because Victor told Igor to use cutlery as a manner, this is a value that is in Victor's self to manage other people, according to Nietzsche (1968) the second state is nothing far superior to himself therefore that he is in divine mode or it can be said that he is a god, he only believe in his own values. Based on this statement the data can be classified to individual personality ruling type because he says to Igor to use cutlery and wipe his hands. According to Boeree (2006) ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others. Therefore, Victor who has a lot of energy to pursue his aims but lack social involvement is not always bullies or criminals.





22.	<p>Igor: "So... what brought you to the circus in the first place?"</p> <p>Victor: "I am a student at the Royal College of Medicine."</p> <p>Victor: "The curriculum is straightforward,"</p> <p>Victor: "the exams easy, the professors..."</p> <p>Victor: "Oh! The professors are men of limited ability"</p> <p>Victor: "and even more limited horizon."</p> <p>Data descriptions: Victor is telling Igor that the professors at his campus had limitations.</p>	22/MN-E/TS/R/00:24:57	<p>Data number 22 shows Victor is telling Igor that the professors at his campus have limited ability. Therefore, Victor felt he is superior to them. The statement, this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as egoism. According to Crosby (1988) there is no widely accepted moral point of view on this matter. Egoism means people who are selfish want everything to be under their control, ownership, or power. The ego of people tends to like moreover to consider himself a super power than other people. According to Nietzsche (1968) the individual can immerse himself fully as part of the highest value, passing judgment on the whole world. According to Boeree (2006) forceful, governing (kind that regulates), and dominates others. Therefore, Victor is not necessarily a bully or a criminal despite having a lot of drive to achieve his goals but little social interaction. Victor just feels superior rather than the professors on his campus.</p>			V				V	V				V	
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23.	 <p>Igor: "Why did you rescue me?"  Victor: "You, my friend, were an unexpected gift."  Victor: "It's not every day I come across a man,"  Victor: "albeit one suffering from such grotesque deformity..."  Victor: "...who is so clearly talented, observant, and resourceful..."  Victor: "...and in possession of the most gifted pair of hands I have ever seen."  Victor: "My interest in you does not stem from charity."  Data descriptions:  Victor is explaining the reasons why he helped Igor.</p>	23/MN- E/FS/SU/00:25:11	<p>Data number 23 shows Victor says the fact Igor has grotesque deformity, therefore, Victor does not care about other people's feelings. Victor tells reasons why Victor helps Igor "My interest in you does not stem from charity." And then Victor invites Igor to see his experimental. The statement, this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism. According to Crosby (1988) every person only owes himself, so there is no reason to feel morally responsible for how his activities affect other people. Besides, Victor knows that giving pity to other people it will be vain. According to Nietzsche (1968) someone who is constantly seeking something, whether it be a goal or a purpose, will eventually become discouraged and lose hope. Therefore, apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of second state. Based on this conversation, Victor can be proven to be a socially useful person. According to Boeree (2006), socially beneficial people (also known as "socially useful types") feel empowered but do not harm others in the name of society. Others can benefit greatly from this kind. Therefore someone is able to understand reciprocity in a way that benefits both themselves and other people.</p>			V		V						V	V	
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24.	 <p>Victor: “I am of the strong belief that death can be made a temporary condition.</p> <p>Data descriptions: Victor believes that death can be made a temporary state. Victor's reasoning is probability, not impossibility. Then followed the reason "Life is temporary. Why should death be any different?"</p>	24/MN-MS/SS/R/00:25:46	<p>Data number 24 shows Victor believes that death can be made a temporary state. According to Crosby (1988) the theory of purely individual and arbitrary moral judgments and does not accept rational justification or criticism. The statement, this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism. Victor believes that death can be made a temporary state. Victor believes that his principle is true. According to Nietzsche (1968) this belief, which relies on an entity that is vastly superior to himself and is regarded as a mode of divinity, is sufficient to provide human sensations depth in the development of a context. Victor believes in his worth, apart from that, what Victor says describes it is include the second state. This data also shows that Victor is trying to convince Igor what he believes in, this is included in the individual psychological ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) a person is said to have a ruling type attitude when he or she dominates others such as governing.</p>		V				V		V				V	
25.	 <p>Victor: “Now, I shall bring you,</p>	25/MN-MS/SS/R/00:28:10	<p>Data number 25 shows Victor give an assignment for Igor. Victor wants to create life and Victor gives Igor a task. This statement is in accordance with what is called moral subjectivism, according to Crosby (1988) except to the extent that he believes these effects to be in his personal interests, there is no need to have any moral concern for the implications of his activities on other people. According to</p>		V				V		V				V	






	<p>your assignments piecemeal.”</p> <p>Victor: “You will complete them in a timely fashion,”</p> <p>Victor: “whereon I shall apply them to a larger, whole of my own device. Questions?”</p> <p>Igor: “Uh, this larger whole...”</p> <p>Victor: “...is not of your concern.”</p> <p>Data descriptions:</p> <p>Victor give Igor an assignment and explain that there would be a big project. However, Victor kept it a secret.</p>		<p>Nietzsche (1968) there is no value other than believing in the value that is within himself, therefore Victor keeps his goals secret from Igor, he is sure if he can create life after death, based on this statement Victor shows a second state. According to Boeree (2006) governing (of the regulating kind), assertive, and dominant. Bullies or criminals are not the only people with a lot of enthusiasm to achieve their goals but little social interaction. This kind of personality tends to be aggressive and possessive. Therefore, this data refers to Victor shows individual personality ruling type.</p>													
26.	 <p>Data descriptions:</p> <p>Animal body parts. Victor collects and removes pieces of animal body parts and then gives them to</p>	26/MN-A/TS/G/00:29:00	<p>Data number 26 shows Victor brings animal parts to give to Igor for repairs. Although Igor does not know where Victor got the animal body parts from. According to Crosby (1988) amorality can be said to be nihilistic because it negates all moral standards and constraints of moral life. Therefore, Victor frees to harvest animal organs at anyway. At this state, Victor's psychological nihilism is in the third state. According to Nietzsche (1968) so that the world appears vain, therefore one reflects on that which is projected into the world. One must accept it as the only reality in order to escape rejecting it and experiencing all of its inherent causes and effects. Victor needs Igor's help to fix every body part</p>	V					V		V		V			


	Igor, therefore, Igor can repair them for Victor experiments.		that Victor gives. In this case Victor includes in individual personality getting type. According to Boeree (2006) the masquerade type, getting/leaning, is delicate and reserved. Depend on others to maintain order in their lives. Less enthusiastic and reliant on the others constantly. Those who fit this character are perpetually dependent on others, powerless to act or act independently.													
27.	 <p>Victor: “Just keep your back straight, your words clean, and do your damndest not to embarrass me.”</p> <p>Data descriptions: Victor tells to Igor to keep follow his commands.</p>	27/MN-MS/SS/R/00:32:00	Data number 27 shows Victor tells Igor “Just keep your back straight, your words clean, and do your damndest not to embarrass me.” This statement is in accordance with what is called moral subjectivism, according to Crosby (1988) there is no need to be morally concerned about the effects of his actions on other people, and unless someone thinks that in his personal interests. According to Nietzsche (1968) other than trusting in his own intrinsic worth, there is no value, therefore Victor has manners and does not want to be embarrassed by others, based on this statement Victor shows a second state. This statement also can be classified to individual personality ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) aggressive, governing (type that regulates), and controls others. Therefore, Victor is not always a bully or a criminal despite having a lot of energy to achieve his goals but to control someone.	V			V	V					V			


28.	 <p>Data descriptions: Victor is educating the guests present.</p>	28/MN-MS/SS/R/00:32:02	<p>Data number 28 shows Victor discussed with the invited party guests. Victor feels himself smarter so Victor is as free as he wants to do whatever Victor wants. According to Crosby (1988) moral subjectivism rejects all forms of existing rules. Based on this statement the data can be classified to branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism. According to Nietzsche (1968) other than trusting in his own intrinsic worth, there is no value, therefore Victor does not has manners and do whatever his likes, based on this statement Victor shows a second state. The data also shows individual personality ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) aggressive, controlling, and governing (type that rules). Therefore, despite having a lot of energy to accomplish his goals but to control someone, Victor is not always a bully or a criminal.</p>		V				V		V				V	
29.	 <p>Data descriptions: Victor feels that this place is surrounded by people who are not</p>	29/MN-MS/TS/AVO/00:35:03	<p>Data number 29 shows Victor is tired of talking to people who are stupid or not according to his knowledge capacity. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism. According to Crosby (1988) all kinds of current rules are rejected by moral subjectivism, therefore, Victor did anything that was unethical at the event. According to Nietzsche (1968) the individual can immerse himself fully as part of the highest value, passing judgment on the whole world. Victor refused to continue the conversation between</p>		V				V		V				V	

	<p>intelligent, so Victor smashes the plate as an expression of his annoyance.</p>		<p>them because Victor was fed up, based on this statement Victor showed the psychology of nihilism the third state. Apart from that, Victor smashes the plate to show his annoyance because Victor knows that this place is filled with stupid people. Based on this statement the data can be classified to individual personality avoiding type. According to Boeree (2006) even when meeting others without enthusiasm, avoiding (evader type) tries to avoid and keep what seems to be rewarding. This kind of character is more cautious or one who does not want to put himself in risk.</p>													
<p>30</p>	 <p>Data descriptions: Victor feels possessive seeing Igor with someone else.</p>	<p>30/MN- E/FS/R/00:35:17</p>	<p>Data number 30 shows Victor suddenly arrives and interrupts the conversation between Igor and Lorelei. This data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as egoism. Because Victor suddenly comes to Igor and Lorelei. According to Crosby (1988) There is no widely accepted moral point of view on this matter. Egoism means people who are selfish want everything to be under their control, ownership, or power. According to Nietzsche (1968) whatever the purpose is someone will still do it even though he knows or does not know what he is doing will be in vain or not. Victor shows that Igor, who was previously submissive to him, can be taken over by other people. This is a psychological nihilism, a form of first state, because it can affect his goals. Based on the data can be classified to individual personality ruling type. According to Boeree</p>		<p>V</p>	<p>V</p>			<p>V</p>						<p>V</p>	


			(2006) governing, assertive, and powerful (of the regulating kind). Not just bullies or criminals have a strong desire to succeed but little opportunity for social contact. This personality type frequently exhibits violent and possessive behaviors.															
31.	 <p>Data descriptions: When Lorelei mispronounced Frankenstein's name then Victor immediately reprimanded her.</p>	31/MN- E/SS/R/00:35:36	Data number 31 shows Victor scolds Lorelei for mispronouncing Frankenstein's name. This data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as egoism. Because Victor uncomfortable hearing mispronouncing his name. According to Crosby (1988) on this subject, there is no generally accepted moral stance. A selfish person wants to own, control, or have all authority over everything, this is egoism. According to Nietzsche (1968) someone made it so that he could believe in his own worth, therefore Victor shows second state. Based on this statement the data can be classified to individual personality ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) powerful, ruling, and assertive (of the regulating kind). Criminals and bullies alike have a strong desire to thrive but few opportunities for social interaction. This personality type often displays aggressive and protective traits.			V			V			V						V
32.		32/EN/SS/R/00:36:0 2	Data number 32 shows Victor tells Igor to explain and convince Lorelei to change her point of view. According to Crosby (1988) existential nihilism does not describe contingent circumstances or some people's views; rather, it				V		V			V						V


	 <p>Lorelei: "Are you not afraid to challenge the natural order?"  Victor: "Igor, speak up. What do you think?"  Igor: "Once, I would have agreed with you, Lorelei, think about it."  Data descriptions:  During this conversation, Victor tells Igor to explain and convince Lorelei to change her point of view.</p>	<p>describes the moods or passing phases of life. Victor realizes that this world only has human existence, other than that no, Victor's views are the same as Igor's reasons for how this world works. Igor says "Twenty years ago, electric lights would have been thought of as magic. Your injuries in the circus would have been fatal. Every day science and technology changes the way we live our lives." Based on this statement the data can be classified into existential nihilism. From this data Victor shows second state of psychological conditions. According to Nietzsche (1968) there is no value other than believing in the value that is within himself. This data also shows individual personality ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) dominating, strong, and confident (of the regulating kind). Bullies and criminals both possess a strong desire to prosper but have limited chances for social interaction. Aggressive and defensive tendencies are frequent in this personality type. Victor tells Igor to tell her about his views against the natural order.</p>													
33.		<p>33/MN-MS/TS/SU/00:36:32</p> <p>Data number 33 shows Victor tells Lorelei what is his biggest wish, therefore victor says "I dream of a world, where hope replaces fear." Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism. Because Victor describes his point of view about life out of death. According to Crosby (1988) except to the degree that he believes these effects to be in his</p>	V				V	V					V		

	<p>Victor: "I dream of a world, where hope replaces fear."</p> <p>Victor: "A world where a murdered man"</p> <p>Victor: "can stand in court to face his murderer."</p> <p>Victor: "Where a crippled soldier, shrapnel in his spine..."</p> <p>Data descriptions: Victor explains to Lorelei the values of science that will make the impossible to be possible.</p>		<p>personal interests, there is no need to have any moral concern for the effects of his actions on other people. Does not matter if it's right or wrong in every Victor says. According to Nietzsche (1968) the person can fully immerse himself as part of the highest value, rendering judgment on the entirety of the universe. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of third state. In this case Victor feels it is useful for everyone. Therefore, This is included in individual personality, namely the socially useful type. According to Boeree (2006) this kind will be very useful to others, therefore someone have the capacity to comprehend reciprocity in a manner that benefits both them and others.</p>													
34.	 <p>Victor: "You shouldn't see that girl again."</p> <p>Data descriptions: Victor tells Igor not to see Lorelei</p>	34/MN- E/TS/R/00:37:26	<p>Data number 34 shows Victor tells Igor to not see Lorelei again because she uneducated and superstitious. Based on this statement this data can be classified into moral nihilism, as egoism because Victor tells Igor to not see Lorelei. Crosby (1988) argues that selfish people tend to reject all forms of goodness, justice, and freedom. Egoism means people who are selfish want everything to be under their control, ownership, or power. Does not matter if it's right or wrong in every Victor says. According to Nietzsche (1968) the person can fully immerse himself as part of the highest value, rendering judgment on the entirety of the universe. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of</p>		V			V	V					V		

	again.		third state because rejects all forms of metaphysical existence such as gods and superstitions. Based on this statement the data can be classified to individual personality ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) powerful, dominant, and assured (of the ruling type). Bullies and criminals share a strong drive to prosper, but these people also have few opportunities for social interaction. This personality type frequently exhibits aggressive and defensive traits.													
35.	 <p>Igor: "You made this?"  Victor: "No, no, no. We... made this."  Data descriptions:  This is Gordon. Gordon is a creature created by Victor and Igor. Igor never knew that what Victor had done could create a creature like Gordon. Victor did</p>	35/MN- A/TS/SU/00:38:33	Data number 35 shows Victor creates Gordon. Gordon is a creature created by Victor and Igor. Igor never knew that Igor made this kind of creature. Therefore, Victor used Igor to repair the animal body parts that Victor was transporting at the time. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as amoralism. Because Victor collects animal body parts to do experiments. According to Crosby (1988) the reason that amoralism is nihilistic, because it denies the existence of social or moral standards. In actuality, none of them are accurate. Moralism is merely a gauge of social consensus; those who disagree with it are exempt from its application. Does not matter if it's right or wrong in every Victor actions. According to Nietzsche (1968) the person can fully immerse himself as part of the highest value, rendering judgment on the entirety of the universe. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of third state because Victor	V					V				V	V		




	<p>not lie; it is just that Victor hid it from Igor.</p>		<p>given these two insights, to pass sentence on this whole world of becoming as a deception and to invent a world beyond it, a true world. Based on this statement the data can be classified to individual personality socially useful type. According to Boeree (2006), socially useful (socially useful types) have a sense of empowerment, but do not hurt others for the benefit of society. This type is very useful for others, these people can realize reciprocity in a direction that is good for themselves and others.</p>													
<p>36.</p>	 <p>Victor: “Lungs, heart, spine, brain...”  Victor: “All...”  Victor: “...impossible without you, in fact.”  Data descriptions:  Victor admits that Igor has a contribution to create Gordon.</p>	<p>36/MN-MS/SS/SU/00:38:59</p>	<p>Data number 36 shows Victor says it is all because of Igor's contribution. Based on this statement Victor can be classified to a branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, which belongs to the kind of moral subjectivism. According to Crosby (1988) this view such utterances are not moral claims, but expressions, attitudes, preferences, emotions, or desires. Victor believes that Igor has the ability, so Victor has planned from the start of his arrival; therefore this statement includes the second state of the psychology of nihilism. According to Nietzsche (1968) there is no value other than believing in the value that is within himself. This data also can be classified into individual personality socially useful. According to Boeree (2006) this kind will be very useful to others, someone have the capacity to comprehend reciprocity in a manner that benefits both themselves and other people. Therefore, Victor gives appreciate to Igor's hard work.</p>	<p>V</p>				<p>V</p>					<p>V</p>	<p>V</p>		



37.	 <p>Igor: "You promised me this was all about life."  Victor: "It's about more than that."  Data descriptions:  Victor tells Igor that he wants more than that.</p>	37/MN-E/TS/R/00:39:09	<p>Data number 37 shows Victor tells Igor that this is not just life. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as egoism. According to Crosby (1988) there is no widely accepted moral point of view on this matter, egoism means people who are selfish want everything to be under their control, ownership, or power. Victor passed the values that are believed that death is temporary; therefore, Victor wants more than that. According to Nietzsche (1968) the person can fully immerse himself as part of the highest value, rendering judgment on the entirety of the universe. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of third state because rejects all forms of metaphysical existence such as gods and superstitions. The data also include into Individual personality ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) powerful, dominant, and assured (of the regulating kind). Bullies and criminals share a strong drive to prosper, but also have few opportunities for social interaction. This personality type frequently exhibits aggressive and defensive traits.</p>		V				V	V					V	
38.		38/MN-MS/SS/SU/00:39:54	<p>Data number 38 shows Victor is proud of his proven belief, therefore, Victor realizes that making alive after death is not something impossible. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as a moral subjectivism. Victor said "Oh, I have an inkling." It is</p>		V				V					V	V	






Igor: "It's alive."  
Victor: "Yes, it's... alive."  
Igor: "You have created life out of nothing!"  
Igor: "Do you realize how significant this is?"  
Victor: "Oh, I have an inkling."  
Victor: "You are to accompany me to the college tomorrow."  
Victor: "I've announced that I'll be making a presentation of my private work."  
Data descriptions:  
Victor realizes that making alive after death is not something impossible.


Victor's value; therefore, according to Crosby (1988) humans cannot answer questions outside of knowledge and rationality. Victor expresses his values by answering these questions which can be classified into second state nihilism. According to Nietzsche (1968) someone made it so that could believe in his own worth. Victor's impact is very evident from what he said. Meanwhile Victor tells Igor "You are to accompany me to the college tomorrow", "I've announced that I'll be making a presentation of my private work." Igor feels happy. This statement also can be classified into individual personality socially useful. Others will find this type to be very helpful. Someone must be able to understand reciprocity in a way that is advantageous to both oneself and others (Boeree, 2006).

39.	 <p>Data descriptions: Victor loudly announces to the people that there is a big presentation to be done by him.</p>	39/MN-E/SS/R/00:41:21	<p>Data number 39 shows Victor will do a presentation then Igor helps him by carrying Victor's stuff to the presentation hall. Based on this statement, Victor belongs to moral nihilism, namely moral subjectivism. According to Crosby (1988) There is no reason to feel ethically accountable for how one's actions affect other people because everyone only owes himself. Victor is in a state of psychological nihilism second state because the individual has been convinced of his meaningless goals and has no doubts, thereby making believe in his own values. According to Nietzsche (1968) the soul that wants to be admired and adored has wallowed in the idea of a higher form. Victor loudly announces to the people that there is a big presentation to be done by him. Based on this statement the data can be classified to individual personality ruling type. According to Boeree (2006), powerful, dominant, and assured (of the ruling type). Bullies and criminals both have a strong desire to succeed, but also do not get much chance to engage with others. The aggressive and defensive tendencies of this personality type are commonly present.</p>			V			V		V				V	
40.		40/EN/TS/AVO/00:42:00	<p>Data number 40 shows Victor denies the idea that existence is not a gift from the 'almighty'. Based on this statement the data can be classified into existential nihilism. According to Crosby (1988) existence-based pessimism There is no rationale for living, but there is also no reason not to live.</p>			V			V		V				V	


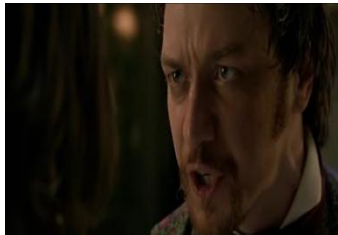
	 <p>Victor: "...grace bestowed upon us by..."</p> <p>Victor: "...some outdated notion of an all-powerful..."</p> <p>Victor: "Get on with it."</p> <p>Victor: "Yes, of course. I'm not accustomed to public speaking."</p> <p>Data descriptions: Victor denies that life is not a gift from something called almighty.</p>		<p>Denial is a condition which is caused by an ethical refusal to live courageously and aggressively in the face of the absurdities of life. No one who claims to have a mission in life is sincere or naive. People avoid acknowledging the harsh truth of the human condition in both instances. Therefore, Victor does not believe in the almighty God, so God's existence is destroyed. Victor only admits that it is human beings who are the most appropriate to seek meaning in their own lives, the existence of hiding essence. Victor's attitude projects himself to be in a third state, the reason is Victor denial of all metaphysics. According to Nietzsche (1968) an individual can completely immerse himself as a component of the highest value and pass judgment on the entirety of the cosmos. Victor says "Yes, of course. I'm not accustomed to public speaking" this shows that Victor avoided explaining presentations because he could not speak in public, therefore, avoiding (the evader type) seeks to avoid and keep what looks to be rewarding (Boeree, 2006).</p>													
41.	 <p>Victor: "Igor, what have you done"</p>	41/MN-E/TS/G/00:48:23	<p>Data number 41 shows Victor focus at Gordon because Gordon is his creation. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as egoism. According to Crosby (1988) the only obligation of every individual is to himself. In this case Victor only focuses his creation rather than Igor as a friend. Victor projects third state of psychological nihilist when he only</p>		V				V			V			V	


	<p>to him?"</p> <p>Igor: "Victor! Help me, not him!"</p> <p>Data descriptions:</p> <p>Victor does not help Igor. Victor is only focused on getting over Gordon.</p>		<p>cares about the results of his own creation rather than helping others. Basically, when the individual becomes a nihilist, he will put an end to all existing values in the world such as metaphysics, partial, and morals (Nietzsche, 1968). In addition, Victor did not remember Igor's contribute that had helped his experiment, causing him to only need what his wants, this became an individual psychological state of getting type, Depend on others to maintain order in their lives (Boeree, 2006).</p>													
42.	 <p>Data descriptions:</p> <p>Victor kills his creation.</p>	<p>42/MN- A/TS/AVO/00:48:4 0</p>	<p>Data number 42 shows Victor kills Gordon. When Gordon was revived, his consciousness could not be controlled; therefore Victor was forced to kill him. Based on this statement this data can be classified into amoralism. According to Crosby (1988), amoralism is pessimistic because it dismisses the possibility of social or moral norms. Truthfully, none of them are true. According to Nietzsche (1968), the person can fully immerse himself as part of the highest value, rendering judgment on the entirety of the universe. Apart from that, Victor did describe the form of a type of third state. According to Boeree (2006), this kind of character is more circumspect or does not want to expose himself to any danger. Victor is forced to kill Gordon. Besides Igor ordering Victor to kill him, Gordon can also harm other people. This is done to avoid this incident.</p>	V					V	V					V	


43.	 <p>Igor: "It was out of control!"  Victor: "We made progress today!"  Data descriptions:  Victor emphasized to Igor that what is being done today is progress.</p>	43/MN- E/SS/R/00:48:45	<p>Data number 43 shows Victor and Igor have different point of view, Victor feels it is a process in which is be able to resurrect a dead creature. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as egoism. The third variety of moral nihilism is egoism, therefore, according to Crosby (1988) there is no generally acknowledged moral stance on this issue, and egoism is the desire for everything to be in one's authority, ownership, or control. Apart from that, Victor's progressive values are very stubborn; therefore, this is a type of second state. According to Nietzsche (1968) someone made it so that could believe in his own worth. This data shows Victor and Igor fight, it is Victor who dominated his emotional feelings, as evidenced by Victor's facial expressions. So that these expressions are included in the ruling type psychological individual, forceful, governing (kind that regulates), and dominates others (Boeree, 2006).</p>			V			V		V				V	
44.	 <p>Finnegan: "Could you create</p>	44/MN- E/SS/SU/00:49:22	<p>Data number 44 shows Victor gets appreciation from Finnegan who is very impressed. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as egoism, according to Crosby (1988) a person feels himself more important than others. Finnegan says: "Could you create another one?", Victor answers "I could, and a whole lot more beside." These dialogues explain Victor wants to make something even bigger than that.</p>		V			V					V	V		


	<p>another one?"</p> <p>Victor: "I could, and a whole lot more beside."</p> <p>Data descriptions:</p> <p>Victor really liked the praise given for successfully proving how life revives after death. This is made Victor more confident.</p>		<p>According to Nietzsche (1968) an individual who believes in his goals is meaningless and has no doubts within himself. Victor feels confident that is capable of doing; therefore Victor's state is included in the second state. Because of Finnegan's wish, Victor will do it as a way of himself to prove his greatest experiment. This data shows the impact of individual personality socially useful. According to Boeree (2006) Others will find this kind to be very helpful. Someone must be able to understand exchange in a way that is advantageous to both themselves and others.</p>													
45.	 <p>Data descriptions:</p> <p>Victor is choking Igor to make him obey his command.</p>	45/MN-A/TS/R/00:50:34	<p>Data number 45 shows Victor is choking Igor. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as amoralism. According to Crosby (1988) rejection of all moral values and a commitment to living a life devoid of morals. Truthfully, none of them are true. According to Nietzsche (1968) The individual might totally immerse himself as a representative of the highest value, passing judgment on the entire cosmos. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of third state because Victor actions. The data can also be classified to individual personality ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) strong, in charge, and confident (of the ruling type). The aggressive and defensive tendencies of this personality type are commonly present.</p>	V					V	V				V		






46.	 <p>Victor: “You did not create this technology”  Victor: “and yet you presume to tell me how to use it.”  Victor: “You should know your place!”  Data descriptions:  Victor is angry with Igor because he did not follow his command.</p>	46/MN- E/SS/R/00:50:44	<p>Data number 46 shows Victor is angry because Igor does not follow his command. The conversation data here can explain that Victor’s attitude is selfish; therefore this data can be classified to branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism. Crosby (1988) there is no commonly accepted moral point of view on this issue, egoism is the desire of selfish people for everything to be under their possession, control, or authority. According to Nietzsche (1968) someone will become a nihilist when the subject made himself the highest value; therefore, it is called the second state. Victor feels better how to cheer someone up. In addition, the data shows that Victor shows an individual personality ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) powerful, commanding, and self-assured (of the regulating kind). Bullies and criminals share a strong drive to prosper, yet neither has many opportunities to interact with others. This personality type frequently exhibits its defensive and combative inclinations.</p>			V			V			V				V
47.		47/MN- E/FS/R/00:50:59	<p>Data number 47 shows Victor emphasized to Igor to remember who had helped him at that time. Based on this statement this data can be classified into egoism. According to Crosby (1988) egoism is the desire for everything to be under one's possession, control, or authority. There is no universally recognized moral position on this problem. According to Nietzsche (1968) this state of a person causes</p>			V					V					V



	<p>Victor: “Surely you have forgotten”</p> <p>Victor: “what I did for you at the circus!”</p> <p>Victor: “This is my destiny. It is your destiny.”</p> <p>Data descriptions: Victor talks about his past, how he saved Igor.</p>		<p>disappointment caused by society, God, or even himself. This data include into the first state shows that what Igor did, Victor feels dissapointed. Victor is also shows individual psychological as ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) strong, in charge, and confident (of the regulating kind). Bullies and criminals both have a strong desire to flourish, yet neither have a lot of chances to socialize. This personality type regularly displays its tendency toward aggression and defense.</p>													
48.	 <p>Victor: “Mr.Straussman and I are currently involved in the study of chimpanzees.”</p> <p>Data descriptions: Victor is not completely lying that it is true that Victor did research on Gordon.</p>	<p>48/MN- MS/TS/AVO/00:53: 38</p>	<p>Data number 48 shows Victor is not completely lying that it is true that Victor did research on Gordon. To hide his research the Inspector would not know, therefore Victor lies. Based on this statement the data can be classified to a branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, which belongs to the type of moral subjectivism. According to Crosby (1988) this view such utterances are not moral claims, but expressions, attitudes, preferences, emotions, or desires. Victor shows psychology nihilism third state. Someone who denies moral values then certain to be in the third state (Nietzsche, 1968). Beside this data include to individual personality, avoiding type. According to Boeree (2006) Avoiding (evader type), even when meeting other people without enthusiasm, attempts to avoid and maintain what seems to be rewarding. This kind of character is more circumspect or does not want to expose himself to any danger.</p>		V				V		V				V	


<p>49.</p>	 <p>Inspector: "If you cannot cooperate, then, by God, I'll conduct a thorough search of these premises."  Victor: "'By God,' you say?"  Victor: "Inspector, I must inform you..."  Victor: "...that you are currently in the home of rational, free-thinking men."  Data descriptions:  Victor denies the existence of God.</p>	<p>49/EN/TS/R/00:54:  31</p>	<p>Data number 49 shows Victor rejects the existence of God by not allowing anyone to mention God's name in his house. Based on this statement the data can be classified into existential nihilism. According to Crosby (1988) Nietzsche argues that religion, god and metaphysics are created because humans are afraid of death. Therefore, existential nihilism describes the moods or passing phases of life rather than the contingent circumstances or viewpoints of some people. Victor rejects anyone who discusses God or a belief in his house, for existential nihilists, the only one who can understand the world is the man himself, and the fact is that human knows that his existence already exists before looking for meaning in his life. Victor's psychological nihilism is currently in the third state. According to Nietzsche (1968) everything makes it seem hopeless. In order to avoid rejecting it and going through all the causes and effects attached to it, one must accept oneself as the only reality. Beside, Victor rejects all metaphysics. Victor looks very aggressive when discussing God. Therefore, Victor related to the individual personality of the ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) governing (of the regulating kind), aggressive, and dominant. Bullies or criminals are not the only people with a lot of energy to pursue their goals but little social interaction. This personality type tends to be aggressive and possessive.</p>													
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50.	 <p>Victor: “Let me tell you something for nothing.”  Victor: “Life... I'll say this very slowly... is merely...”  Victor: “...the application and outcome of applied chemistry.”  Data descriptions:  Victor explained that life is only limited to applied chemistry.</p>	50/EN/TS/R/00:54: 55	<p>Data number 50 shows Victor reject the existence of soul, for him the soul is a form of applied chemistry. Based on this statement the data can be classified into existential nihilism. According to Crosby (1988) god and metaphysics are created because humans are afraid of death. However, existential nihilism describes the moods or passing phases of life rather than the contingent circumstances or viewpoints of some people. Victor denies that human have a life. Beside, Victor displays resistance to metaphysics that includes the psychology of nihilism of third state. According to Nietzsche (1968) nihilism's most extreme manifestation is a rejection of all kinds of the metaphysical realm as well as all faith in the real world. The world has no meaning if there is a being that humans employ to put certain values into it. In addition, Victor shows type of individual personality, ruling type. Someone who feels aggressive, controlling, and governing (type that rules), (Boeree, 2006).Victor explained what he understood to argue against the Inspector.</p>				V			V	V				V	
51.		51/EN/SS/R/00:55:1 4	<p>Data number 51 shows Victor does not care about sin, for nihilist people sin is a standard of religious objectivity, therefore someone who believes in their sin cannot accept the fact that human existence can determine their destiny. Based on this statement the data can be classified into existential</p>				V		V		V				V	


	 <p>Victor: "Igor, when was the last time you went to confession?"  Victor: "The good friar has come to see whether we have sinned."  Data descriptions:  Victor makes it implicitly clear that he does not care about sin.</p>		<p>nihilism. According to Crosby (1988) existential nihilism in general, in all its manifestations, shows the inevitable and irreversible absurdity, hence the futility of life to reach consciousness. Victor denies that sin is a bullshit. Therefore, Victor sticks to his principles so that it can be said that this is included in the psychology of nihilism second state. According to Nietzsche (1968) asserts that someone created the conditions for him to develop a sense of self-worth. Victor shows type of individual personality, ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) someone who arranges, forces, or dominates another person is included in the ruling type.</p>													
52.	 <p>Victor: "...is it precisely because this experiment, which you imagine took place, may very well discredit your own primitive belief system?"  Data descriptions:</p>	52/MN-MS/TS/R/00:55:34	<p>Data number 52 shows Victor becomes very aggressive in his argumentation, Victor mocks believe of an Inspector. Because Victor knows that morality does not exist, therefore, Victor does not care about it all. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism. According to Crosby (1988) there is no need to have any moral concern for the effects of one's actions on other people, unless one thinks that these effects are in his personal interests. No matter if Victor's actions are correct or wrong, it does not matter. According to Nietzsche (1968) the individual can completely engulf himself as a representative of the highest value, judging the entirety of creation. Other than that, Victor did describe the</p>	V					V	V					V	



			shape of a particular sort of third state. Victor is in charge here and is better to everyone else. According to Boeree (2006) ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others. Therefore, This is included in individual personality, namely the ruling type.												
53.	 <p>Victor: “The work I am doing is far more important than anything they are conducting at that damn school.”</p> <p>Data descriptions: Victor's father arrives and tells him that the school intends to expel Victor.</p>	53/MN- MS/SS/AVO/00:59: 01	Data number 53 shows Victor prefers what is doing now than the lectures and assignments. Because Victor knows that morality does not exist, therefore, Victor does not care about it all. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as moral subjectivism. According to Crosby (1988) there is no need to have any moral concern for the effects of one's actions on other people, unless one thinks that these effects are in his personal interests. Therefore, Victor upholds his principles, allowing this to be categorized as part of the second state of psychological conditions. Nietzsche (1968) claims that someone made the circumstances necessary for him to grow a sense of self-worth. Victor avoids his school assignments because there are more important things, therefore Victor is included the individual personality of avoiding type. Someone avoids all kinds of situations where he just wants to feel safe or avoid all kinds of danger (Boeree, 2006).		V					V		V			V
54.		54/EN/TS/R/01:08: 56	Data number 54 shows Victor is not afraid of death, based on this statement the data can be classified into nihilism the branch of nihilism, existential nihilism, as absurdism.				V			V	V				V


	 <p>Inspector: "Move once more and I'll kill you."  Victor: "Do as you wish. I have no fear of death!"  Data descriptions:  Victor is not afraid of death.</p>	<p>According to Crosby (1988) the existential interpretation of nihilism emphasizes that humans must confront death fearlessly as long as survive in the end. People's fear of dying led to the development of faith, god, and metaphysics. It serves no purpose and adds nothing. Victor's psychological nihilism is currently in the third state because Victor says "I have no fear of death!". According to Nietzsche (1968) claimed that disbelief in metaphysics and the different world beliefs is the ultimate manifestation of nihilism. Victor no longer believes in such a universe, therefore he is not afraid of the death. Because Victor shows himself not afraid of death, then this is included into the ruling type psychological individual. According to Boeree (2006) people who have a lot of energy to pursue their aims but lack social involvement are not always bullies or criminals. This type of character is predominantly aggressive and possessive.</p>													
55.	 <p>Inspector: "And when I, too, fall into that abyss I shall be by her</p>	<p>55/EN/TS/R/01:09:30</p> <p>Data number 55 shows Victor reject the existence of abyss, for him the abyss is a fiction. Based on this statement the data can be classified into existential nihilism. According to Crosby (1988) denial is a condition which an existential nihilism is caused by an ethical refusal to live courageously and aggressively in the face of the absurdities of life. Beside, Victor displays resistance to metaphysics that includes the psychological conditons in the third state. According to Nietzsche (1968) The most extreme form of nihilism</p>			V		V	V					V		


	<p>side.”</p> <p>Victor: “Don't you see? You trust in a fiction!”</p> <p>Data descriptions:</p> <p>Victor says that it is just a fiction.</p>		<p>involves the total denial of both faiths in reality and all forms of the metaphysical universe. Victor denies the existence of the devine power, something metaphysical. From his response to the inspector “You trust in a fiction!”, it shows that he believes that God and devine being are mere fiction that do not exist. Victor shows individual personality ruling type when Victor says “Don't you see? You trust in a fiction!” According to Boeree (2006) bullies and criminals are not the only ones that have a lot of drive to achieve their goals but little social interaction, besides, of personality tend to be aggressive and possessive.</p>													
56.	 <p>Victor: “No, you're wrong. Igor, no!”</p> <p>Data descriptions:</p> <p>Victor tricks the Inspector into escaping, therefore, Victor can give a hit to his faces.</p>	<p>56/MN- A/TS/AVO/01:09:5 5</p>	<p>Data number 56 shows Victor hits Inspector. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as amoralism. According to Crosby (1988) the resolve to live without morals and the rejection of all moral principles. No matter if Victor's actions are correct or wrong, it does not matter. According to Nietzsche (1968) the person can fully immerse himself as part of the highest value, rendering judgment on the entirety of the universe. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of third state. Victor punches Inspector making him the image of being superior and dominating others. Therefore, This is included in individual personality, namely the ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others.</p>	V					V	V				V		






57.	 <p>Victor: “I told you, I did not kill Straussman. You're overreacting.”  Igor: “You harvested his eyes!”  Victor: “Details. He was a waste of space. This fanfare from you is more than his own family will give him.”  Data descriptions: Victor explains to Igor that he did not kill Straussman. Victor only harvested his eyes because Straussman was dead. Therefore, his body was already unusable.</p>	57/MN- A/TS/R/01:11:38	<p>Data number 57 shows Victor explains to Igor that he did not kill Straussman. Victor only harvested his eyes because Straussman was dead. Therefore, his body was already unusable. Based on this statement this data can be classified into moral nihilism, as amoralism. According to Crosby (1988) the reason that amoralism is nihilistic is because it denies the existence of social norm. Victor claims not killing Straussman and looks relaxed without feeling guilty. Igor's surprised reaction is considered an overreaction by Victor, even though in social norms, taking the eyes of a dead person is still against the norm. Moreover, his body was not properly buried. But Victor explained as if it was normal. Therefore, in this data moralism is merely a gauge of social consensus; those who disagree with it are exempt from its application. According to Nietzsche (1968) the person can fully immerse himself as part of the highest value, rendering judgment on the entirety of the universe. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of third state because Victor denies the moral values that exist in the world to not behave cruelly. The data also include into individual personality ruling type. According to Boeree (2006), powerful and dominant (of the ruling type). This personality type frequently exhibits aggressive and defensive traits. Victor confirmed that he did not kill Straussman.</p>	V						V	V				V	
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58.	 <p>Victor: “That God if at all He does exist sent us into this world imperfect.”  Victor: “we're weak, we're fragile, and we're destined to die.”  Data descriptions:  Victor denies existence of god.</p>	58/EN/TS/R/01:19: 27	<p>Data number 58 shows Victor reject the existence of god. Based on this statement the data can be classified into existential nihilism. According to Crosby (1988) denial is a condition which an existential nihilism is caused by an ethical refusal to live courageously and aggressively in the face of the absurdities of life. Victor also shows opposition to metaphysics, which encompasses third-state nihilism psychology. According to Nietzsche (1968) the most extreme form of nihilism involves the total denial of both faiths in reality and all forms of the metaphysical universe. If there is a being that humans use to instill certain values into the world, then the world has no purpose. Victor is trying to convince Igor what his believes, therefore this is included in the individual psychological ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) a person is said to have a ruling type attitude when he or she dominates others such as governing.</p>			V			V	V					V	
59.	 <p>Victor: “Finnegan's motives mean</p>	59/EN/TS/R/01:25: 45	<p>Data number 59 shows Igor explaining that Finnegan's motive is just to use Victor’s ability, but Victor does not care. And then followed Victor says: “I will turn the tide of human existence here, tonight” Based on this statement the data can be classified into existential nihilism, as absurdism. According to Crosby (1988), the existential interpretation of nihilism emphasizes that humans must confront death fearlessly as long as humans survive in the end, therefore someone must continue to live his life at this time and make</p>			V			V	V					V	

	<p>nothing to me.”</p> <p>Victor: “I will turn the tide of human existence here, tonight”</p> <p>Victor: “Then this world which has spurned me will forever remember my name!”</p> <p>Data descriptions:</p> <p>Igor explains that Finnegan's motive is just to use Victor's ability, but Victor does not care.</p>	<p>the most of it. Even though Victor feels that he is only being used, this does not make Victor forget his purpose. Therefore, whatever the circumstances, for someone with existential nihilism, life must also be lived (Crosby, 1988). An existential nihilism thinks that life is not always interpreted as having unclear goals in life, therefore Victor still allows his goals. Victor's psychological nihilism is currently in the third state. According to Nietzsche (1968) claimed that disbelief in metaphysics and the different world beliefs is the ultimate manifestation of nihilism. Victor says “Then this world which has spurned me will forever remember my name!” therefore, Victor knows this world does not have meaning. This data shows individual personality ruling type because Victor says “Then this world which has spurned me will forever remember my name!” according to Boeree (2006) aggressive, governing (type that regulates), and controls others.</p>													
60.	 <p>Victor: “There's no Satan. No God.</p>	<p>60/EN/TS/R/01:33: 56</p> <p>Data number 60 shows Victor reject the existence of god. Based on this statement the data can be classified into nihilism the branch of nihilism, existential nihilism, as denial. According to Crosby (1988) Denial is a condition which an existential nihilism is caused by an ethical refusal to live courageously and aggressively in the face of the absurdities of life. Victor also shows opposition to metaphysics, which encompasses third-state psychological</p>			V		V	V						V	

	Only humanity.”		<p>conditions. According to Nietzsche (1968) nihilism's most extreme manifestation includes the complete rejection of all beliefs in reality as well as any manifestations of the metaphysical universe. The world has no purpose if there is a being that humans employ to instill particular ideals into the world. Therefore, Victor related to the individual personality of the ruling type. According to Boeree (2006) aggressive, ruling (of the regulating kind), and dominant. People with a lot of energy to pursue their objectives but little social contact are not only bullies or criminals. Aggressiveness and possessiveness are typical traits of this personality type.</p>													
61.	 <p>Victor: “You are not life!, Live!” Igor: “Victor!” Victor: “Live! Live! Live!”</p>	61/EN/TS/R/01:36: 26	<p>Data number 61 shows Victor denies that the one who lived in Prometheus bodies to be Hendry his brother but the one he calls does not have awareness of this causing disappointment in Victor therefore this data include to existential nihilism. According to Crosby (1988) existential nihilism there is no excuse to not live, but there is also no justification for not living. Therefore, Victor denies a condition which is caused by an ethical refusal to live courageously and aggressively in the face of the absurdities of life. In this statement psychological nihilism third state rises because Victor actions angry that is last step to give Prometheus consciousness to the experiment is not successful. Nietzsche (1968) argue that the most extreme kind of nihilism is the total rejection of all claims to reality or any manifestations of</p>			V		V	V					V		

			the metaphysical realm. Victor feels disappointed and very angry. According to Boeree (2006) ruling (regulating type), aggressive and dominates others. Therefore, This is included in individual personality, namely the ruling type.																
62	 <p>Data descriptions: Victor is trying to kill his own creation.</p>	62/MN- A/TS/AVO/01:38:2 3	Data number 62 shows Victor kills Prometheus. When Prometheus was revived, his consciousness could not be controlled; therefore Victor was forced to kill him. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as amoralism. According to Crosby (1988) amoralism is pessimistic because it dismisses the possibility of social or moral norms. Truthfully, none of them are true. According to Nietzsche (1968) the person can fully immerse himself as part of the highest value, rendering judgment on the entirety of the universe. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of third state. According to Boeree (2006) this kind of character is more circumspect or does not want to expose himself to any danger. Victor is forced to kill Prometheus. Besides Igor ordering to kill Prometheus, Prometheus can also harm other people. This is done to avoid this incident.	V						V		V					V		
63.		63/MN- A/TS/AVO/01:39:2 1	Data number 63 shows Victor kills Prometheus in a second time. When Prometheus was revived, his consciousness could not be controlled; therefore Victor was forced to kill him. Based on this statement this data can be classified into the branch of nihilism, moral nihilism, as amoralism.	V						V		V						V	

			<p>According to Crosby (1988) amorality is pessimistic because it dismisses the possibility of social or moral norms. Truthfully, none of them are true. According to Nietzsche (1968) the person can fully immerse himself as part of the highest value, rendering judgment on the entirety of the universe. Apart from that, what Victor did describe the form of a type of third state. According to Boeree (2006) avoiding type, this kind of character is more circumspect or does not want to expose himself to any danger. Victor is forced to kill Prometheus. Besides Igor ordering to kill Prometheus, Prometheus can also harm other people. This is done to avoid this incident.</p>													
64.	 <p>Victor: Our achievements are in the past and our discoveries will probably never be known. Data descriptions: Victor feels pessimistic about his</p>	64/EN/FS/G/01:43:00	<p>Data number 64 shows Victor feels pessimistic, based on this statement the data can be classified into nihilism the branch of nihilism, existential nihilism, as absurdism. According to Crosby (1988), the existential interpretation of nihilism emphasizes that humans must confront death fearlessly as long as survive in the end, therefore someone must continue to live his life at this time and make the most of it. Victor's psychological nihilism is currently in the first state because Victor says "our discoveries will probably never be known". According to Nietzsche (1968) so the seeker eventually becomes discouraged, Nihilism, then is the recognition of the long waste of strength, the agony of the "vain" (p. 12). Victor no longer believes in such a universe, therefore he is</p>			V	V					V		V		

	experiments again.		<p>hopless. Because Victor shows himself pessimistically, Victor tells Igor, some time will be working together, then this is included in the getting type individual personality. According to Boeree (2006) rely on others to keep their life in order. Less enthused and always dependent on the others. People with this type are those who always depend on others.</p>													
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