

**PSYCHOLOGICAL PATHOLOGY FOUND IN *THE BLACK CAT* AND *THE VOICES***  
**THESIS**

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



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**2022**

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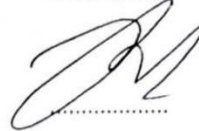
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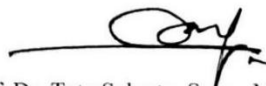
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## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents
2. My beloved sissy
3. My beloved family
4. My friends
5. English Letters Department
6. My almamater UIN Raden Mas Said
7. Myself

## MOTTO

*“Never be bullied into silence. Never allow yourself to be made a victim. Accept no one’s definition of your life; define yourself.”*

“A great person is one who has the ability to hide their troubles, so that others think them always happy.”

– Imam Syafi’I

## PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Psychological Pathology Found in The Black Cat and The Voices* 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.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, 19 -09-2022

Stated by,

Syifa Aulia

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praise to Allah SWT, the Lord of the universe, for all blessing and mercies to us, so that the researchers completed a research entitled *Psychological Pathology Found in The Black Cat and The Voices*.

The researcher believes that this research would not be completed without the help, advice, support and prayers that continue to flow from all parties who have contributed greatly to the process of writing this research. There is nothing the researcher can do other than to express his deepest gratitude to those who have helped, provided advice, support and prayers during the process of writing this research.

1. Prof. Dr. H. Mudofir, S. Ag., M.Pd. as the Rector of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta
2. Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto, S. Ag., M.Ag. as the Dean of Cultures and Languages Faculty
3. Dr. Nur Asiyah, S.S., M.A. as the Head of English Letters Department
4. M. Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M. Hum. as the coordinator of English Letters Department
5. Yustin Sartika, M.A as Thesis Adviser, for precious advices and motivation for the researcher may Allah SWT gives you and your family health and bless
6. Winarti. S. Hum. M.A. as the Validator may Allah SWT gives you and your family health and bless
7. Dr. SF. Luthfie Arguby Purnomo, S.S., M.Hum as Academic Supervisor for your guidance, precious advices and motivation for the researcher and as the best teacher and father in English Letters who always help the researcher through the hard time and good time, may Allah SWT gives you and your family health and bless
8. All lecturers of English Letters Department for the amazing experiences during the past few years
9. For the parents of the researcher, Mr. Ahmad Ulinnuha, Mrs. Sri Lestari who always prays, supports and always gives the best without complaining. May Allah SWT bestow grace and mercy and make it easy for all affairs. Her beloved sisters for the support and love. May Allah SWT protect and smooth all their affairs.
10. For all of friends that she cannot mention one by one. Thank you for the love, support and prayers. Thank you for being there in the good times and the bad, and

accompanying her through the hard times. Thank you for the support and happiness given. Thank you for always understanding and giving laughter in every condition. Every time she spends with you is very pleasant and always makes her very happy.

11. Last but not least, she want to thank herself for believing in and doing all this hard work.

Surakarta, 19-09-2022

The researcher,

Syifa Aulia



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATION

TBC: *The Black Cat*

TVS: *The Voices*

DPS: Depression

OCD: Obsessive- compulsiveness

ANX: Anxiety

FAP: Fears and phobias

MNA: Mania

ANP: Antisocial Personality

PSY: Psychopath

SZP: Schizophrenia

MBP: Maniac depressive or bipolar

PRT: Parenting

PSD: Physical Disorder

SNE: State of nature or environment

CHT: Childhood trauma

## ABSTRACT

Syifa. 2022. *Psychological Pathology Found in The Black Cat and The Voices*. Thesis. English Letters Study Program, Cultures and Language Faculty.

Advisor: Yustin Sartika, M.A.

Keyword: Psychological Pathology, Psychoanalysis, *The Black Cat*, *The Voices*

Psychology is a study of human behavior and human relationships. The material object of psychology is limited to the activities of the mental that are observed through the manifestation of human behavior or actions. There are several assumptions used by psychologists in studying the human psychology. These assumptions are the starting point, guide or direction for the observations in an effort to study the mental, which is manifested in real behavior (Wasty Soemanto, 1988). Therefore, in this study the researcher wants to focus on the 1). What is psychological pathology found, 2). What is the cause of Psychological pathology in the two-research object, namely *The Black Cat*, a short story written by Edgar Allan Poe and also *The Voices* film directed by Marjane Satrapi. The object of this research is the main character in the short story and film that been mentioned.

In this research, the theory used in this research is Schneider, K., Bugental, J., & Fraser Pierson, J. (2001). *The Handbook of Humanistic Psychology: Leading Edges in Theory Research and Practic*. The theory mentions a lot about humanistic psychology, including discussions related to psychological pathology and resurgent psychotherapy. Their range of topics ranges from historical, theoretical, and methodological, to spiritual, psychotherapeutic and multicultural.

Meanwhile the method used by the researcher is the qualitative method. The qualitative method used is descriptive. It means this research contains exposure to the results of the analysis and actual findings without making any changes in any aspect. In this qualitative research the researcher use investigator triangulation and use validator to achieve the validity of the research. To validate the data, the researcher submitted the collected data to the validator, so that the validator able to do the verification and do the validation of the data in this research.

Based on the research findings and analysis, a total of 14 data were obtained from depression from 48 data collected in psychological pathology. From the amount of data collected, the researcher analyzed that depression is the most common type of psychological pathology. In the second problem formulation, the researcher found that the most dominant data found in this study was parenting and childhood trauma. There are 7 data about the causes of psychological pathology.

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Background of the Study**

Psychology is a study of human behavior and human relationships. The material object of psychology is limited to the activities of the mental that are observed through the manifestation of human behavior or actions. There are several assumptions used by psychologists in studying the human psychology. These assumptions are the starting point, guide or direction for the observations in an effort to study the mental, which is manifested in real behavior (Wasty Soemanto, 1988).

Psychology deals with human behavior, every phase of human development and personal interactions. Therefore, it is very difficult to acquire adequate knowledge of aspects and intelligence of human behavior through intensive investigation of all of them at the same time. By studying psychology, it is the same as studying human behavior, which describes their mental condition. It is certain that people who know the science of psychology will be more sensitive to the flow of thought and reasons for human behavior. Not only that, psychology is often used to solve complex human problems.

Nowadays, learning about psychology has been widely campaigned, especially because of the mental health issue, which has become a hot topic for young people to talk. Many people are starting to become more aware of mental

illness or also known as psychological pathology. There are many benefits obtained when we are more aware of pathological psychological problems. The benefits include being able to provide a better understanding of how psychological pathology can affect a person's life, can help reduce the stigma of psychological pathology, and help us to recognize the early signs and risks of it (Wilson Medic One, 2017).

Based on the explanation above, the researcher wants to do further research related to psychological pathology. In this context, the researcher wants to focus on the psychological pathology found in the two-research object, namely *The Black Cat*, a short story written by Edgar Allan Poe and also *The Voices* film directed by Marjane Satrapi. The object of this research is the main character in the short story and film that been mentioned. Why then researchers choose two different sources. This is because the researchers found similarities between the two objects, the similarity obtained in the form of both showing human psychological pathology. In addition, researchers also found similarities regarding mental/psychological instability that occurred in the main characters where at first they were good and happy people but over time and the psychological pathology made them killers.

The next is an explanation of what is a short story and a film that is used as a research object, the first one is short story. Short story could be a piece of prose fiction that generally may be scan in one sitting and focuses on a self-contained incident or series of connected incidents, with the intent of evoking



one impact or mood. As the example in the romanticism era there is a writer which name is Edgar Allan Poe who is best known for his poetry and short stories, particularly his tales of mystery and the macabre. He is widely regarded as a central figure of Romanticism in the United States and of American literature as a whole, and he was one of the country's earliest practitioners of the short story. He is also generally considered the inventor of the detective fiction genre and is further credited with contributing to the emerging genre of science fiction (William Boyd, 2006).

One of his most unforgettable tales is *The Black Cat*. The fairy tale centers round *The Black Cat* and also the consequent degeneration of a person. The story is usually associated with "*The Tell-Tale Heart*" due to its profound psychological parts that area unit halved this work. The story 1st appeared within the Saturday Evening Post on August nineteen, 1843. This first-person narrative falls into the fields of horror and gothic literature and has been examined for the themes of madness and alcoholism. The Author uses many themes and symbols to allow his story a transparent sense of horror and premonition, whereas dexterously advancing the plot and building the character.

The story's is an animal lover, as he descends into alcoholism and perverse violence, begins mistreating his wife and his black cat Pluto. Once Pluto attacks him in self-protection one night, he seizes the cat during a fury, cuts out one amongst its eyes, and hangs it. That night a hearth destroys his

house, going him in dire financial condition. He later adopts an eyed black cat that he finds at a low-life edifice, however once he nearly journeys on the cat, he tries to kill it too. Once his wife intervenes, he kills her instead and sedately conceals her during a wall. Within the finish, the marten reveals the narrator's crime to the police (Indo press, 2018).

*The Black Cat* is one of the works of Edgar Allan Poe, which is still often discussed today. There are also many reviews and criticisms directed at this short story. A short story that is very representative of the darkness of Poe's writing. Drink turns a once loving and compassionate man into a monster. A story of cruelty and revenge with wonderfully descriptive writing and some very startling moments (Diane S, 2013).

The next research object of this thesis is film. Film additionally referred to as flick or picture, series of still images on film, projected in fast succession onto a screen by suggests that of light. Owing to the optical phenomenon called persistence of vision, this provides the illusion of actual, smooth, and continuous movement.

Talking concerning films in 2014 the USA created a comedy genre film, thriller tale entitled *The Voices* directed by Marjane Satrapi, written by Michael R. Perry, and starring Ryan Reynolds, Gemma Arterton, Anna Kendrick and Jacki Weaver. This film tells the story of jerry (Ryan Reynolds), a packing and shipping employee during a bathing tub plant. He is called an attractive and

friendly person. However behind his cheerfulness, Jerry has a psychological disorder which will talk over with his pets. He usually hallucinates and feels biased to speak to his a pair of pets, particularly cats and dogs. The cat represents an evil whisper and continues to encourage Jerry to commit crimes whereas the dog represents the great and neutral sides of Jerry.

The beginning of the problem in this film is when he accidentally kills his partner and then abandons her in the forest, feeling guilty he continues to regret his actions, but the cat continues to say that killing is fun after the incident he also killed 2 other women and hide their head in the refrigerator. When his heinous act began to be known, he felt panicked and almost killed the psychiatrist who was always helping him, but before he had time to kill her, several policemen were already on guard and surrounded Jerry's house.

*The Voices* received generally positive reviews. On Rotten Tomatoes the film has an approval rating of 74% based on 93 reviews, with an average rating of 6.57 / 10. The website's critical consensus reads, "*The Voices* gives Ryan Reynolds an opportunity to deliver a highlight-reel performance and offers an off-kilter treat for fans of black comedies. Brad Wheeler of Canada's *The Globe and Mail* gave the film three out of four stars. And stated that, "Think of this stylish, quirky and quite grisly feature from Marjane Satrapi as a meeting of *Psycho*, *Dexter* and *Dr. Doolittle* (Brad Wheeler, 2015).

In this study, the researcher used a psychoanalytic approach, which discusses the nature and development of personality forms possessed by humans.

Moreover, the main elements in this approach are motivation, emotion and other aspects of personality. In addition, the theory used was Schneider, K., Bugental, J., & Fraser Pierson, J. (2001). *The Handbook of Humanistic Psychology: Leading Edges in Theory Research and Practice*. In the theory, it is explained about the kind psychological pathology and the causes of psychological pathology.

Kirk Schneider emphasizes that psychology requires a different foundation from the point of view of traditional psychology. In the book he discusses a lot about the foundation of existential-integrative psychology which is based on phenomenology, which deals with qualitative methods rather than quantitative methods. Human experience is seen as something artistic, creative, expressive. While at the same time it can be limited by environmental and social point of view. If as individuals in dealing with and adapting to a social point of view, we will gain more knowledge. On the other hand, if we choose to ignore the situation, there will be polarization and thus a dysfunctional condition known as psychological pathology will emerge.

The study of psychological pathology has been discussed in several previous studies. The first is Daulay. S.N (2020) in her research, she examines the personality of the main character, namely Awan in the film "*Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini*". The second is Kwee, Ayu (2014) in her thesis entitled *A Psychoanalysis on Edgar Allan Poe's The Black Cat*. In her research she focused on the reasons behind the behavior change of *The Black Cat* narrator.

The next is *Speech Abnormality of The Schizophrenic Main Character in Fractured Movie* written by Irfanida (2021). In this study, she analyzed the speech disorder of the main character with schizophrenia in the film *Fractured*. Based on the previous research, in this research the researcher will analyze *Psychological Pathology Found in The Black Cat and The Voices*

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

In this thesis the researcher going to analyze two-research object there are *The Black Cat* and *The Voices*. Talking about this research object there are many topics we can raise. However, in this analysis the researcher will focus on the Psychological Pathology that occur in the main character. After that, the researcher will take data related to psychological pathology. To analyze it the researcher uses Schneider, K., Bugental, J., & Fraser Pierson, J. (2001). *The Handbook of Humanistic Psychology: Leading Edges in Theory Research and Practice*.

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

Based on explanation from the Background Studies and Limitation of Study the writer formulates the problems as follows:

1. What psychological pathology are found from *The Black Cat*, and *The Voices*?
2. What causes psychological pathology in *The Black Cat*, and *The Voices*?

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

There are two objectives which are expected to achieve from this analysis based on the problem statements, those are:

1. to analyze kind of psychological pathology in *The Black Cat* and *The Voices*
2. to analyze the causes of psychological pathology in *The Black Cat* and *The Voices*

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

The focus of this research is A Psychoanalysis which is described in Psychological Pathology found in *The Black Cat* and *The Voices*. Thus, this research is expected to be able to provide the following benefits

##### **1. Theoretical Benefits**

- a. This research is expected to be an additional reference source related to objects related to Psychoanalysis and psychological pathology found in *The Black Cat* and *The Voices*.
- b. This research can be used as a comparison or understanding of Psychoanalysis and Psychological Pathology.

##### **2. Practical Benefits**

- a. The results of this study will be useful as reference information for learners and also sources that provide further understanding related to research based on the psychoanalysis approach.
- b. The writer hopes that this research can be used as motivation or an

example for other researchers to continue researching further things that have not been discussed before so that it can complement this research, which is certainly relevant with content.

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

### **1. Psychoanalysis**

Psychoanalysis is a type of therapy that aims to treat mental illness by "investigating the interaction of conscious and unconscious elements in the mind" (Barry, 7 2002, p.92).

### **2. Psychological Pathology**

Psychological Pathology or well-known as Psychopathology is studies about the causes, treatment, and consequences of psychological disorders or mental illnesses such as depression, anxiety, and psychoses (Verywell mind, 2020).

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Theoretical Background**

##### **1. Psychoanalysis**

According to Dr. Saul McLeod (2019), Psychoanalysis is a way of learning about the individual, a comprehensive theoretical understanding of personality and behavior, and a unique therapeutic process. Psychoanalysis is based on people's tendency to repeat destructive emotional or behavioral patterns that originate outside of their awareness. This analysis of psychoanalysis helps people talk about feelings, thoughts, and fantasies that they are not aware of. By accepting all thoughts and feelings as valuable information, later that information will be used to tolerate painful feelings and accept the disturbing and sometimes interesting part of themselves. In this context, a person overcomes the underlying source of his or her difficulty not only intellectually, but also emotionally, often by re-experiencing it. When expressed verbally, intense feelings that arise can be overcome, breaking old habits and developing new ways to respond.

Because psychoanalysis theory describes the unconscious forces that drive behavior, it also helps understand how people work with or against each other, within or between groups. Such understanding is critical for understanding organizational failure and social problems, and for designing successful organizational and social interventions. Psychoanalysis was developed in the late nineteenth century as both a theory and a form of therapy. Based on the assumption that conflicts in the



subconscious form the root of psychological problems, psychoanalysis suggests symptoms can be reduced by bringing these conflicts into consciousness. Psychoanalytic theory has been criticized and revised many times, but it remains one of the most influential approaches in the field of psychology (Bateman, A. & Holmes, J. 1995).

Psychoanalytic theory has been criticized and revised many times, but it remains one of the most influential approaches in the field of psychology. Theory examines many different mechanisms of change. At the most basic level, there is an understanding that change generally involves making the unconscious conscious, as expressed by Freud's oft-quoted axiom: "Where the id has been, there will be an ego." Although Freud's understanding of the nature of the change process developed during his lifetime, central to his adult thinking was the idea that change involves first becoming aware of our instinctive impulses and subconscious desires, and then learning to deal with them in a mature way, rational, and reflective fashion.

For Freud, the central premise is that we are driven by unconscious desires that we are not aware of and this lack of awareness results in self-driven or self-defeating behavior. Freud believed we deceive ourselves about the reasons for our behavior and this self-deception limits our choices. By being aware of our subconscious desires and our defenses against them, we increase the options available to us. Thus, when we reduce the degree to which we are driven by unconscious factors, we assume a greater degree of agency (J.D. Safran, E. Gardner-Schuster, 2016).

## **2. Psychological Pathology**

Psychological Pathology or well-known as Psychopathology is studies about the causes, treatment, and consequences of psychological disorders or mental illnesses such as depression, anxiety, and psychoses. Psychopathology comes from the Greek word psyche which means soul, and pathos which means suffering. The term "psychopathology" came into use in 1913 when the book on General Psychopathology was introduced by Karl Jaspers for the first time. Karl Jaspers himself is a famous philosopher and psychiatrist who is German / Swiss. These new frameworks or analytical methods are used to understand the mental experiences of individuals who are guided by a long history of attempts to create or create meaning from "abnormal experiences". Psychopathology and mental illness depend on constructs resulting from certain decisions in a particular social and historical context, according to an epistemological framework (how these symptoms or disorders arise and are detected) and also in the context of an ontological framework based on how they are defined, the identification of behavior forming symptoms or disorders (Berrios, 2011).

Only after these theoretical explanations of the symptoms of psychopathology have been described can empirically validate data be searched and found. Therefore, the objects of psychiatry (symptoms and psychopathology) which are the result of social conjectures and philosophical perspectives ending at a certain time, must also be studied with elements from the social and human sciences including history,

sociology, philosophy (Telles-Correia, 2015).

Currently, the term Psychopathology or Psychological Pathology is known as the origin of mental disorders, their development and symptoms. Usually, a psychiatrist, who undergoes a series of courses to classify mental disorders, will treat those with mental disorders. Therefore, psychiatrists use this term more. Psychiatrists themselves are medical doctors who then train in mental health and are able to treat them with medication or / and in whatever psychotherapy model they have trained. In psychiatry, the term Pathology refers to disease. However, viewing mental problems as a disease is debatable. Psychotherapists, counseling psychologists and counselors, of course, who specialize in mind problems and not medics, view mental dysfunction as a mental disorder, not necessarily linked to pathology (Britannica, 2022).

The history of this psychological pathology comes from Psychopathology which first appeared in ancient Rome and Greece. At first, this psychological pathology or psychopathology was believed to be a superstitious disorder and was closely related to mysticism, but then this idea was rejected by Hippocrates, who is known as the father of medicine for the discovery of modern medical science. In the 5th century BC he separated medical science from religion, magic and superstition. He rejected the belief that developed in Greek times that God sent physical illness and mental disorders as a form of punishment. He explained a lot about the importance of the brain in influencing human thoughts, behavior and emotions. According to him, the brain is the center of consciousness, intellectual and emotional center. So if a person's way of thinking and behavior deviates or is disturbed, it means

that there is a problem with his brain (I. E. Drabkin, 1955).

According to Kleisiaris, C. F., Sfakianakis, C., & Papathanasiou, I. V. (2014). Hippocrates is a pioneer of somatogenesis which is defined as an idea which states that the soma condition which means the body affects the mind and behavior of individuals. If a person's soma is disturbed, then his thoughts and behavior will also be disturbed. Hippocrates had also previously classified mental disorders into three categories, namely mania, melancholia and phrenitis. After Hippocrates there was a doctor from Rome who also gave an explanation related to psychotic disorders. They were Asclepiades and Galen. They are known as the last doctors of classical Greece. Their deaths marked the beginning of the Dark Ages for medicine and for the treatment and study of psychological pathology. After the collapse of Rome and Greece, human civilization again experienced a decline.

In the middle Ages and the Renaissance, the church and Christianity expanded their influence through the world of education and religious missionaries replaced classical culture at that time. This includes dealing with people with mental disorders. At that time mental disorders were again associated with spiritual and supernatural influences (Farreras, I. G., 2022). The priests treat people with mental disorders by praying or touching them using objects that are considered sacred or also giving those potions to drink when the moon phase begins to shrink. Meanwhile, the patient's family believed and took him to the priest because they were afraid and had superstitions that the sufferer was affected by the devil. People with mental disorders are considered sorcerers. They are considered to be in league with Satan and against

God. Until the late middle Ages, all mentally ill people were considered witches. In his confession, some of them claimed to have a relationship with the devil, have sexual relations and often gather with groups of spirits or demons. It is in an abnormal view that it is interpreted that the sorcerers may experience hallucinations or delusions and some of them are diagnosed as having a psychotic disorder (Psychiatrictimes, 2010).

Over time along with the emergence of experts in the field of modern psychology with new ideas and ideas related to the science of psychopathology, as contained in the psychological theory used in this research. In short, Psychological Pathology can be understood as an in-depth study of problems related to mental health. Just as pathology is defined as the study of the nature of disease which includes its cause, development, and outcome, psychological pathology has the same concept in the field of mental illness. Thus, psychological pathology broadly explores problems related to mental illness (Funkhouser W. K., 2009).

In this thesis the researcher uses a theory by Schneider, K., Bugental, J., & Fraser Pierson, J. (2001). *The Handbook of Humanistic Psychology: Leading Edges in Theory Research and Practic*. Kirk J. Schneider, Ph.D., is a licensed psychologist and a leading spokesperson for contemporary existential-humanistic psychology. Schneider is the co-founder and current president of the Existential-Humanistic Institute, an award-winning psychotherapy training center. He is also a board member of the American Psychological Association. Dr. Schneider is also an Honorary Member of the Society for Existential Analysis and the Eastern European Association

for Existential Therapy. His work on integrative-existential psychotherapy has been featured in a special issue of the Journal of Psychotherapy Integration and served as inspiration for the psychotherapy training program at the Living Institute, Toronto, Canada. Dr. Schneider has published more than 200 articles, interviews, and chapters and has authored or edited 13 books including *The Spirituality of Awe*, *The Polarized Mind*, *Awakening to Awe*, *The Handbook of Humanistic Psychology*, *Existential-Humanistic Therapy*, *Existential-Integrative Psychotherapy*, *The Wiley World Handbook of Existential Therapy*, and *The Depolarizing of America: A Guidebook for Social Healing*. Dr. Schneider has been featured in *Scientific American*, the *New York Times*, *Psychology Today*, and many other health and psychology outlets (EhInstitute, 2021).

In the theory used, Schneider discusses Psychological pathology which is the theme of this research. Schneider describes the extremes of The Paradox Principal as hyper, therefore referring to hyperconstriction and hyperexpansion which can be “mild”, “moderate” and “severe”. Due to their continuous nature, narrowing and expanding violate each other at some stage. This occurs especially in cases when a person suppresses certain feelings in such a way that there is a return of the repressed (Freud & Jung, 1958). Examples are tongue slips and accidents. In certain cases where a person suppresses expansiveness, such as aggression, the more likely it is to experience a return. Another example is someone who avoids doing his job, this avoidance will increase the feeling of being burdened by the job. Constrictive and expansive extremes are relative and depend on the judgment of the person concerned

and the observer. The dysfunctional extreme is also characterized by a compulsive or compulsive quality. While healthier individuals will engage in exploratory behavior primarily out of interest, maniacs will engage in such behavior primarily out of panic. They feel compelled to engage in such behavior (Martins, B., & Teixeira, J. Kirk Schneider, 2007).

a. Types of Psychological Pathology

According to Schneider (2006) there are many types of Psychological Pathology, including:

1) **Depression:** Depression is a state characterized by loss of interest, sleep disturbances, feelings of discomfort, worthlessness, decreased ability to concentrate and inability to make decisions. Depressive psychosis is an extreme state of too many sets of needs i.e., too many limitations, emotional instability. According to Felix Torres (2020) this mental disorder greatly affects feelings, ways of thinking and the way a person acts. Depression can also cause feelings of sadness and/or loss of interest in something you used to love. This results in various emotional and physical problems.

People with depression often feel sad and a constant loss of interest. This is certainly different from the mood experienced by people in general, because depression is an ongoing problem. Moreover, it can last for weeks, months, or years.

2) **OCD:** According to Psychiatry (2020), OCD is a disorder in which people have thoughts that cause sufferers to do something repeatedly and

unintentionally. This condition can significantly interfere with daily activities and social interactions. This condition is clearly different from normal people in general, people without the disorder may have intrusive thoughts and repetitive behaviors. However, these thoughts and behaviors usually do not interfere with daily life. Meanwhile, people with the disorder have difficulty breaking away from obsessive thoughts or stopping compulsive actions.

Obsessions make OCD sufferers have difficulty. Symptoms in sufferers include compulsive and impulsive behavior, social isolation, excessive vigilance, repeated repetition of words or actions along with indecision, guilt or panic attacks. In fact, studies have shown that most people have unwanted "intrusive thoughts" from time to time, but in the context of OCD, these intrusive thoughts often arise and trigger extreme anxiety that gets in the way of daily functioning. Clark, David A. & Radomsky, Adam S. (2014)

- 3) **Anxiety:** Anxiety is a fear of one's own potential and life and as with dependence, self-confidence. It has characteristics such as being worried, tense and very alert but is not immobile as in the case of depression and dependence, excessive worry and fear of something that, drain of energy and loss of concentration.
- 4) **Fears and phobias:** Fear is one of the most basic human emotions attached to it. It was as if it programmed automatically into the nervous system. Having reasonable fears can sometimes also protect us and make us wary of what is to



come. While a phobia can be defined as a fear or reaction that tends to be more intense and excessive to something.

5) **Paranoid personality:** Focus on people and lack of trust in people. Individuals become overly sensitive to hostility, criticism, accusations and insults. The Paradox Principle describes paranoia as a narrowing of beliefs. Contrary to the above the issue of trust here deals with social trust.

6) **Mania:** Mania is a state characterized by massive outbursts of movement, feeling and intention with widespread changes in mood, perceived ability and acuity, as opposed to depression as described by Binswanger (1975). Psychologically, mania is what causes a person to experience unnatural euphoria, very intense moods, hyperactivity, and even delusions.

Abnormal manic behavior can reflect extreme levels of happiness or irritation. For example, the sufferer can be very excited by an idea, feeling or even a situation and vice versa. Although it sounds like normal behavior, people with mania will spend a lot of time and energy including difficulty sleeping because of thinking about something, feeling a sudden unstoppable pleasure.

The trigger for this mania is different for each person. Therefore, they have to really monitor the mood and start tracking how the sufferer is feeling before and when it happens. Common triggers that usually appear caused by factors such as; Major changes or traumatic events in a person's life, stress from the environment and alcohol consumption

- 7) **Histrionic person:** Histrionic personality disorder (HPD) is a mental health condition characterized by intense, unstable emotions and a distorted self-image. The word "histrionic" means "dramatic or theatrical." sufferers have a lot of attention, social image, caring, and manipulation.
- 8) **Antisocial personalities:** Antisocial or also called sociopath is a mental disorder in which a person does not pay attention or does not care about the environment consistently. They tend to oppose, manipulate or treat others harshly or with callous indifference. Worse, they show no guilt or remorse for their behavior. According to Million (1981) Antisocial personality: Much like histrionics, they are manipulative, dramatic and direct, and rebellious, violent, and reckless. Many of these personalities have short-tempered tempers that quickly flare into arguments and attacks.
- 9) **Psychopath:** is a disorder that causes harm to the sufferer personally or to others in their community, which can be identified by ten different types: hyperthymic, depressive, insecure, bigoted, attention seeking, unstable, explosive, loveless. Affectionate, weak willed, and asthenic. Therefore, for Schneider, "psychopathic personality" is the equivalent of North American "personality disorder" rather than Cleckley's psychopathy or DSM's "antisocial personality disorder".

Psychopath is usually characterized by high intelligence, inability to love, lack of remorse or shame, impulsivity, excessive sense of self-worth, pathological lying, manipulative behavior. Poor self-control, promiscuous

behavior, juvenile delinquency, and criminal versatility, among others. Because of this criterion, the image of a psychopath is a cold, heartless, inhumane figure.

- 10) **Schizophrenia:** Schizophrenia is a mental disorder in which the sufferer cannot distinguish between delusions and reality. The disorder can result in some combination of hallucinations, delusions, and much disorganized thinking and behavior that interfere with daily functioning, and can be disabling. This is the high point of mixed dysfunction because of the varied patterns of behavior. Kierkegaard suspected that schizophrenia could signal a battle of cosmological proportions. It can be a battle that takes place far beyond ordinary, or even extraordinary, life (Schneider, 1999).

Schizophrenia involves various problems with thinking (cognition), behavior and emotions. Signs and symptoms may vary, but usually involve delusions, hallucinations or disorganized speech, and reflect impaired ability to function experience pleasure. The cause of schizophrenia according to National Institute of Mental Health is a combination of genetics, brain chemistry, childhood trauma and even environmental contributions.

- 11) **Schizoid:** Makes sufferers feel restricted, bound, trapped. Schizoids avoid social contact and use cognitive defenses against bonding and separation while boundaries during certain occasions call for contact and use emotional defenses against bonding and separation.

12) **Maniac or bipolar depression:** Bipolar disorder is a mental disorder that causes sufferers to experience drastic mood swings, loss of energy, and a person's ability to function properly. People with bipolar disorder often experience intense emotional changes that usually occur during periods, known as mood episodes. Differences from manic depressive to schizoid and borderline different in the degree of negativism. Maniac depressive individuals have more optimism about their abilities, during the manic phase the individual still finds a reason to live.

b. Causes of Psychological Pathology

Psychological pathology is caused by several factors. According to Schneider, the following are factors that cause psychological pathology:

**1. Parenting**

There are several factors that cause the emergence of psychological pathology, such as those in Martins, B., & Teixeira, J. Kirk Schneider In Psychopathology (2007). One of the reasons is parenting style. According to Healthline (2020), consistent toxic parenting can affect children's growth and development, so that children are vulnerable to forming negative behavior patterns in their lives. One form of toxic parenting is frequent abuse, both physical and verbal. The harassment can be in the form of shouting, hitting, or threats. Forms of verbal abuse can also be done by using an inappropriate nickname, shifting the blame to the

child, or taking action in secret. This parenting pattern will greatly affect the child's condition, such as the relationship between parents and children becoming less good. Usually, these children will make restrictions between themselves and their parents. In addition, communication between children and parents will not work well.

Not only affects the relationship between children and parents, wrong parenting can also affect children's mental health conditions. The following is the effect of toxic parenting on children's mental health. Children who get the wrong parenting style are more stressed, have anxiety disorders and have low levels of trust (Halodoc, 2020).

Rotrauff et al in *The Journal of Gerontology* found that adults with authoritarian parents had greater symptoms of depression. It can be interpreted that parenting style plays an important role in family relationships and can influence the subsequent development of individuals. Other studies have shown that remembered parenting styles continue to be associated with functioning throughout life and also affect human development and mental health. These two things show that parenting and the ability to get things done or deal with are correlated with mental health throughout life.

## **2. Physical Disorder**

According to Schneider (1999), Physical Disorder can limit the senses, how to talk, walk or move, and even breathe. These disorders are felt to lead to psychological pathology and also cause trauma. Also sourced from the Mental Health Foundation (2022), physical health problems significantly increase the risk of developing mental health problems, and vice versa. Nearly one in three people with long-term physical health conditions also have mental health problems, most often depression or anxiety. People with chronic physical conditions are at risk for poor mental health.

## **3. State of nature or environment**

The natural conditions referred to in the theory of Schneider, K., Bugental, J., & Fraser Pierson, J. (2001). *The Handbook of Humanistic Psychology: Leading Edges in Theory Research and Practice* are natural disasters, wars that occur that result in obstacles and change human behavior. In addition, these conditions can trigger fear and chaos.

Quoted from the Journal of Disaster Management Dialogue (2014) natural disasters cause short-term emotional impacts on victims such as feeling anxious, depressed, psychologically stressed and traumatized. If allowed to drag on this condition can cause Post Traumatic Stress Disorder - PTSD, which can last up to 30 years.

In a report on the results of a mental health survey in war

zones, it was found that children suffer from fear and anger. This is because they lost family members and witnessed their homes being damaged by bombs. These children suffer from severe emotional health problems and do not receive adequate psychological support.

The impact is that it is difficult to sleep, becomes a loner with suicidal tendencies. Some cases even report loss of ability to speak. If not treated emotionally, trauma and fear will cause a number of effects such as failure of brain development. These children are also at great risk of developing depression and heart disease later (Analisa Daily, 2017).

Meanwhile the impact of the environment on the causes of psychological pathology can occur because the social environment is very influential on mental health. The environment has a special role in life, whether the environment is good or bad is a reflection of a person's self. Mental or psychology that is very sensitive can be influenced by something that happens in the environment where the person lives. For example, people who live in an unsupportive environment or who are victims of bullying experience the impact of being vulnerable to problems with physical and mental health. Bullying can trigger feelings of low self-esteem, social withdrawal, depression, anxiety, and difficulty sleeping well. This condition also causes the desire to hurt oneself (Irma Lidia, 2020).

According to Nadia Oktavia (2018), bullying victims who withdraw from social circles choose to spend time alone or with pets. They also have the potential to have difficulty solving problems, so victims of bullying will be vulnerable to drug abuse or become alcoholics as an escape. Although later addiction to alcohol will further worsen his psychological condition. It also causes victims of bullying to often seek revenge or become aggressive towards others because of the stress they suffer.

#### **4. Childhood Trauma**

At birth, the child has two basic effects. Temperament and environment are often influenced by parental interactions (Thomas & Chess, 1977). These are very important. How children perceive their environment, particularly their caregivers, and the extent to which these perspectives coincide (Erikson, 1963; Klein, 1976; Stechler & Kaplan, 1980; Thomas, Chess, & Birch, 1968).

Childhood trauma includes not only physical, emotional, or sexual abuse but also seeing a traumatic event. These traumatic events can occur when children witness natural disasters or even when they witness violence and death occurring in their environment. The effects of childhood trauma can last into adulthood. The trauma can affect future



relationships and lead to other mental health problems such as depression and low self-esteem.

According to Jocelyn Patterson, trauma is related to the response to an event. The response to the trauma is largely a fear that the event and the discomfort and sadness will happen again. Because of this, trauma can cause a person to become a little restless. A 2019 study also showed that childhood trauma can be so stressful that it can increase a person's chances of developing schizophrenia later in life (Front Neurosci, 2019).

Repetitive memories from childhood trauma are especially dangerous because they interfere with the development of healthy brain function. Having these functions impaired in people whose parents have a diagnosis of schizophrenia makes them increasingly at a higher genetic risk for having it as well. In general, the symptoms of schizophrenia usually do not appear until a person is in their late teens to early 30s (Valentina Dragomir, 2015)

## **5. Genetics**

Genetics defined as the branch of biology that deals with the inheritance of traits and the expression of hereditary traits. Genetical factors are one of the many factors that cause psychological pathology. Scientists have recognized that much psychological pathology tends to run in families, so this suggests a genetic potential. According to a

psychologist named Ikhsan Bella P, which states that it is true that some mental disorders can be caused by heredity.

Genetic factors contributing to the development of mental disorders include epigenetic regulation and genetic polymorphisms. Epigenetics affects how a person reacts to the environment. It can also affect whether the person will develop a mental breakdown as a result of the reaction. However, epigenetics is not constant over time. There needs to be an appropriate combination of environmental factors and epigenetic regulation for mental disorders to develop.

While genetic polymorphism deals with changes in DNA that a person can be unique as an individual. Polymorphism alone will not actually lead to the development of mental disorders. However, the combination of one or more specific polymorphisms and certain environmental factors can lead to the development of mental disorders.

#### c. Research Object

In this thesis, the research object is a short story entitle *The Black Cat* and also a film entitled *The Voices*. *The Black Cat* is one of the works of Edgar Allan Poe, which is still often discussed today. There are also many reviews and criticisms directed at this short story. A short story that is very representative of the darkness of Poe's writing. Drink turns a once loving and compassionate man into a monster. A story of cruelty and revenge with wonderfully descriptive writing and some very startling moments (Diane S, 2013).

The story's is an animal lover, as he descends into alcoholism and perverse violence, begins mistreating his wife and his black cat Pluto. Once Pluto attacks him in self-protection one night, he seizes the cat during a fury, cuts out one amongst its eyes, and hangs it. That night a hearth destroys his house, going him in dire financial condition. He later adopts an eyed black cat that he finds at a low-life edifice, however once he nearly journeys on the cat, he tries to kill it too. Once his wife intervenes, he kills her instead and sedately conceals her during a wall. Within the finish, the marten reveals the narrator's crime to the police (Indo press, 2018).

The next research object of this thesis is film. *The Voices* directed by Marjane Satrapi, written by Michael R. Perry, and starring Ryan Reynolds, Gemma Arterton, Anna Kendrick and Jacki Weaver. This film tells the story of Jerry (Ryan Reynolds), a packing and shipping employee during a bathing tub plant. Jerry has a psychological disorder which will talk over with his pets. He usually hallucinates and feels biased to speak to his a pair of pets, particularly cats and dogs. The cat represents an evil whisper and continues to encourage Jerry to commit crimes whereas the dog represents the great and neutral sides of Jerry.

The beginning of the problem in this film is when he accidentally kills his partner and then abandons her in the forest, feeling guilty he continues to regret his actions, but the cat continues to say that killing is fun after the incident he also killed 2 other women and hide their head in the refrigerator. When his

heinous act began to be known, he felt panicked and almost killed the psychiatrist who was always helping him, but before he had time to kill her, several policemen were already on guard and surrounded Jerry's house.

## **B. Previous Studies**

In writing this thesis, the researcher finds some previous study related to this research. The first previous study is entitled *Psychological Analysis of Main Characters in Novel 86 by Okky Madasari and Their Implications Towards Literature Learning in High School* written by Ningtiyas D. A. (2022). In her thesis, she analyzes the personality psychology of the main character, namely Arimbi in Okky Madasari's novel 86 and its implications for learning literature at school. The method she uses in this research is a qualitative descriptive research method. Furthermore, the theory used is the psychology of literature, Sigmund Freud's personality structure and the classification of emotions. In addition to knowing how the psychology of the main character is, in her research she also discusses this and its implications for learning literature in high school.

The second previous studies entitled *Psychopath Analysis of Michael Myers in The Film Halloween Produced by David Green* written by Tumampas Riedel Y. V. (2021). In this thesis, he analyzes the psychopathic character in the Halloween film. In this study, the theory used is Stanton's theory of psychopathic characteristics in Michael Myers. The research aims to identify the characteristics of a psychopath and also analyze the factors that cause the main character to become a psychopath.

The third previous studies was *Pratama, S. H. The Psychological Problems of*

*the Main Character in the Mr. Brooks Movie: Psychoanalytic Approach.* This research is intended to identify and analyze the psychological problems of the Structure Personality concept of id, ego, and superego of the main character in the film. In this research the author uses a qualitative descriptive analysis method used to analyze it. The data that has been collected from the dialogues in the script and several pictures in the film are then used by the writer to analyze this film using psychoanalytic theory. From this analysis, it is found that the main character in the film experiences depression which is part of a psychological problem or psychopathology. It appears when the main character thinks that he has such a perfect life but suddenly problems start to come and destroy everything.

The fourth previous studies *written by Yunisari F. I. (2020) entitled Abnormal Behavior in Three Central Characters in The Film Misumisou by Eisuko Naito The Study of Literature Psychology.* In this study, the material object is a film with the title Misumisou by Eisuke Naito. While the formal object is the abnormal behavior found in the three central figures. The method used in this research is the structural method. The discussion in this thesis is related to the narrative structure of the film and the abnormal behavior of the three central characters in the film. The theory used is Himawan Pratista's narrative structure theory and the DSM (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder) IV Text Revision theory from the American Psychiatric Association to examine abnormal behavior.

The last previous study is *Wahiduddin, (2016). The Main Characters Nervousness in Poe's Short Stories The Tell-Tale Heart and The Black Cat.*

Wahiduddin (2016) in this research, the author examines and analyzes the conditions of psychological disorders found in the main characters in the short story written by Edgar Allan Poe, entitled *The Black Cat and the Tell-Tale Heart*. The results of the study show that nervousness in Poe's short stories is unconcealed through some aspects, their characters and conflicts. basically, the main characters of each short stories show signs and symptoms like disregard for right and wrong, persistent lying or deceit to use others, being callous, distrustful and disrespectful of others through the reflections of their unstable inner minds and unaccountable flaw in their personalities. Those conditions produce fatal action such main character becomes the aggressor or assailant by assaultive associate innocent victim.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Design

This study discusses *Psychological Pathology Found in The Black Cat and The Voices (A Psychoanalysis Approach)* which focuses on what psychological pathologies are found and also how cats can be used as symbols of psychopathology. This study uses a psychoanalysis approach to discuss the entire data. In addition, this research uses the psychoanalysis theory Schneider, K., Bugental, J., & Fraser Pierson, J. (2001). *The Handbook of Humanistic Psychology: Leading Edges in Theory Research and Practice*, to discuss the psychological pathology found in *The Black Cat and The Voices*.

In this research, the researcher uses the qualitative method. The qualitative method used is descriptive. It means this research contains exposure to the results of the analysis and actual findings without making any changes in any aspect. In general, qualitative research is descriptive, because qualitative research aims to understand and describe cultural phenomena that are hidden or little known to people (Moleong, 1988). Qualitative research must be designed from the start. Research design in qualitative research is a more general plan about what will be done in the research. The plan is more general, flexible, and open to changes in the field (Creswell, 2008).

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

According to Study moose (2017), Data could be a quantitative or qualitative worth of a variable. Data virtually means that to provide or give. Data is taken into account to be the lowest unit of data from that alternative measurements and analysis is allotted. Information is numbers, pictures, words, figures, facts or ideas. The data itself cannot be understood and to induce data from the data one should interpret it into important information. There are numerous ways of decoding data. Data sources classified into primary and secondary data.

### **1. Primary Data**

According to Salkind, N. J. (2010) the primary data source is the original data source, that is, the source whose data is collected indirectly by the researcher for the purposes of a particular research or project. The primary data of this research itself is *The Black Cat* and *The Voices* and screen shoot taken from research object

### **2. Secondary Data**

Secondary data is defined as data obtained directly from first-hand sources through questionnaires, observations, focus groups, or in-depth interviews, while the former refers to data collected by people other than users. In other words, secondary data refers to data that has been collected for other purposes. However, the data may be very useful for one's research purposes (Allen, M. 2017)

Therefore, when conducting research, secondary data sources will later function in the process of collecting data to achieve the objectives of this research. Secondary data use by the researchers is data obtained from the notes made after



reading and watching the research object several times. While the screenshots obtained are used to support the data so that researchers can understand the research object easily. The data of this research is the scene or part that shows the character's interaction with the cat. Both from the main character and extras in the research object.

### **C. Research Instrument**

Research instrument is a tool used to collect, measure, and analyze data related to research. Research instruments are usually determined by the researcher and related to the study methodology (Insight, 2021). The data collection instrument is a tool used to measure the data to be collected. This data collection instrument is basically inseparable from the data collection method. If the data collection method is a depth interview, the instrument is an open / unstructured interview guide. If the data collection method is observation/ observation, the instrument is an observation guide or an open/ unstructured observation guide.

In this research, researchers used two instruments, there are primary and supporting instruments. The primary instrument in this research is the researcher itself. According to Nasution (1988) he states that in a qualitative study there is no other choice than to make humans the main research instrument. The reason is that, things do not yet have a definite form. Problems, research focus, research procedures, the hypotheses used, even the expected results, all of which cannot be determined with certainty and clearly in advance. Everything still needs to be developed throughout the research. In this uncertain and clear state, there is no other choice and

only itself as the only means can achieve it.

In addition to researchers, other instruments needed in this research are supporting instruments. Supporting instruments are defined as tools or other facilities used by researchers in collecting data so that their work is easier and the results are better, so they are easy to process (Arikunto, 2006). Supporting instruments used in this research are laptops, internet, books, EBooks and pens and erasers.

#### **D. Data Collection Techniques**

In this research, data collection techniques are very important to use in understanding how researchers can collect data. It should be noted that in the process of collecting data and understanding the data, it must be done in full and in detail. Data collection techniques used in this research collected in various ways, including:

1. Watching and Reading, The researcher reads and watches the research object several times and pays close attention to each part.
2. Making Notes, after reading and watching several times the researcher made notes and wrote the parts of the research object that would be used as data.
3. Collect the data, after making notes of the important parts, the researcher then collects the data that been obtained from the notes.
4. Classifying, after the collected data is obtained, the researcher then classifies the data obtained based on the group.
5. Coding, the final stage is coding the data that has been collected and classified.

## **E. Data Validation Techniques**

The data that has been obtained needs to be checked for validity. Qualitative research seeks to provide rich thorough descriptions and interpretations about the phenomena under study as they occur in their natural environment. The starting point is not a previously determined theory, but instead the conclusions are rather based upon data (Hill, 1997). By detecting and correcting data to produce accurate results. The process of data validation can ensure the suitability of the final data with its characteristics.

There are a lot of data validation technique that can be use one of the technique is triangulation. Triangulation is a technique that uses two or more techniques in collecting data to obtain validity itself. Triangulation technique can be likened to a technique for checking the validity of data. In 1978, Norman Denzin identified four basic types of triangulation: data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, methodological triangulation.

In this qualitative research the researcher use investigator triangulation and use validator to achieve the validity of the research. To validate the data, the researcher submitted the collected data to Mrs. Winarti. S. Hum. M.A. so that the validator able to do the verification and do the validation of the data in this research. In the process of selecting validator, researchers have made several criteria needed to validate the data that has been created. The criteria are; at least the validator has a master's degree in literature, the validator is also an expert in English studies and literary works.

## **F. Data Analysis Techniques**

Data analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical and logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data. According to Shamoo and Resnik (2003), various analytical procedures provide a way to draw inductive inferences from data and distinguish the signals present in the data.

Although data analysis in qualitative research may include statistical procedures, it is an iterative and continuous process in which data is collected and analyzed continuously almost simultaneously. Indeed, researchers generally analyze patterns in observation through all phases of data collection. An essential component of ensuring data integrity is an accurate and appropriate analysis of research findings. According to Miles & Huberman (1994) in qualitative research there are four steps of data analysis, namely, Data Reduction, Data Display, Conclusion and Verification. The three divisions will be explained as follows:

### **1. Data Reduction**

According to Miles & Huberman (1994), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and changing the data that appears. Because data reduction is part of the analysis, researchers can remove unnecessary parts and organize data to get conclusions.

### **2. Data Display**

Data display is the presentation of data when a set of data is arranged systematically and is easy to understand, thus providing the possibility of producing conclusions.

### 3. Conclusion/Verification

According to Miles & Huberman (1994), the conclusions will be verified as the analysis proceeds. When in the middle of data collection, the researcher has a brief conclusion. To draw conclusions, of course, it can't be arbitrary, you have to look back at the data to be verified.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter will be divided into two points that discussed. There are research findings and the discussions. Based on the formulated research questions, there are two parts of discussions here. The first is kind of psychological pathology is found from *The Black Cat* and *The Voices*, and the last is the causes of psychological pathology. The data is based on the result validated by a validator.

The discussions are taken from the short story written by Edgar Allan Poe entitled *The Black Cat* and Film entitled *The Voices*. After analyzing the data, the researcher try to find out what psychological pathology is found from *The Black Cat*, and *The Voices*, the causes of psychological pathology.

In the short story *The Black Cat*, there are several characters that appear namely the character "I" or the narrator, His Wife, Pluto the cat, the second cat and The Policeman. At first the character "I" was described as a gentle character and has a high human spirit, affectionate towards animals, especially his beloved cat Pluto. He spent most of his time, and he had never felt a greater joy than the times he fed and mingled with them. His nature is often the subject of jokes for his friends.

As time went on and he got older, he went through a phase of radical changes in temperament and character. Coupled with alcohol addiction he turned into a very different person, he became irritable, hurt and even killed his pets and even killed his own wife, often had nightmares because he was haunted by guilt accompanied by feelings of happiness. His mental instability makes Character "I" feel various feelings

at the same time. Meanwhile, the wife's character is described as having the same characteristics as the character "I." She never complains or refuses "I"'s desire to keep a pet.

Furthermore, in *The Voices* there are several characters that will be discussed in this study, the main character is Jerry who is described as shy, basically well-behaved but because of her mother's inherited mental illness that affected Jerry during his childhood, he also has schizophrenia. Since childhood, he has been hallucinating, delusional and feels able to communicate with the doll he made from his socks. Even after he grew up he still often hallucinates and can communicate with his pets, namely Whiskers, his cat and also his dog Bosco. He also talked to the heads of the victims he had killed. This makes him often consult a psychiatrist.

The next character is Whiskers the cat who is described as a bad mind that continues to influence Jerry to commit crimes. Then Bosco the dog who has always been a good listener, gave a solution and also tried to convince Jerry not to listen to the Whiskers' commands. Then some of the co-workers he killed were Fiona, Lisa and also Alison. Some other characters are his stepfather who likes to torture, his mother who is a schizophrenic sufferer, his psychiatrist is Dr. Warren who becomes a consultant and provides assistance to Jerry.

## **A. Research Findings**

### **1. Kinds of psychological pathology are found from *The Black Cat* and *The Voices***

Table 4. 1 Componential Table

Research Object	Psychological Pathology											
	DPS	OCD	ANX	FAP	MNA	AN P	PSY	SZP	MBP	PAP	SZ D	HI P
TBC	11	-	4	-	3	1	8	-	1	-	-	-
TVS	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	-	-	-	-
Total	14	-	4	-	3	1	13	12	1	-	-	-

The researcher had found the kind of psychological pathology found in *The Black Cat* and *The Voices*. data based on results that have been validated by the validator. The following is a list of data found from the kind of psychological pathology of *The Black Cat* and *The Voices*:

1) Depression

**Datum 1**

**Datum number:** 08/DPS/5/24-28/TBC

“I had so much of my old heart left, as to be at first grieved by this evident dislike on the part of a creature which had once so loved me”

Although the author of this story did not give the name directly, "I" is the main character in the short story *The Black Cat*. When "I" begins to be in the phase of character change and also his worst temper makes him do things he is not used to, this change can be interpreted as a conflict between "I" and himself. The proof of this



change in character is that he is now an alcoholic and tortures his beloved cat Pluto in a very cruel way by prying out one of his eyeballs just because he feels that the poor cat is avoiding him.

Along with the recovery of Pluto's condition, which was previously brutally tortured, of course it makes Pluto still very traumatized when he sees his master. This makes "I" depressed and sad because he feels very lost when he realizes that the being who used to love him so much has now turned to hate and stay away from him.

Symptoms of depression that can be seen from *Datum 1* are feelings of discomfort, worthlessness and loss of interest. The feelings of discomfort, worthlessness and loss of interest that occur can be seen from the "I" behavior who originally loved Pluto which is his favorite pet and also the feeling of calm and comfort that he feels has now disappeared completely and was replaced with hatred and discomfort. These symptoms can be clearly understood from how the "I" directly expresses the sadness and loss that is very deep upon witnessing the incident. Although in the end the Depression that he felt slowly brought annoyance to him. Then in the end it presents an evil nature and there is no accompanying common sense.

## **Datum 2**

**Data number:** 21/DPS/10/23-31/TBC

“And a brute beast—whose fellow I had contemptuously destroyed—a brute beast to work out for me—for me, a man fashioned in the image of the High God—so much of insufferable woe! pedestal! neither by day nor by night knew I the blessing of rest any more! During the former the creature left me no moment alone, and in the latter I started hourly from dreams of unutterable fear to find the hot breath of the thing upon my face, and its vast weight”

The radical change that happened to "I" made him hurt and kill the beloved cat who used to be his best friend. The tragic way of killing that he did by wrapping a rope around the poor cat's neck and then hanging it from a tree trunk is very inhumane. The tragedy of the fire that followed that scorched the whole house and his property to the strange incident where the scars of the fire left an engraving on a white surface, with the shape of a very large cat. With engraving, details that look very accurate and amazingly awesome along with a string wrapped around the cat's neck.

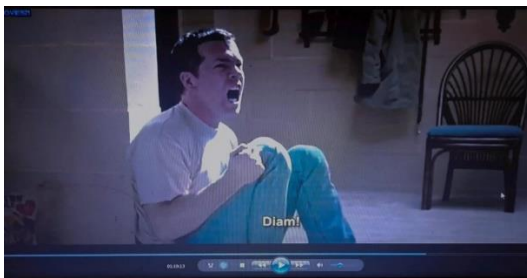
After a series of tragedies of torture and murder on Pluto, "I" is faced with a new problem when he meets another cat who bears a physical resemblance to Pluto his previous cat. The existence of the cat certainly reminded him of a past accident. In addition, the cat's behavior makes "I" feel uncomfortable and hates him even more because it seems as if the cat is always trying to get close to him. Feeling unbearable and restless, the cat that never left him alone now haunts him with scary dreams and burdens him and makes him feel depressed.

The characteristics of depression that are indirectly explained by the narrator are the conditions and feelings that are said by the narrator, where the character "I" can no longer contain the feeling of tightness and extreme hatred. Accompanied by sleep disturbances which makes him difficult for him to sleep well because he is

always overshadowed by nightmares that continue to haunt him for the actions he has done, it certainly made him even more depressed and closer to the peak of his anger and patience.

### **Datum 3**

**Data number:** 50/DPS/01:19:13/TVS



*Figure 4.1 1*

“You damn, man! All these stupid talking heads”  
Shut up!!

Set in Jerry's house to be precise in the kitchen on a sunny day, Jerry finally realized that he had killed three of his co-workers, Fiona, Lisa and Allison. Starting from a conversation that took place between Jerry, three female heads, Whiskers and Bosco, which made him, realize that he made a big mistake. The endless debate and chatter coming from the heads of the three victims and the whiskers made him very uncomfortable.

In that scene, Jerry is seen at the peak of anger with his screams that make the voices he hears disappear instantly. The climax of his anger begins when his dog Bosco asks Jerry what he thinks about the invisible line between good and bad. When Jerry said he had crossed the line, Bosco reassured him that he was a good person. But bosco has retracted his words and said that jerry is evil. Jerry felt very sad and

worried because the only voice that represented the good side now admitted that he was evil.

The conflict seen in this scene is of course the inner conflict of the character Jerry and himself. The scene also shows symptoms of depression that make him unable to concentrate and cannot decide something because of the sound of voices in his head that really bothers him. The sound of the whiskers as well as the voices coming from the heads of the three women he had killed made him unbearable, depressed and lost his temper so he screamed and stopped the sound.

The three data show various symptoms of depression found in the short stories *The Black Cat* and also *The Voices*. The symptoms found in datum 1 are feelings of discomfort, loss of interest in something that is liked and also a sense of worthlessness felt by the "I" character. Furthermore, in datum 2, the symptoms of depression shown are sleep disturbances experienced by "I" and the nightmares that he experienced which exacerbated his sleep difficulties. The last one on datum 3 is the peak of anger that occurs making Jerry unable to concentrate and make decisions.

The form, treatment, and causes of depression in *The Black Cat* era and *The Voices* era were very different. In *The Black Cat* era or in the 19th century otherwise known as the Age of Enlightenment, depression was then seen as an inherited and irreversible behavioral weakness. The result of this belief is that people with this condition should be shunned or locked up. During the latter part of the century, doctors began to suggest the idea that the root of the condition was aggression. Other doctors at the time also said that depression was caused by an internal conflict

between what is wanted and what is known to be right. Yet others seek to identify the physical cause of the condition (Rössler W, 2016).

Treatment during this period includes water immersion in which a person stays underwater for as long as possible without drowning and using a rotating bench to return the brain contents to the correct position. Additional treatments include: Dietary changes, Enemas, Horseback riding, and even Vomiting. Benjamin Franklin is also reported to have developed an early form of electroshock therapy during this time (Bolwig TG, Fink M., 2009).

Meanwhile in the era of *The Voices* or known as modern era, doctors believe that depression arises from a combination of causes including biological, psychological, and social factors. The modern view of depression incorporates an understanding of the many symptoms of this condition as well as the cyclical effects that these symptoms often have. For example, depression can cause disturbances in sleep, appetite, and activity levels; on the other hand, lack of sleep, diet, and exercise can worsen symptoms of depression (Verywell Mind, 2022).

In addition to considering the psychological factors that contribute to depression, doctors are also aware that certain medical conditions such as hypothyroidism can cause symptoms of depression. A diagnosis of depression includes ruling out other medical conditions and other possible causes such as alcohol or substance use. Unfortunately, the causes of depression are more complex than we understand, with no single treatment providing satisfactory results for everyone. Because depression is a complex condition, mental health professionals often

recommend a treatment approach that includes medication, psychotherapy, and lifestyle modification (The Economist, 2012).

## 2) Anxiety

### **Datum 4**

**Datum number:** 07/ANX/5/18-21/TBC

“I experienced a sentiment half of horror, half of remorse, for the crime of which I had been guilty”

One night when he was angry because he thought Pluto was avoiding his arrival, he brutally injured him by prying out the eye of his pet cat Pluto with a pen knife he got from his pocket, leaving a terrible scar on the poor cat. As a result of the heinous act he did, he felt a panic disorder or anxiety, felt guilty and afraid but at the same time remembering the incident made him confused because he was not touched at all.

Symptoms of anxiety that are the felt can be different for each person, depending on the type of anxiety disorder suffered. To determine whether the anxiety that appears is normal or caused by mental disorders, further examination is necessary. Whereas in this paragraph the symptoms of anxiety that can be known are, "I" is described as very afraid, uneasy and anxious.

### **Datum 5**

**Data number:** 18/ANX/10/1-6/TBC

“This dread was not exactly a dread of physical evil—and yet I should be at a loss how otherwise to define it. I am almost ashamed to own—yes, even in this felon's

cell, I am almost ashamed to own—that the terror and horror with which the animal inspired me, had been heightened by one of the merest chimeras”

In that paragraph the "I" character feels depressed because of the presence of a cat that resembles Pluto, the cat he had killed. Although his wife always tried to convince him that the cat was different. Feelings of excessive fear occur not because of seeing his frightening physical appearance. but the feeling comes from being ashamed to remember the crime he has committed and in the end ignoring the cat and making him even more reluctant and very frightened, and wanting to get away from the cat who looks like a monster to him.

Characteristics or symptoms of anxiety are excessive worry and fear of something that causes a drain of energy and thought which then results in loss of concentration. These symptoms can be identified based on the analysis of the situation and conditions that occur in the paragraph. Where the narrator himself has expressed the anxiety, fear and shame he feels and these feelings continue to haunt him until his mind and concentration are disturbed so that he feels constantly overshadowed by an excessive fear of cats that reminds him of Pluto.

The anxiety found was analyzed based on several symptoms seen in datum 4 and 5 where these symptoms were excessive anxiety or fear of something that was described through feelings of being haunted and uneasy shown by the "I" character in the data above.

### 3) Mania

#### **Datum 6**

**Datum number:** 30/ MNA/13/10-15/TBC

“My happiness was supreme! The guilt of my dark deed disturbed me but little. Some few inquiries had been made, but these had been readily answered. Even a search had been instituted—but of course nothing was to be discovered. I looked upon my future felicity as secured”

After the tragedy of the murder and the "I" character's attempt to hide his wife's body, now he is trying to find out where the cat that has caused all the trouble went. His desire to destroy the cat is very big, but until evening came, he still did not show himself. "I" felt so very happy and relieved that he could not even define his feelings. In addition, for the first time he was able to sleep very soundly even though the burden of guilt for having committed murder still haunts him.

The next day because the cat had disappeared he felt like he could breathe like a free man. Because he does not need to see the cat anymore, he was at the peak of Euphoria. The guilt has also started to fade. He feels that his future happiness is guaranteed and safe. Mood changes that are clearly describe in the paragraph can be analyze as one of the symptoms of "Mania" where there is an explosion of happiness, a sense of independence and a significant loss of fear and anxiety.

**Datum 7**

**Data number:** 29/MNA/13/1-2/TBC

“imagine the deep, the blissful sense of relief which the absence of the detested creature occasioned in my bosom”

In that line, it seems that "I" assumes that the cat seems to understand if he wants to kill his life, so he disappears and does not appear. The feeling of exhilaration



made him difficult to describe and imagine how deeply, happy and relieved he felt with the cat gone. For the first time, in a long time since the cat's presence in his house, he was finally able to feel happy and calm.

It can be seen from how "I" directly said his pleasure, which made him feel relieved after being depressed for a long time, and also now he can sleep after depression which made it difficult for him to sleep and also feeling restless because of fear if the cat tried to approach him. Some of these things imply symptoms of the mania he is facing. Where the mood has now changed for the better, and feels a sudden unstoppable pleasure.

From the two data above, the researcher can see the symptoms of mania contained in the character "I" in the short story *The Black Cat*. These symptoms are mood swings, and a sudden unstoppable pleasure that "I" experiences due to the disappearance of the cat, which he considers a monster.

#### 4) Antisocial Personality

### **Datum 8**

**Data number:** 03/ANP/4/22-30/TBC

“Our friendship lasted, in this manner, for several years, during which my general temperament and character through the instrumentality of the Fiend Intemperance had (I blush to confess it) experienced a radical alteration for the worse. I grew, day by day, more moody, more irritable, more regardless of the feelings of others. I suffered myself to use intemperate language to my wife. At length, I even offered her personal violence. My pets, of course, were made to feel the change in my

disposition. I not only neglected, but illused them”.

At the beginning of the story the character "I" explains his childhood situation where since childhood he was known as a gentle person, has a high human spirit and he also really likes animals, even his parents allowed him to keep various types of pets. He spends most of his time just playing and feeding his pet. He found great happiness. This is considered strange so that he is often the subject of jokes for his friends.

Very different from his previous personality "I" has now become a temperamental person, likes to torture all pets without exception even the animal that has been his favorite cat, which he named Pluto. In this paragraph, it is explained that as time goes by, the aging Pluto begins to look annoying and not as it used to be as he knew it. The mental illness he felt was getting stronger, the feeling of being impatient made him lose control not to hurt his beloved black cat. Finally, the cat began to feel the change in the owner's bad behavior, His behavior makes him anti-social, abusive and emotional.

In the data above, the main symptom of antisocial personality that can be seen is the character "I" no longer pays attention to the surrounding environment, he tends to oppose, treats other people harshly, and also commits violence.

#### 5) Psychopath

### **Datum 9**

**Datum number:** 24/PSY/11/19-21/TBC

“interference into a rage more than demoniacal, I withdrew my arm from her grasp and buried the axe in her brain. She fell dead upon the spot without a groan.”

One day, "I" together with his wife did some household chores. They went to the cellar as well as the cat that followed them down the steep stairs, and the cat nearly knocked him over, pushing him to the brink of rage. The feeling of emotion that made him loss control and tried to kill the cat he hated made him kill his wife who tried to block his action. He stabbed the axe he was carrying into his wife's head and then made her die instantly. Without fear and regret, he immediately thought of a way to hide his wife's body.

Pride after successfully hiding the body behind a wall is indirectly one of the symptoms of a psychopath. In addition, other visible symptoms are loss of self-control, impulsivity, lack of remorse even though he realized that he had just killed the wife he used to love very much. Coupled with his ambition which is still looking for the cat that caused the problem, it proves the psychopathic actions that have been carried out by the "I" character.

**Datum 10**

**Data number:** 38/PSY /36:56 /TVS



*Figure 4.1 2*

After returning from the consultation instead of immediately taking the medicine as suggested by the psychiatrist, Jerry decided to take care of Fiona's corpse first. He mutilated the woman's body parts and put them in a small box, while her head was kept in the fridge. There was no fear or sadness on Jerry's face on the contrary, he seemed very eager to get the evidence out of Fiona's body.

In this scene, the psychopathic symptoms analyzed are lack of remorse or shame and also the general attitude of psychopaths that is commonly seen, namely heartless. seen from how the gestures and facial expressions of Jerry cut every part of Fiona's body that did not show any fear and also sad because he had killed the woman he loved.

**Datum 11**

**Data number:** 40/PSY/30:07/TVS



Figure 4.1 3

**Jerry:** Oh, my God. I'm evil.

**Bosco:** No, you're not.

**Whiskers:** I've killed things on purpose, Jerry. There's no shame in it. It's instinct. The only time I felt truly alive is when I'm killing.

**Jerry:** The only time I've ever felt truly alive.

**Whiskers:** You see what I mean?

At 30:06 minutes as shown in the picture Jerry said that he felt alive after killing. The murder incident began when Jerry drove Fiona, who is his co-worker, home but in the middle of the road, the car he was driving accidentally hit a deer, which was dying. Then Jerry felt as if the deer spoke to Jerry and asked him to kill the deer by slitting it because of the deer feel a lot of pain. Fiona was very surprised then got out of the car and ran away. Jerry who feels confused then chases Fiona while carrying the knife he still holds after he used to kill the deer. Fiona panicked and accelerated her run, but because it was dark and the roads were slippery because of the rain, Fiona fell. Jerry then stabbed Fiona's stomach with the knife he was carrying, while apologizing Jerry stabbed Fiona's stomach multiple times to make her die, after which she smiled in relief.

After that, Jerry brought Fiona's body and rushed to take a shower to remove

the blood that covered his whole body. In the bathroom, his two pets, a dog and a cat, followed him. In his imagination, the cat congratulated the action he had done the cat also told him not to report to the police. He also asked how Jerry felt after killing then Jerry said that he got the satisfaction and amazing feeling he felt, he felt alive. On the other hand, the dog also said that Jerry had made a mistake and had to report it to the police to take responsibility for his actions.

Symptoms of a psychopath that can be seen from the scene or *Figure 4.1.3* is the pleasure that Jerry gets after he kills his co-worker, he even clearly says that he feels his life is more real after committing the murder. The psychopathic soul that he had begun to be seen clearly, it was exacerbated by his hallucinations, which made him feel like he could hear the voices of his pets that had different opinions. The cat that told him to do evil and the dog that told him to be a good person.

Although the main characters in the short story *The Black Cat* and *The Voices* do not say directly if they are psychopaths, but based on the data obtained as attached above, the symptoms can be identified as follows, namely lack of remorse, poor self control, impulsive actions and also heartless.

6) Schizophrenia

**Datum 12**

**Data number:** 31/SZP/10:53/TVS



*Figure 4.1 4*

**Jerry:** Hey, buddy! Bosco, what a day, what a day.

I wish you could have been there.

**Whiskers:** Did you fuck the bitch?

**Jerry:** I don't have to answer that.

**Whiskers:** And you'll never fuck her either because you disgust her.

In *Figure 4.1.4*, you can see profanity spoken by the cat. In that scene, the bad side of the cat shown from Jerry's imagination. In the previous minute jerry shown going to a psychiatrist and doing a consultation about jerry's mental condition, the psychiatrist asked him if he was taking his medicine and asked him if he had any thoughts of suicide and if he heard voices but jerry answered no doubtfully. As if the psychiatrist knew, there was something he was hiding but she did not force him to answer.

After the consultation, the next day Jerry had a party with his co-workers in his office. He also felt very happy because he could have fun with one of the people he liked at the office. When he got home, he told his two pets. In his imagination the dog only felt happy because he saw jerry happy. Different from the cat that seemed to

ask something inappropriate and said bad things clearly.

The scene where the consultation takes place shows that Jerry does have a mental disorder. The characteristics described by the psychiatrist indirectly indicate that Jerry may have a disorder that causes him to hear strange voices so that he feels he can communicate with his pets Whiskers the cat and Bosco the dog.

### **Datum 13**

**Data number:** 33 /SZP/25:19/TVS



*Figure 4.1 5*

Jerry, who asked Fiona to go on a date at one of the restaurants, had to go home disappointed because Fiona did not come. He goes home sad, but on the way, he sees Fiona who is soaking wet and offers her a ride. Fiona then rushed in and Jerry gave her a blanket. Jerry, who was engrossed in chat with Fiona on the way, accidentally bumps into a deer to death. Fiona and Jerry were very surprised at the same time he hears the Deer asking him to just slit it. Jerry obeyed the deer's words and killed him of course it made Fiona even more afraid.

Delusions that make him feel like he can hear the deer's voice and as if the deer are asking Jerry to kill him are one of the characteristics that describe schizophrenia in which, the sufferer feels confused and cannot distinguish between



delusions and reality. Based on the two data above, Jerry is believed to be schizophrenic because of several symptoms that appear in Jerry's character. These symptoms are in the form of thinking problems, delusions and also difficulty in distinguishing fantasy and reality.

#### 7) Bipolar

#### **Datum 14**

**Data number:** 22/MBP/11/1-9/TBC

“Beneath the pressure of torments such as these the feeble remnant of the good within me succumbed. Evil thoughts became my sole intimates—the darkest and most evil of thoughts. The moodiness of my usual temper increased to hatred of all things and of all mankind; while from the sudden, frequent, and ungovernable outbursts of a fury to which I now blindly abandoned myself, my uncomplaining wife, alas, was the most usual and the most patient of sufferers.”

In the paragraph, it is explained that as long as the "I" character says that he experienced a period in which his temperament and character underwent the worst radical change. Day by day, his mood turned more erratic, he was now turning into an increasingly annoying person, and less concerned about other people's feelings. He even started uttering harsh words filled with anger at his wife and hurting her personally. This natural change must also be felt by their pets. He ignores them, but also treats them badly, especially when they accidentally pass by or are near me.

The instability of his heart and soul was getting worse, hatred towards all things and everyone; The sudden, frequent and uncontrollable outbursts of anger had blinded his heart. Extreme mood swings and lasting intensity. Moreover, there is no indication of improvement, but it is getting worse. We can see clearly through the

narration of the character "I" when he talks about his journey of mental changes that can be analyzed as bipolar symptoms.

## 2. The Causes of psychological pathology

Research Object	Cause of Psychological Pathology				
	PRT	PSD	SNE	CHT	GNT
TBC	1	-	1	-	-
TVS	2	-	-	2	1
Total	7				

*Table 4. 2 Componential Table*

Based on the theory of Schneider, K., Bugental, J., & Fraser Pierson, J. (2001). *The Handbook of Humanistic Psychology: Leading Edges in Theory Research and Practice*. The researcher found several causes of psychological pathology. The following is a list of data found from *The Black Cat* and *The Voices*:

### a. Parenting

Parenting is a process that is directed by parents to children, both from the way parents treat children, educate, guide and discipline and protect children in reaching maturity, the process of shaping children's behavior in accordance with good norms and values and in accordance with community life. Without realizing it, parents often provide the wrong parenting pattern and even provide toxic parenting

patterns that have an impact on the child's psychological condition.

Toxic parenting is known as a type of parenting where parents always want their children's wishes and desires to be obeyed without thinking about their feelings and not respecting the child's right to have an opinion. In fact, it is uncommon for toxic parents to verbally abuse their children by saying words that their children should not accept (Halodoc, 2020).

Based on Healthline, consistent toxic parenting can affect children's growth and development, so children are vulnerable to forming negative behavior patterns in their lives. Parental punishment is a form of constriction, perhaps even the deepest form. Other environmental and personal events may skew toward this polarity, such as fear of teachers, gang leaders or even other authoritative family members.

### **Datum 1**

**Data Number:** 41/PRT/40:38/TVS



*Figure 4.2 1*

Jerry's Father: I wish you were never born! You and your mother, you're fucking psychos!

Under the influence of medicine, Jerry gets memories of his stepfather's

violence. Jerry, who lived with his parents since childhood, did not receive much love because his mother was sick. So he just spent time playing with his imaginary friend, the sock bunny he used to talk to. This made his stepfather treat Jerry harshly and yell at him not to do that again. His stepfather even called him and his mother crazy.

Analysis of parenting as the cause of the psychological pathology in the scene is toxic parenting in the form of violence both physically and verbally by Jerry's stepfather. During the scene, Jerry's stepfather seen grabbing his shirt and pulling him, he also shouted at him harshly and said words that scared Jerry so that he covered his ears with both hands. The rant was that Jerry should not have been born into the world and called him crazy. Toxic parenting in the form of verbal and physical violence carried out by his stepfather left scars that are still imprinted on his mind and affect the mental and psychology of Jerry as a child at that time and the impact in the form of psychological pathology that he felt in his adult life.

## **Datum 2**

**Data number:** 54/PRT/CHT/01:22:20/TVS



*Figure 4.2 2*

**Jerry:** *Why would he put a little boy in a home with a father like that? Make my mother lose herself so completely that she'd rather die than be with me?*

Jerry, who had been in the peak of despair and pressure, made him decide to see his psychiatrist and tell him all the things he had done. The psychiatrist was shocked to hear the statement that Jerry had killed three people made him try to contact the police. Unfortunately Jerry found out about it and shouted at him. Jerry panicked and grabbed Dr. Warren and silenced him with solitary confinement. He took the psychiatrist to a place and sat him on the hood of the car.

In his emotions Jerry asked about the life he had to live where as a child he had to live with a father who liked to do violence and also lived with a mother who was mentally unstable. Dr. Warren listened to Jerry's complaints and tried to calm him down. Jerry, who was feeling emotional and crying, immediately fell silent and thanked his psychiatrist.

Analysis From this scene, the impact of toxic parenting that continues to stick in Jerry's mind until he is an adult proves how big the influence of parenting on mental health is. Jerry who received the wrong parenting felt that he was not getting justice and made him remember the harsh treatment and verbal abuse he experienced as a child. and then he gets the impact of his unstable mental state and psychological pathology that he now feels.

It can be concluded from the two data above that it is true that parenting is very influential on mental health, so that when a child does not get the right parenting pattern, they tend to be easily disturbed mentally and then have an impact on the emergence of psychological pathologies.

#### **b. State of Nature or Environment**

The next thing that can affect the emergence of psychological pathology is state of natural and environmental. The natural conditions referred to in the theory of Schneider, K., Bugental, J., & Fraser Pierson, J. (2001). *The Handbook of Humanistic Psychology: Leading Edges in Theory Research and Practice* are natural disasters, wars that occur that result in obstacles and change human behavior. In addition, these conditions can trigger fear and chaos.

### **Datum 3**

**Data number:** 01/SNE/3/21-23/TBC

“From my infancy I was noted for the docility and humanity of my disposition. My tenderness of heart was even so conspicuous as to make me the jest of my companions.”

In the paragraph, "I" tells a little about his childhood where he was known to have a gentle nature and have a high human spirit. His softness is so clear that he is often the subject of jokes and bullying for his friends. His love for animals makes him increasingly distant from social circles and prefers to spend a lot of time feeding and playing with his pets. In the brief story, "I" said that when he was little he got ridicule and bullying from his friends because of his gentle nature. The ridicule made him prefer to interact with his pets than playing with his friends. Because of this he found great happiness and spent a lot of time with his pets. Lack of socialization towards others as a child due to his ridicule and preoccupation with animals made "I" undergo radical personality changes in adulthood.

#### **c. Childhood Trauma**

At birth, the child has two basic effects. Temperament and environment are often influenced by parental interactions (Thomas & Chess, 1977). These are very important. How children perceive their environment, particularly their caregivers, and the extent to which these perspectives coincide (Eriksin, 1963; Klein, 1976; Stechler & Kaplan, 1980; Thomas, Chess, & Birch, 1968).

Repetitive memories from childhood trauma are especially dangerous because they interfere with the development of healthy brain function. Having these functions impaired in people whose parents have a diagnosis of schizophrenia makes them increasingly at a higher genetic risk for having it as well. In general, the symptoms of schizophrenia usually do not appear until a person is in their late teens to early 30s (Valentina Dragomir, 2015)

#### **Datum 4**

**Data number:** 47/CHT/56:40/TVS



*Figure 4.2 3*

**Jerry's Mom:** Finish it. Finish it. Finish it, please. Jerry, finish it, please. Please! Jerry, finish it, please! (Asking for killing her)

**Lisa:** Jerry, What is it?

**Jerry:** My mama died up in that room.

In this scene, Jerry and Lisa visit the childhood house where he lived with

his parents. Upon entering the house memories of his childhood trauma made Jerry very sad. Where in the memory Jerry was talking to his mother about the sounds his mother heard from both animals and angels. Her distraught mother tries to kill herself by stabbing a piece of glass. But the wound was not enough to kill her, the mother then gave the piece of glass to Jerry and asked him to kill her. The traumatic experience had a profound impact on Jerry 's life and personality.

The indicator of Jerry's childhood trauma in that scene is that even at his adult age, when he visits his old house, he still vividly remembers memories that are both frightening and sad for him. The events he saw left deep scars and trauma on Jerry's psyche so that he still shaken when the memories returned. That is how Jerry's childhood trauma affected his mental health.

#### d. Genetics

#### Datum 5

Data number: 46/GNT/54:37/TVS



Figure 4.2 4

Jerry's Mom: I told them that sometimes I can hear the secret conversations of the world. Things no one else hears. The animals, the angels talking to me.



Jerry: Sometimes I hear them, too, Mom.  
Jerry's Mom: I know you do, Jerry. Never tell anyone.  
Jerry: I told them and they won't let me alone.  
Jerry's Mom: Promise me you'll never tell. Promise.

At minute 54:37 a scene is shown where Jerry is talking to his mother. His mother told Jerry that she could hear voices that no one else could hear, she thought she could hear the voices of angels and animals. The delusions experienced by Jerry's mother are an indicator of schizophrenia. Jerry later admitted that he could hear the voices. His mother advised him not to tell that to anyone else. Jerry promised his mother to keep it a secret and not to tell anyone.

In the dialogue above, it can be analyzed that genetic factors contribute to the development of psychological pathology. This is based on the results of the neuropsychiatric schizophrenia study at the University Hospital of Copenhagen, where the research team stated that 73% of schizophrenia-like disorders and 78% of cases of schizophrenia are inherited through genes. In general, about 81% of schizophrenia is inherited through genes. The research, which published in the journal *Biological Psychiatry*, finally concluded that the role of genetics contributes to the development of psychological pathology (Media Indonesia, 2022).

The results of the analysis above show that Jerry's mother who suffers from schizophrenia passes the gene on to Jerry, so that Jerry has the same indications as his mother. Moreover, he can hear the voices of the stuffed rabbit and his pet. The gene for schizophrenia sufferers has a higher probability, so it is possible that one of the causes of psychological pathology that occurs in Jerry is due to genetic factors.

## **B. Discussion**

In this section, the researcher focuses on discussing the dominance of the two problem formulations studied. The first problem is to discuss what kinds of psychological pathology are contained in the two research objects, namely *The Black Cat* and *The Voices*. The second discussion is about the causes of psychological pathology. Both problems were analyzed by researchers using theory of Schneider, K., Bugental, J., & Fraser Pierson, J. (2001). *The Handbook of Humanistic Psychology: Leading Edges in Theory Research and Practice*. This study analyzes the kind and causes of psychological pathology as the object of research. The following are the findings of the data in this study.

The first problem question solved by psychoanalysis as an approach to collect data on the kind of psychological pathologies that exist in *The Black Cat* and *The Voices*. Psychoanalysis techniques are usually used to analyze a person's mental and psychological state. Psychoanalysis in literary works is useful for psychologically analyzing characters in dramas and novels. Sometimes the author unconsciously or consciously can enter the psychological theory he adheres to. Psychoanalysis can also analyze the soul of the author through his literary work, Hardjana (1981).

Psychoanalysis in literary works conducts literary studies by viewing literary works as psychological activities both from the author and the readers (Kinanti, 2006). Literary works, especially those in the form of prose such as short stories, novels and films, always show the stories of the characters in living their lives. In writing their works, the authors must present characters with unique characters and

behaviors to add interest to the stories they write. This aspect is raised by psychoanalysis in literature as a study material, especially regarding the background of the actions and thoughts of the characters in related literary works. In this study, the researcher found that the psychoanalytic technique used helped the researcher to know the kinds of psychological pathologies in the research object. After knowing what the types are, the researcher then classifies them according to the group from psychological pathology. This then obtained the results as shown in the table above.

Because the main purpose of psychoanalysis in literature is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a work. Essentially, literary works provide a way to understand changes, contradictions and various deviations in society, especially in relation to mental conditions. *The Black Cat* written in 1843 is a dark romantic genre, which has various characteristics of gothic, horror, supernatural and illogical nuances (Dincer Figun, 2010). In addition, based on the analysis of the time setting, which mostly shows events at night, it further strengthens the feel of horror in the short story. Besides being influenced by the genre of literary works that developed at that time, the writing of the short story was also based on the psychological condition of the writer, namely Edgar Allan Poe who was indeed an alcoholic, where in the story the main character in the short story is also an alcoholic (Britannica, 2022).

Based on the analysis that has been done by the researcher, this condition causes the psychological pathology in *The Black Cat*, the majority of the data found is depression. The depression experienced by the “I” character in the data concluded based on one of the characteristics of depression, which is loss of interest in

something that used to love, and feelings of discomfort. Loss of interest describes as a reduced interest in activities an individual used to enjoy, as well as a decreased ability to feel pleasure. It is a core symptom of major depressive. Because depression affects feelings, thoughts, behavior and can cause variations in emotions (Mayo Clinic, 2018).

Meanwhile in *The Voices*, which was released in 2014 with a dark comedy genre that has the characteristics of horror, thriller and comedy with the main character who is schizophrenic suffer. Even though it is categorized as a dark comedy film, the comedy nuance in the voices film is not too prominent, but the horror-thriller genre is more emphasized. This can be analyzed based on the time and place setting that shows the situation at night, as well as the setting of the place at Jerry's house, which shows Jerry's activities after committing the murder.

Different from the data findings related to the psychological pathology in *The Black Cat*, the majority of the psychological pathologies found in *The Voices* are schizophrenia. Where as many as 13 data related to schizophrenia were successfully obtained. Psychological pathology in the form of schizophrenia found in *The Voices* film can be analyzed more easily because in the film, Jerry's character has received treatment in the form of consulting a psychiatrist, besides that the producer has also implied the portrayal of Jerry's character as a schizophrenic.

In the second problem formulation, the researcher found that the most dominant data found in this study was Parenting and also Childhood Trauma that cause psychological pathology. There are two data found in each of the causes of

psychological pathology. Analysis of parenting as the cause of the psychological pathology is toxic parenting in the form of violence both physically and verbally by Jerry's stepfather. Toxic parenting in the form of verbal and physical violence carried out by his stepfather left scars that still imprinted on his mind and affect the mental and psychology of Jerry as a child at that time and the impact in the form of psychological pathology that he felt in his adult life.

In the next data, the findings about childhood trauma as a cause of psychological pathology is indicate by the memory of Jerry's childhood trauma. At the age of a child, he had to watch his mother commit suicide right in front of his eyes. He still clearly remembers the incident where the police suddenly came to his house and saw him carrying a piece of glass that his mother used to kill herself. The traumatic incident made it difficult for Jerry to realize himself, not only for a moment but for the incident also had an impact on his mental and psychological condition. When the memory came as soon as he entered the house, he cried and looked scared.

The conclusion obtained from the discussion above is that the type and the causes of the psychological pathology are based on the social conditions that occurred at that time and also the dominant data from the psychological type of pathology. The social conditions that occurred in the era of *The Black Cat's* writing were certainly much different from the era of *The Voices* in production. The genres of literary works that are developing and popular of course also have an effect on the storyline. In 1843, *The Black Cat* era, the popular literary genre was Dark Romantics, while in 2014 when *The Voices* released the popular film genre was horror, as another branch

of horror, the film took the theme of dark comedy which includes thrillers, horror and comedy (Dincer Figun, 2010).

In addition, the handling of psychological pathology in the two research objects is very different. In the era of *The Black cat*, many people were still unfamiliar with psychological problems, so there were still many who were not aware and did the handling or treatment of psychological pathology. Different from that time, in the era of *The Voices*, in 2014 many people have started to care and take medical action in the form of consultation with a psychiatrist.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of three parts, namely Conclusions, Implications, and Suggestions. In the first part, the conclusion, discusses the answers and results of the two problem formulations discussed in this study, What psychological pathology is found from *The Black Cat* and *The Voices*, and What is the causes of psychological pathology. The second part of this chapter is Implications, which discusses the theoretical impact of this research on the topic *Psychological Pathology found in The Black Cat and The Voices*.

#### A. Conclusions

In this research, the data contains two problem statements about the kind of psychological pathology and the causes of psychological pathology. The research data obtained in this study were dominated by psychological pathology. There are 48 data that discusses psychological pathology and 7 data on the causes of psychological pathology.

Based on the research findings and analysis, a total of 14 data were obtained from depression from 48 data collected in psychological pathology. From the amount of data collected, the researcher analyzed that depression is the most common type of psychological pathology. In the second problem formulation, the researcher found that the most dominant data found in this study was parenting and childhood trauma. There are 7 data about the causes of

psychological pathology.

### **B. Implications**

This study obtained the results of a psychoanalytic approach to *The Black Cat* and *The Voices*. Because the main purpose of psychoanalysis in literary works is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a work. In essence, literary works provide a way to understand changes, contradictions and various deviations in society, especially those related to mental conditions. The theoretical impact of this research can be useful for readers and other researchers who will analyze psychological pathology.

### **C. Suggestions**

Based on the conclusion of the *Psychological Pathology Found in The Black Cat and The Voices*, the following suggestions can be drawn:

#### 1. For English Literature students

The results of this study can be used as a reference related to Psychological pathology, and Psychoanalysis. The researcher hopes that later English literature students, especially those whose focus is on mainstream literature, will be more interested in studying and researching various things, especially those related to Psychological pathology and also Psychoanalysis such as *Psychological Pathology Found in The Black Cat and The Voices*.

#### 2. For Other Researchers

This study focuses on the analysis of *Psychological Pathology Found in The Black Cat and The Voices*. For further researchers, it is hoped that later they will be



more enthusiastic in developing analyzes of Psychological pathology and also  
Psychoanalysis

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## APPENDICES

<b>Student Name</b>	Syifa Aulia	<b>Sub</b>	
<b>Title</b>	Psychological Pathology Found in <i>The Black Cat</i> , and <i>The Voices</i>		
<b>Research Questions</b>	1. What psychological pathology is found from <i>The Black Cat</i> , and <i>The Voices</i> ?		
	2. What is the cause of psychological pathology in <i>The Black Cat</i> , and <i>The Voices</i> ?		
<b>Theories and Codes</b>	1. Schneider, K., Bugental, J., & Fraser Pierson, J. (2001). <i>The Handbook of Humanistic Psychology: Leading Edges in Theory Research and Practice</i> . New York: Sage Publications.	a. Type	1. <b>DPS</b> : Depression 2. <b>OCD</b> : Obsessive-compulsiveness 3. <b>ANX</b> : Anxiety 4. <b>FAP</b> : Fears and phobias 5. <b>PAP</b> : Paranoid personality 6. <b>MNA</b> : Mania 7. <b>HIP</b> :



			<p>Histrionic People</p> <p>8. <b>ANP</b> : Antisocial Personality</p> <p>9. <b>PSY</b> : Psychopath</p> <p>10. <b>SZP</b> : Schizophrenia</p> <p>11. <b>SZD</b> : Schizoid</p> <p>12. <b>MBP</b> : Maniac depressive or bipolar</p>
		b. The Causes	<p>1. <b>PRT</b> : Parenting</p> <p>2. <b>PSD</b> : Physical Disorder</p> <p>3. <b>SNE</b> : State of nature or environment</p> <p>4. <b>CHT</b> : childhood trauma</p>
<b>Codes</b>	1. Minutes or Lines/Pages	a. 02.34: The dialogue is	

		found in minute 02.34 b. 4/6: The narration is found in line 4 and page number 6	
	2. Object Titles	a. <b>TBC:</b> The Black Cat b. <b>TVS:</b> The Voices	

Explanation:

- a. **Depression:** A state of marked slowness, isolation, suppression, and feelings of impotence. Depressive psychosis is an extreme state of too many need sets i.e., too many limitations, emotional instability.
- b. **Obsessive-compulsive:** Less severe and characterized by extreme focalization and ritualization. As Von Gebsattel (1958) explains: Its characteristics are narrow, non-monotonous, and rigid, unchangeable by rules. As seen in the Paradox Principle, there is a fear of expansion – novelty, fluidity, and even uncertainty into one's world.

- c. **Anxiety:** Is a fear of one's own potential and life and as with dependence, self-confidence. It has characteristics such as being worried, tense and very alert but is not immobile as in the case of depression and dependence. Anxious individuals may be in fear but have not given up at this stage the struggle to continue.
- d. **Fears and phobias:** Relates to specific areas such as fear of events and objects. The fear here is environmental trust. Violating the individual's own wants and needs.
- e. **Paranoid personality:** Focus on people and lack of trust in people. Individuals become overly sensitive to hostility, criticism, accusations and insults. The Paradox Principle describes paranoia as a narrowing of beliefs. Contrary to the above the issue of trust here deals with social trust.
- f. **Mania:** Characterized by massive outbursts of movement, feeling and intention with hyperextension of mood, perceived ability and discernment, as opposed to depression.
- g. **Histrionic person:** Has a great deal of attention with attention, social image, caring, and manipulation. According to Klein (1972) histrionics are fickle, emotionally responsible, irresponsible, shallow, love-sick, dizzy and petty manipulative, exploitative and sexually provocative, they think emotionally and illogically. Easily fall prey to flattery and praise, they are possessive, whiny, demanding, romantic. Denial sensitivity is probably theirs.
- h. **Antisocial personalities:** Like histrionics, they are manipulative, dramatic and direct, as well as rebellious, violent, and reckless. Many of these personalities have short-tempered tempers that quickly flare into arguments and attack.
- i. **Psychopath:** is a disorder that causes harm to the sufferer personally or to others in their community, which can be identified by ten different types: hyperthymic, depressive, insecure, bigoted, attention seeking, unstable, explosive, loveless. Affectionate, weak willed, and asthenic. Therefore, for Schneider, "psychopathic personality" is the equivalent of North American "personality disorder" rather than Cleckley's psychopathy or DSM's "antisocial personality disorder".
- j. **Schizophrenia:** This is the high point of mixed dysfunction because of the varied patterns of behavior. Kierkegaard suspected that schizophrenia could signal a battle of cosmological proportions. It can be a battle that takes place far beyond ordinary, or even extraordinary, life (Schneider, 1999).
- k. **Schizoid:** Makes sufferers feel restricted, bound, trapped. Schizoids avoid social contact and use cognitive defenses against bonding and separation while boundaries during certain occasions call for contact and use emotional defenses against bonding and separation.

- Maniac or bipolar depression:** Differences from maniac depressive to schizoid and borderline different in the degree of negativism. Maniac depressive individuals have more optimism about their abilities, during the maniac phase the individual still finds a reason to live.

DATA TABLE

No	Data	Explain	Coding	Analysis	Valid	Invalid
1.	From my infancy I was noted for the docility and humanity of my disposition. My tenderness of heart was even so conspicuous as to make me the jest of my companions. I was especially fond of animals, and was	Indirect explanation of childhood life	01/SNE/3/21-23/TBC	SNE : Parenting style of the "I" character which allows him to spend most of his time only with his pets and makes him not socialize much with other people.	✓	
2.	indulged by my parents with a great variety of pets. With these I spent most of my time, and never was so happy as when feeding and caressing them. This peculiarity of	Happiness	02/MNA/3/23-24/TBC	MNA: The narrator directly says that there is no greater happiness than when he is with his pet. In this line, the symptoms of	✓	

				Mania can be identified, namely Intense mood, euphoria and undefined pleasure.		
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3.	<p>during which my general temperament and character—through the instrumentality of the Fiend Intemperance—had (I blush to confess it) experienced a radical alteration for the worse. I grew, day by day, more moody, more irritable, more regardless of the feelings of others. I suffered myself to use intemperate language to my wife. At length, I even offered her personal violence. My pets, of course, were made to feel the change in my disposition. I not only neglected, but ill-used them. For Pluto, however, I still retained sufficient</p>	<p>Radical changes in behavior and mood</p>	<p>03/ANP/4/22 -30/TBC</p>	<p>ANP: The "I" character says the changes in behavior, temperament, which he feels coupled with moods that become more erratic, more annoying, and less concerned about other people's feelings and even speak harsh words. These personality changes lead to antisocial personality seen from symptoms in the form of does not care about the environment consistently, tend to oppose, manipulate or treat others harshly or with callous indifference.</p>	<p>✓</p>	
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4.	<p>my way. But my disease grew upon me—for what disease is like Alcohol!—and at length even Pluto, who was now</p>	Alcoholic	04/SNE/5/1-2/TBC	<p>SNE: One of the factors that cause emotional instability and personality changes that occur in the "I" character is the alcohol addiction he experiences. This happens with increasing age, problems that arise from himself and environmental influences that also have an impact on him.</p>	✓	
5.	<p>One night, returning home, much intoxicated, from one of my haunts about town, I fancied that the cat avoided my presence. I seized him; when, in his fright at my violence, he</p>	Feeling ignored	05/PSY/5/5-7/TBC	<p>PSY: When he came home very drunk, the "I" character felt that the cat was ignoring his arrival. In this situation, his feelings and subconscious are more sensitive so he will easily lose control of himself and he</p>	✓	

				will tend to seek attention. on that basis he felt furious and immediately grabbed the cat roughly. Psychopathic symptoms that can be identified in this line are poor self-control, attention seeking and impulsivity.		
6.	<p>nurtured, thrilled every fibre of my frame. I took from my waistcoat-pocket a penknife, opened it, grasped the poor beast by the throat, and deliberately cut one of its eyes from the socket! I blush, I burn, I shudder, while I pen the damnable atrocity.</p> <p>...</p>	Physical abuse	06/PSY/5/12-16/TBC	<p>PSY:</p> <p>The act of violence committed by the owner against the cat, which resulted in one eyeball being detached from the cat and these actions occur because he is out of control and causes him to be heartless and perform impulsive behavior, which is classified as a psychopathic symptom.</p>	✓	



7.	slept off the fumes of the night's debauch—I experienced a sentiment half of horror, half of remorse, for the crime of which I had been guilty; but it was, at best, a feeble and	Regret and anxiety	07/ANX/5/18-21/TBC	ANX: The result of the heinous act that he had done made him feel excessive worry, felt guilty and scared.	✓	
8.	terror at my approach. I had so much of my old heart left, as to be at first grieved by this evident dislike on the part of a creature which had once so loved me. But this feeling soon	Sadness	08/DPS/5/24-28/TBC	DPS: Along with the recovery of the condition of the cat that had been tortured, the cat was still traumatized when he saw his master. This made the master depressed and sad because he felt a great loss when he realized that the creature that once loved him so much now turned to hate and avoid him.	✓	

9.	creature which had once so loved me. But this feeling soon gave place to irritation. And then came, as if to my final and irrevocable overthrow, the spirit of PERVERSENESS. Of this	Loss of interest	09/DPS/5/28-30/TBC	DPS: Seeing the cat that he previously loved so much now always stays away from him makes this condition slowly bring up "I" annoyance. Then in the end he lost of interest in something he used to love, this is one of the symptoms of depression.	✓	
10.	inflicted upon the unoffending brute. One morning, in cold blood, I slipped a noose about its neck and hung it to the limb of a tree;—hung it with the tears streaming from my eyes, and with the bitterest remorse at my heart;—hung it because I knew that it had loved me, and because I felt it had given me no reason of offence;—hung it because I knew that	Climax	10/DPS/6/14-19/TBC	The climax of depression made him hang the cat even though he did so through tears, and the bitterness of remorse welled up in his heart.	✓	
11.	I am above the weakness of seeking to establish a sequence of cause and effect, between the disaster and the	Weakness	11/DPS/6/32-33/TBC	DPS: In this line, the "I" directly says what he feels that he is now at his weakest peak and the	✓	

				pressure to find the cause and effect of the cruel act he has committed.		
12.	remorse. I went so far as to regret the loss of the animal, and to look about me, among the vile haunts which I now habitually frequented, for another pet of the same species, and of somewhat similar appearance, with which to supply its place.	Haunted	12/DPS/8/3-7/TBC	DPS: The feeling of deep regret after he killed his beloved cat Pluto made it difficult for him to concentrate so that he thought as if the animals of the same species, or of the same appearance, which looked similar to the cat, were now haunting him and seemed to always wander around him.	✓	
13	For my own part, I soon found a dislike to it arising within me. This was just the reverse of what I had anticipated; but—I know not how or why it was—its evident fondness for myself rather disgusted and annoyed me. By	Feel annoyed	13/DPS/9/1-4/TBC	DPS: The attraction to the cat immediately disappeared and turned into hatred it immediately appeared in him.	✓	

				This is the opposite of what had been the love turned into disgust and annoyance. Symptoms of depression that are visible are loss of interest.		
14.	into the bitterness of hatred. I avoided the creature, a certain sense of shame, and the remembrance of my former deed of cruelty, preventing me from physically abusing it. I did not,	Avoid	14/DPS/9/6-8/TBC	DPS: The pressure and discomfort felt by the "I" character made him try to avoid the cat even more. The shame, and flashes of memories of his past cruel actions that always haunt, are preventing him from hurting the cat.	✓	
15.	gradually—very gradually—I came to look upon it with unutterable loathing, and to flee silently from its odious presence, as from the breath of a pestilence.	Reluctance	15/DPS/9/10-12/TBC	DPS: Over the weeks, the "I" who kept trying not to hurt the cat grew more and more reluctant and always avoided his	✓	

				disgusting existence in secret, as if he wanted to keep away from a contagious disease.		
16.	What added, no doubt, to my hatred of the beast, was the discovery, on the morning after I brought it home, that, like Pluto, it also had been deprived of one of its eyes. This	Repeated cruelty	16/PSY/9/13-15/TBC	PSY: Feeling that he could not stand it and to show his hatred for the cat, he did the same thing as he did to Pluto by prying out one of the cat's eyeballs. What is different is that now he does it without tears and as a manifestation of the hatred, he feels very much.	✓	
17.	my breast. At such times, although I longed to destroy it with a blow, I was yet withheld from so doing, partly by a memory of my former crime, but chiefly—let me confess it at once—by absolute <i>dread</i> of the beast.	Excessive fear	17/ANX/9/29-32/TBC	ANX: In this paragraph, it is explained that when the cat approached and tried to chat with "I" it made his heart stronger to want to destroy it,	✓	

				but he was still able to restrain himself because of the excessive worry and fear he continued to feel.		
18.	This dread was not exactly a dread of physical evil—and yet I should be at a loss how otherwise to define it. I am almost ashamed to own—yes, even in this felon's cell, I am almost ashamed to own—that the terror and horror with which the animal inspired me, had been heightened by one of the merest chimeras it would be possible to conceive. My	Fear	18/ANX/10/1 -6/TBC	ANX: Excessive feelings of fear occur not because of seeing his scary physical appearance. but the feeling arises because of the shame to admit that the fear and horror caused by the cat looks like the horror of the chimaera creature which is a scary creature from Greek mythology.	✓	
19.	representation of an object that I shudder to name—and for this, above all, I loathed, and dreaded, and would have rid myself of the monster had I dared—it was now, I say, the image of a hideous—of a ghastly thing—of the GALLOWS!—	Anxiety	19/ANX/10/1 3-15/TBC	ANX: The existence of a cat that made him tremble, felt reluctant and very frightened,	✓	

				and wanted to get rid of himself from near the scary cat that seemed to rise from the gallows.		
20.	And now was I indeed wretched beyond the wretchedness of mere Humanity, And a brute beast—whose	Wretchedness	20/DPS/10/1 8-19/TBC	DPS: in this line it is clearly said that the "I" character feels down, confused and feeling stressed.	✓	
21.	wretchedness of mere Humanity, And a brute beast—whose fellow I had contemptuously destroyed—a brute beast to work out for me—for me, a man fashioned in the image of the High God—so much of insufferable woe! Alas! neither by day nor by night knew I the blessing of rest any more! During the former the creature left me no moment alone, and in the latter I started hourly from dreams of unutterable fear to find the hot breath of the thing upon my face, and its vast weight—an incarnate nightmare that I had no power to shake	Nightmare	21/DPS/10/2 3-31/TBC	DPS: Feeling unbearable and uneasy, the cat who had never left him alone now haunts him with scary dreams and burdens him and makes him feel depressed.	✓	
22.	Beneath the pressure of torments such as these the feeble remnant of the good within me succumbed. Evil thoughts became my sole intimates—the darkest and most evil of thoughts. The moodiness of my usual temper increased to hatred of all things and of all mankind; while from the sudden, frequent, and ungovernable outbursts of a fury to which I now blindly abandoned myself, my uncomplaining wife, alas, was the most usual and the most patient of sufferers.	Pressure of torments	22/MBP/11/1 -9/TBC	PMD: In this line the "I" says that he chose to give up losing. The instability of his feelings is	✓	


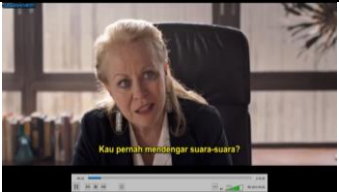
				now getting worse, his anger has also often appeared suddenly and unstoppable along with mood swings. (bipolar)		
23.	compelled us to inhabit. The cat followed me down the steep stairs, and, nearly throwing me headlong, exasperated me to madness. Uplifting an axe, and forgetting, in my wrath, the childish dread which had hitherto stayed my hand, I aimed a blow at the animal, which, of course, would have proved instantly fatal had it descended as I wished. But this blow	Abusive desire	23/DPS/11/1 2-17/TBC	DPS: Feeling depressed because the cat kept following him and even made him almost fall, making "I" furious and again having bad intentions to hurt the cat.	✓	
24.	interference into a rage more than demoniacal, I withdrew my arm from her grasp and buried the axe in her brain. She fell dead upon the spot without a groan.	Accident	24/PSY/11/1 9-21/TBC	PSY: Unstoppable anger made him realize his evil thoughts to draw the axe, unfortunately the axe was blocked by his wife and hit her head, his wife breathed out at once, and fell	✓	






				down without a groan		
25.	At one period I thought of cutting the corpse into minute fragments, and destroying them by fire. At another, I resolved to dig a grave for it in the floor of the cellar. Again, I deliberated about casting it in the well in the yard—about packing it in a box, as if merchandise, with the usual arrangements, and so getting a porter to take it from the house. Finally I hit upon what I considered a far better	Evil thoughts	25/PSY/11/2 7-33/TBC	PSY: Instead of feeling sad and guilty about his wife's death, "I" was busy thinking of some ways to get rid of the body of his wife whom he once loved so much.	✓	
26.	expedient than either of these. I determined to wall it up in the cellar, as the monks of the Middle Ages are recorded to have walled up their victims.	Inspiration	26/PSY/12/1- 3/TBC	PSY: The feeling of innocence made "I" decide to hide his wife's body in the cellar wall. The inspiration came from the monks of the Middle Ages, where they buried their victims in walls.	✓	


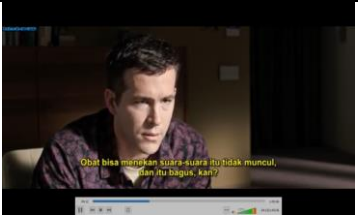
27.	<p>When I had finished, I felt satisfied that all was right. The</p>	Satisfaction	27/PSY/12/2 2/TBC	<p>PSY: After a series of incidents that occurred where his wife had died in his own hands, the lack of guilt as well as the concealment of the wife's body did not make him sad or feel the least bit guilty. On the contrary, the satisfaction he feels makes "I" really turn into a heartless person.</p>	✓	
28	<p>My next step was to look for the beast which had been the cause of so much wretchedness; for I had, at length, firmly resolved to put it to death. Had I been able to meet</p>	Revenge	28/PSY/12/2 7-29/TBC	<p>PSY: Felt his anger had not been channeled "I" decided to find out where the cat was after he cleaned up all the mess that happened to hide his wife's corpse.</p>	✓	


29.	<p>imagine the deep, the blissful sense of relief which the absence of the detested creature occasioned in my bosom. It</p>	Happiness	29/MNA/13/ 1-2/TBC	<p>MNA: The satisfaction and happiness felt after a series of events that occurred especially when he realized that the cat he thought was a disgusting creature was gone and never to be seen again.</p>	✓	
30.	<p>should behold it no more! My happiness was supreme! The guilt of my dark deed disturbed me but little. Some few inquiries had been made, but these had been readily answered. Even a search had been instituted—but of course nothing was to be discovered. I looked upon my future felicity as secured.</p>	Euphoria	30/MNA/13/ 10-15/TBC	<p>MNA: The guilt from the evil deed was still disturbing, but very little, but a greater sense of happiness allowed him to breathe like a free man. The monster that kept haunting him has now gone somewhere, forever. Euphoria that now he feels that his future happiness is guaranteed and safe.</p>	✓	

31.		Cat as a bad side	31/SZP/10:53 /TVS	<p>SZP:</p> <p>In the early minutes of the film starting exactly at 7:30, it appears that Jerry visited a psychiatrist for consultation and the psychiatrist asked if he heard voices. The question indicates that Jerry has a mental illness which can then be seen from the scene ahead that he cannot distinguish between reality and imagination so that he can hear the voices of his cat and dog.</p>	✓	
32		Consultation	32/SZP/08:19 /TVS	<p>SZP:</p> <p>In this scene, it is shown when Jerry comes to Dr. Warren, who is a psychiatrist, for a consultation. The doctor asked</p>	✓	

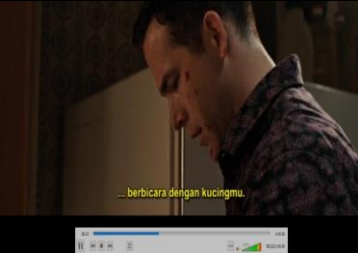

				<p>about some of the symptoms he was feeling. Jerry, who at first didn't want to admit that he heard a voice, finally admitted that he heard his mother's voice which sounded like an angel's voice and also the voice that came out of his pet cat.</p>		
33.		Instruction	33/SZP/25:19 /TVS	<p>SZP: Jerry, who was engrossed in chatting with Fiona on the way, accidentally bumps into a deer to death. Fiona is very surprised but Jerry hears the Deer asking him to just slit it. Jerry obeyed the deer's words and killed him of course it made Fiona even more afraid.</p>	✓	


34.		Smirk	34/PSY /27:47//TVS	<p>PSY: At 27:20 minutes, After Jerry accidentally stabs a knife at his co-worker Fiona, who runs away seeing Jerry hit a deer and then stab the deer. Even though while crying and apologizing he kept stabbing the knife many times into Fiona's body which made her die instantly. Seeing the dead Fiona made Jerry smile as if to show the relief he felt.</p>	✓	
35		Cat as a bad side	35/SZP/29:55 /TVS	<p>SZP: The cat's voice continues to control Jerry's thoughts making it difficult for him to control his fear and confusion . In this scene, Jerry is intimidate by a</p>	✓	

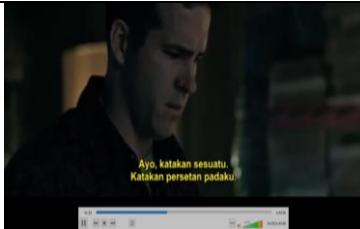
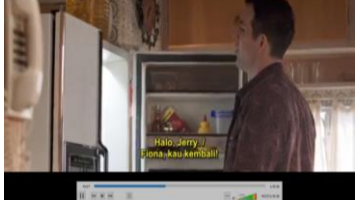

				question asking why he is carrying a knife. The question caught Jerry's attention and made him feel scared and think of him as a bad person.		
36.		Feeling of life	36/PSY/30:1 1/ TVS	PSY: Jerry feels he gets satisfaction when he kills his female co-worker. The feeling he got indicated the psychopathic side of Jerry that he slowly began to admit indirectly.	✓	
37.		Consultation	37/SZP/34:12 /TVS	SZP: After the murder, Jerry returned to his psychiatrist. As usual, Dr Warren asked him how he was feeling and if Jerry took his medicine, Jerry asked the doctor if he would stop	✓	

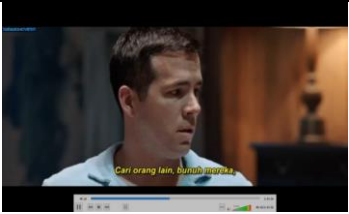


				<p>hearing voices if he took it. Jerry also told what he felt at that time even though he did not tell the murder he had committed.</p>		
38.		Execution	38/PSY /36:56 /TVS	<p>PSY: After returning from the consultation he decided to take care of Fiona's corpse. He mutilated the woman's body parts and placed them in a small box, while her head was kept in the refrigerator. There is no fear or sadness that can be seen on Jerry's face on the contrary, he looks very excited to remove the evidence of the body from Fiona.</p>	✓	

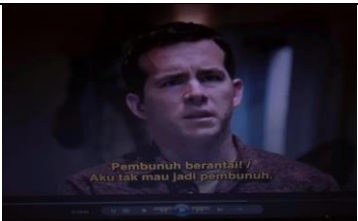


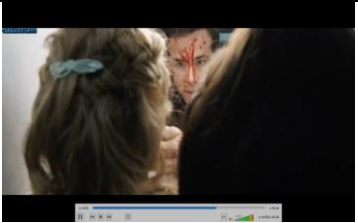
39.		Decision	39/SZP/38:23 /TVS	<p>SZP:</p> <p>After the hesitation he felt, Jerry thought about the advice from his psychiatrist to take his medicine. Even though Whiskers the cat tries to persuade him not to take the drug, Jerry convinces himself to take it.</p>	✓	
40		Medicine side effects	40/SZP/34:21 /TVS	<p>SZP:</p> <p>The effects of the medicine he took made him feel half-conscious. in that state he no longer heard the voices of Whiskers or Bosco. The indications of schizophrenia that can be seen from this scene are the effects of the medicine he is taking, making</p>	✓	


				him unable to hear voices or the delusions that have been happening to himself.		
41		Violence	41/PRT/40:38/TVS	<p>PRT:</p> <p>Under the influence of the medicine he also gets memories of the violence perpetrated by his father. Jerry, who lived with his parents as a child, did not receive much love because of his mother's illness. So he just spends time playing with his imaginary friend, the sock bunny he used to talk to. This made his father treat Jerry harshly and yell at him not to do that anymore. his father even called him and his mother crazy.</p>	✓	



42.		Panic	42/SZP/41:53 / TVS	SZP: past memories make jerry uncomfortable and trying to wake up from the effects of the medicine, he also tried to talk to his pet but he still couldn't hear any voice.	✓	
43.		Consciousness	43/SZP/43:07 /TVS	SZP: The next day after the effects of the drug disappeared Jerry heard the sound again. He is very happy because he can talk to Fiona's head and his pets again.	✓	
44.		Command	44/SZP/44:14 / TVS	SZP: In that scene jerry delusions as if Fiona asked him to find him a friend in other words to kill someone again with the aim of	✓	

				finding a friend for Fiona.		
45.		Thoughts of killing	45/SZP/48:18 /TVS	SZP: Not only Fiona, Whiskers the cat also ask him to kill someone again. The cat seems to say that he can feel the sensation or euphoria he will feel after killing.	✓	
46		Genetically factor	46/GNT/54:3 7/TVS	GNT:	✓	
47.		Childhood trauma	47/CHT/56:4 0/TVS	CHT: In this scene, Jerry and Lisa visit the childhood house where he lived with his parents. Upon entering the house memories of his childhood trauma made Jerry	✓	

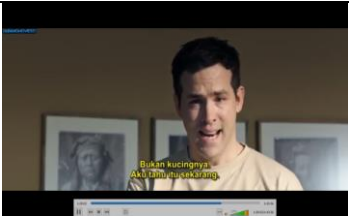

				<p>very sad. Where in the memory Jerry was talking to his mother about the sounds his mother heard from both animals and angels. Her distraught mother tries to kill herself by stabbing a piece of glass. But the wound was not enough to kill her, the mother then gave the piece of glass to Jerry and asked him to kill her. The traumatic experience had a profound impact on Jerry 's life and personality .</p>		
48		Denial	48/DPS/01:0 3:42/TVS	<p>DPS: In this scene, it is shown that Jerry is watching the news about serial murders. The police was being interviewed.</p>	✓	

				It seemed to point out that Jerry was a serial killer. It made Jerry feel depressed and scared, and then he denied that he was a serial killer.		
49		Second murder	49/PSY/01:1 4:09/TVS	PSY: After a date, Lisa suddenly surprises Jerry by coming to his house without telling him. Jerry was very surprised because the condition of his house was very messy with lots of blood marks and also Fiona's head on the table. Jerry asked Lisa to wait but because she was impatient, she entered jerry's house and was very surprised to see the condition of Jerry's house and the head	✓	

				on the table, she panicked and tried to hide. Jerry tried to explain to her but she would not listen. Jerry pushed Lisa to the point where she was injured and died and then did the same thing as before, which was to keep Lisa's head in the fridge.		
50		Third murder	50/PSY/01:1 7:24/TVS	PSY: Alison, who is Jerry, Fiona and Lisa's co-workers, feels that there is something strange about the disappearance of Fiona and Lisa. She also tried to find answers by coming to Jerry's house but unfortunately, Jerry also killed Alison and put her head in the refrigerator	✓	

				along with Lisa and Fiona's heads.		
51		Peak depression	51/DPS/01:1 9:13/TVS	DPS: Jerry was at the peak of his anger because the constant sound of the cat and the three-headed woman talking non-stop made him feel depressed. Moreover, the death of Bosco the dog made him lose a friend who could resuscitate him. Because he could not stand it, Jerry shouted and told them to be quiet.	✓	
52		Confession	52/DPS/01:1 9:34/TVS	DPS: Feeling very weak and stressed, Jerry decided to go to his psychiatrist and tell all that had happened including the	✓	



				murder he had committed to his co-workers.		
53		Realization	53/SZP/01:20 :02/TVS	SZP: His psychiatrist tried to calm him down. Jerry, who was already immersed in his emotions, finally said that he realized that the voice he had heard all this time was a voice that came from himself.	✓	
54		Question	54/PRT/CHT /01:22:20/TV S	In his emotions Jerry asked about the life he had to live where as a child he had to live with a father who liked to do violence and also lived with a mother who was mentally unstable. This shows that the magnitude of the influence of parenting and also the	✓	

				childhood trauma that he felt had an impact on his psychology.		
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Validation Sheet

## VALIDATION

The data of thesis entitled “**Psychological Pathology Found in *The Black Cat and The Voices***” had been validated by Winarti, S.Hum., M.A. on:

Day : Monday

Date : June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Surakarta, June 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Validator,



Winarti, S.Hum., M.A.