ANALYSIS OF LOUIS BLOOM’S PSYCHOPATH SYMPTOMS IN
NIGHTCRAWLER FILM

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial to Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Degree of Strata One (S1)

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ABSTRACT


This thesis aims to observe the psychopath symptoms on main character’s through abnormal psychology approach in *Nightcrawler*, a film directed by Dan Gilroy. By using qualitative method and descriptive technique, this research explains about the character and characteristic of Louis through characterization by Boogs and Petrie, characterization of American film by Newman, and Louis’s psychopath through psychopath symptoms list by Cleckley.

Based on the research findings, the writer concludes that Louis tends to exploit others and gives an adverse impact to them, yet his mendacious, emotional, ambitious, lack of empathy and manipulative characteristic help him realize his goal. In addition, the writer mentions that Louis already has a characteristic which refers to a psychopath in the beginning of the film, such as mendacious, manipulative, and lack of empathy. Then, after he becomes a professional journalist and he has an ambition to build a company of television news business, his psychopathic behaviors can be seen more clearly.

Based on the data, the writer finds that is true that Louis is a psychopath and categorized as charismatic psychopath. As a result, Louis covers all criteria of charismatic psychopath such as quick talkers, liars, manipulative, charismatic, smart, no feelings, impulsive, winners, and never wrong.

**Keywords:** Psychopath, Psychopathic Symptoms, Psychological Approach
APPROVAL SHEET

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JAKARTA
2017
LEGALIZATION

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Adab and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on July 21st, 2017. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Strata one.

Examination Committee

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, June 2017

Fachrial Rizqi Alfani
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the most gracious, and the most merciful

All praise is due to Allah SWT, the lord of universe who has been giving mercy, blessing and fabulous gift to the researcher in accomplishing this thesis. There is nothing I can do without His help. Peace and blessing of Allah may be upon our beloved Prophet Muhammad SAW, his families, his friends and his faithful followers.

On this occasion, I would like to dedicate my special gratitude to these amazing people who have a role in finishing this thesis, from the beginning of outline until the outline becomes a complete work. They are:

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Finally, I hope this thesis will be useful for me and those who are interested in this field. I realized this thesis is far from perfect, that is why I welcome critics and suggestions for this thesis to be better.

Jakarta, 21st July 2017

The Writer
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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Literary works such as poetry, prose, and drama are interesting for some literary critics to be learned and criticized in a literary study or research. However, in the development of literary study, the definition of text has changed, which is text is not just a piece of writing, but every pictures and culture that can be explained and read is also text. Therefore, there are some literary critics who try to make a study or a research in a new object of literary study such as film (Hidayat 1).

Film communicates through imagery, metaphor, and symbol, as poetry in particular. As the drama, film communicates visually and verbally; visually like action and gesture; verbally through dialogue. Finally, as the novel, film expands of compresses time and space, traveling back and forth freely within (Boggs and Petrie 3). Furthermore, there are many kinds theme of film which is often to be used as the idea of the story. One of them is psychology theme.

Film with psychology theme certainly is not something new in the world of films. Many aspects of psychological theme become the story of film, such as abnormal psychology. Psychopath as theme in film is adopted by some
directors and writers of film to develop the character personalities, such as
American Psycho film (2000) directed by Mary Harron describing about a
man who is a psychopath. SAW film (2004) directed by James Wan, Silence of
the Lambs film (1991) directed by Jonathan Demme adapted by Thomas
Harris’s novel, Halloween film (2007) directed by Rob Zombie, and Psycho
(1960) by Alfred Hitchcock, etc.

In general, film about psychopath tends to be a thriller\(^1\) (psychological
thriller) genre. The first psychological thriller film starts in the year 1926’s
with title The Lodger and directed by Alfred Hitchcock, the story itself is
inspired by Jack the Ripper Story. The film is a psychological thriller because
it deals with the psychopath murderer and has a typical story line of this genre.
The genre of thriller is used in literature, film and television programming
with the use of suspense, tension, and excitement as main elements ("The
History and Development of a Psychological Thriller").

Nightcrawler is a film directed by Dan Gilroy and first published in
America on October 31, 2014. Although in general the film tells about the
world of journalistic, this film also contains about psychological issue because
the writer finds some traits of psychological disorder on the main character.

The story of the film tells about a thief (Louis Bloom) who desperately
looking for a job then he becomes a freelance journalist in order to earn much
money for his life. In short, from his career as an amateur journalist, he
becomes a professional journalist and raises the selling price of his obtained

\(^1\) The genre heavily simulate viewer’s moods making them feel anticipation, ultra-heightened
expectation, use of subgenre to thriller is mystery, crime and psychological thrillers, however there
are also many other subgenres.
news. Along the film, the writer finds some peculiar things in Louis Bloom like how manipulative he is when he is looking for news and how arrogant he is to his colleagues. To sum up, the writer finds more traits refer to a psychiatric disorder of psychopath.

In film Nightcrawler, the audience will be served by the odd nature of the main character as if watching the blood and murder as common things. In fact, it is used by the character as the material for his news; even he is doing a small set of the scene to get a good picture in order to increase the marketability of his news to the media who wants to publish it.

In this research, the writer focuses on the behaviors of the main character (Louis Bloom) because in some scenes, there is some misbehavior of him. In the beginning of the film, the character is served as a polite and humble person but it is only shown when he has just met or known a person until he begins to manipulate even endanger the lives of that person slowly. For example, in the beginning of the film, it is shown how he is being friendly and humble to his co-worker (Rick) and KWLA News Director (Nina). However, as time goes by, they are manipulated slowly by Louis Bloom to follow his wishes and sometimes gives a verbal abuse if they neither refuse nor intimidate them.

Furthermore, the writer feels that there are psychiatric irregularities on the main character itself. The writer indicates that the main character in the film has kind of psychopath disorder because it has a relation to have no sense of empathy or grief to others and manipulative attitudes which are more likely to an individual who experiences this type of psychopath disorder. In addition,
the writer also finds a few points that reflect the behavior of psychopath symptoms that develop in some kinds of this film’s scenes.

Therefore, this research proves the evidence of psychopathy disorder contains in the personality of the main character which reflects through the activities of the character and how his efforts to cheat does in chasing or making a news.

B. Focus of the Study

According to the background of the study, the writer focuses and limits this research of the psychology on the characteristic of the main character, Louis Bloom, which is viewed by abnormal psychology theory of psychopath and to prove the kind of psychopath disorder which owned by the character in Nightcrawler film.

C. Research Question

Based on the focus of the study, the writer has two research questions below:

1. How is Louis Bloom described in the Nightcrawler film?
2. How is the main character categorized as psychopath?

D. Objective of the research

Generally, the objectives of research are intended to:

1. To understand the character and his characteristics.
2. To explain the main character’s category of psychopath
E. Significance of the Research

As a research-based literature, results from this study are expected to provide some benefits. First, to provide some information on characterization of the main character in the film. Second, through abnormal psychology approach is expected to know more about the evidence of supporting psychiatric disorders in uncovering the psychopath personality of the character through dialogue and behavior which is shown in the film. Third, to provide an information that a person which owns psychiatric disorder or a psychopath has the type of certain characteristics which looks like a normal human behavior in general.

F. Research Methodology

1. Method of the Research

Based on the background of the study and the objective of the research, in this research, the writer uses the qualitative method in analyzing the story. As known that qualitative research method is a method of research that has the purpose to understand the phenomenon which is experienced by the subject of the research such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc.

According to Creswell, the qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzes words, report detailed views of information, and conducts the study in a natural setting (Haris 8).
To support of this qualitative study, the writer conducts a study more by collecting data that supports this research through a dialogue between characters and their scenes are depicted in the film.

2. Technique of the data analysis

The writer collects data from several sources, such as books, journals, and previous researches that relate to the study and will be analyzed by qualitative analysis. The writer analyzes the main character through characteristics theory to find out Louis Bloom’s characters in _Nightcrawler_ film. Then, using psychology approach, the writer will examine and find out the kind of character’s psychopath.

3. Instrument of the research

In collecting data, the writer employs himself for watching _Nightcrawler_ film, understanding, identifying and analyzing the related data with psychological approach to examine psychology condition of the character.

4. Unit of the analysis

The unit of analysis in this research is _Nightcrawler_ that is written and directed by Dan Gilroy, and released in America on October 31, 2014. The film which the writer watched is in format of matroska video file (mkv) and downloaded from ganool.com website on 04 March 2015.

5. Time and location of the research

This research begins in eight semesters of 2016 in the Faculty Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

The writer finds two previous researches. The first research has been written by Ricky Nugraha Kusuma; *Hierarchy of Needs in Dan Gilroy’s Nightcrawler* as a thesis in Diponegoro University, 2016. In his analysis, he uses Abraham Maslow’s hierarchy of needs theory. The research focuses on the narrative and cinematics aspects of the movie, and the motivation of Louis Bloom in the movie using Abraham Maslow’s theory of needs. Ricky explains the five components in pyramid of needs (psychological, safety, love/belonging, esteem, and self-actualization needs) are appeared into Louis Bloom to reveal his motivation.

In addition, the paper examines that every dirty work that Louis Bloom does is just to fulfill his needs, like stealing the bike, thefting wires, attacking the police then taking his luxury watch to fulfill of his psychology needs, also manipulates his coworkers to fulfill his safety needs. In this paper, from the aspect of psychology, he only focuses on how Louis Bloom does to fulfill the five components of Maslow’s hierarchy of needs to realize his motivation and goals (Kusuma 12-18).

The second research has been written by Putri Wulandewi and Askurifai Basin; *Analisis Naratif Film Nightcrawler Mengenai Ideologi Kejurnalistikan* (*Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dengan Analisis Naratif menggunakan Teori*
Seymour Chatman) as a journal in Bandung Islamic University, 2016. In the research, they analyze the journalistic ideology in Nightcrawler’s film by using the theory of narrative analysis Seymour Chatman Story and Discourse.

Within the journalistic ideology which is in term of the story, they find that Louis Bloom does not apply journalistic ideology at all because he only focuses on a well framing in order to add the value (selling price) to the video created by him. Furthermore, in term of discourse from Louis Bloom act, in scope of point of view of film, narrators and characters speech of act, non-narrated representation in general, soliloquy, and record of thought; direct of free style, interior monologue; they find that the character is a cold hearted man and justifies any means to get what he wants (Wulandewi and Basin 95).

From the two previous researches, the writer can conclude that this research is different with the previous researches because the writer focuses on the characteristic of the main character and proving the psychopath disorder of the main character.

B. Character and Characterization

1. Character

Character is one of element which presents in a film. It will help us to analyze films (Hayman 11). The character is the person that the actor plays. He uses his own personality to present the audience the personality of another person. On the other words, character is someone who acts, appears, or is referred to as a playing part in literary works.
Character is also another essential element of film narrative, play functional roles within the plot, either acting or being acted on. Stories cannot exist if either plot or character are missing (Barsam 72). In addition, according to Newman (31) character is a sum of narrative information, some of it explicit and some of it filled in by the spectator.

Character is presumably an imagine person who inhabits a story (Kennedy 47). The character is usually recognizably human that can be defined as people created by a playwright and imagined by the audiences, and it brings plays to life. Although it cannot directly equate with actual people but as a character in literary term, it can explain as the picture of human’s real life which includes kinds of problem and behavior. Character does not only creates the plot of the story but also helps the viewer to know totally of story (Boggs and Petrie 18).

2. Characterization

Characterization is the process that the director reveals personality of a character. It can be said that it has a different meaning with the character. Character is showing a perpetrator of presented story or the player of the story, whereas characterization is a portray of clear picture about someone who present in a story (Kennedy 153-154).

In American films of this period, a host of techniques of visual style are introduced to strengthen and deepen characterization. By moving the camera is closer to the actors and the actors are closer to the camera, having the actors act with their faces and hands rather than with conventional broad gestures
and poses, and by innovating new forms of editing keyed to facial expressions, filmmakers are able to put new techniques to the task of suggesting characters’ thoughts and feelings for the spectator to infer. In many films from around 1909 and on, the camera’s closer position allows for greater subtlety in establishing character psychology (Newman 205).

Furthermore, in *Art of Watching Film* book’s characterization is character development and the process of creating. It is presentation attitude and behavior of imaginary person in order to make them credible to the author’s audience. Characterization can involve developing a variety of aspects of a character, such as appearance, age, gender, educational, level, occupation, financial status, marital status, social status, hobbies, etc.

In defining or depicting all of character figure in the story recognized by three kinds of way, such as, *analytically*, the author does not explain directly but he uses the other way; by defining place, setting of the figure, or presenting the dialog among one figure to another’s; by narrating deed, behavior, or figure reaction to an event and alliance between analytic and dramatic (Kennedy 165). The manners of describing a character also can be done through the events, author direct statement, character direct statement, conversation, and through statement from others characters (Nurgiantoro 164-165).

There are some categories to recognize the characterization: characterization through appearance, characterization through dialogue,
characterization through external action, characterization through internal action, and characterization through emotion expression.

a. Characterization Through Appearance

A major aspect of film characterization is revealed visually and instantaneously. It sees most actors on the screen and makes certain assumptions about them because of their facial features, dress physical build, mannerism and the way they move. Its first visual impression may be proven erroneous as the story progresses. Therefore, the writer watches the film more than one more time to make an accurate analysis (Boogs and Petrie 60-61).


Characterization through dialogue is characters in a fictional film naturally reveal a great deal about themselves by what they say, but a great deal is also revealed by how they say it. Their true thoughts, attitudes, and emotions can be revealed in subtle ways through word choice and through the stress, pitch, and pause patterns or their speech. Dialogue also reveals a great deal about their characters, social, economic level, educational background, and mental processes (Boogs and Petrie 61).

c. Characterization Through External Action

Although appearance is an important measure of a character’s personality, appearance are often misleading, perhaps the best reflections of characters are person’s actions. It must be assumed the real characters are more than mere instruments of the plot that they do for a purpose, out of motives that are consistent with their overall personality. Thus, it should be a
clear relationship between a character and his or her action and the action should grow naturally out of the character’s personality (Boogs and Petrie 62).

d. Characterization Through Internal Action

Inner action occurs within character mind and emotion, consist of secret, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspiration, memories, fears, and fantasies. People’s hope, dreams, and aspirations can be as important to an understanding of their character as any real achievement, and their fears and insecurities can be more horrible to them than any real catastrophic failure.

The most obvious way in which the film maker reveals inner reality is by taking us visually or aurally into the mind. So that, the audiences see or hear the things that the character imagines, remembers, or think about (Boogs and Petrie 62).

e. Characterization Through Emotion Expression

As a device of character construction, emotion expression (principally the voice and face) are another versatile tool that demand to be considered in their own right. Like typing and mindreading, emotion expression can be shaped toward aesthetic ends (Newman 164).

The human face always becomes a key feature of cinema’s appeal of filmmakers and spectators alike, one of its special powers. This is hardly surprising, given the face’s significance as the emblems of our very identities. The face is the only part of a person that can be abstracted in this way from the rest of the body.
Many of the emotion-expressions that are universally recognized, such as baring teeth to show anger and opening the mouth to show surprise. It has a functional purpose that proceeds the communication of emotional states. Baring teeth threatens an enemy, while opening the mouth is part of taking in breathing. Each of these actions is practical given the situation in which one feels either angry (because one has been wronged and will have to defend oneself) or surprised (Newman 168-167).

The face may be or may not be an accurate index of a person’s character or disposition, as physiognomists thought, but it is a reliable source of information about a person’s emotions. By looking at someone’s face, it’s hard to tell with much certainty whether or not they are virtuous or ill-humored. Spectators can generally tell their age, ethnicity, and sex (though not always). But what generally looking for in a face, within the parameters of a given context, is information is not only about personality traits and the intentional states, but also about affect states such as emotions and moods (Newman 176).

These are what faces are best at communicating. This is also a universality claim: in all cultures, people treat faces as emotion-indicators and scan faces

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2 The facial features held to show qualities of mind or character by their configuration or expression.
for feelings. In addition, most significantly, it follows that the ability to read emotions in faces must universal, just like the ability to express them.

C. Abnormal Psychology

1. Definition of Psychology

Psychology is the science behavior. The primary aim of psychology is to find the laws which relate behavior to situations, conditions, and other behaviors (Edwards 1-2). Psychology is concerned with the study of the mental processes and behavior of all human beings, with emphasis on the normal (Page 16).

According to Psikologi Sastra (2012), by category, psychology is different from literature because literature relates to the world of fiction, drama, poetry, and essays are classified into art, whereas psychology refers to the study of psychology investigate and learn about human behavior (Atkinson 7). Although both of the studies are different, they have a common ground, both of them are departing from humans and living as a source of study. Talking about human psychology will be involved closely because psychology studies human behavior that cannot be separated from aspects of life are wrapped and colored behavior.

Within the scope of the literary theory, psychology is known as the psychology literature which is an interdisciplinary between psychology and literature (Endraswara 16).
2. Definition of Abnormal Psychology

Abnormal psychology is a branch of psychology that investigates all forms of mental disorders and abnormalities (Kartini 25). Singgih Dirgagunarsa (140) defines abnormal psychology or psychopathology as a field of psychology that is associated with abnormalities or personality barriers, concerning the process and content of psychiatric. Abnormal psychology is a subdivision that is limited to the study of the mental processes and behavior of abnormal people (Page 16-17).

According to Simply Psychology (2014), abnormal psychology is the scientific study of psychological disorders. These disorders affect the way people feel, think, speak, and behave. The field of abnormal psychology may be called psychopathology. Standards of normal and abnormal behavior differ from society to society, change as social conditions and customs change. For example, the practice of severely beating children to discipline them is considered normal behavior for many centuries. Today, many people consider such behavior abnormal and cruel.

3. Psychopath

The label of psychopath is sometimes given to person who commits horrible crimes, such a murders who “violates society’s norms” (Frank and Judith Mc Mahon 473). This disorder is characterized by lack of moral development. In their emotional responses, psychopath is generally described as cold, callous, swallow, cruel, infantile, and flighty. They seem to have little control over their emotions, and their reactions are unpredictable.
Furthermore, many of them have ingratiating and charming manners that enable to make favorable impressions on their victim; others are aggressive and quarrelsome; and still others are weak, passive, inadequate individuals. Almost all of them are selfish, stubborn, and egocentric. Psychopath exhibits disorders of conduct of an antisocial or asocial nature. They are constantly at odds with the world. They resent discipline and refuse to conform with accepted ethical and moral standards (Page 396).

Robert D. Hare\(^3\) describes psychopaths as predators who use charm, manipulation, intimidation, and violence to control a person in order to satisfy their selfish need. Psychopaths have a lack of conscience and feelings of others. They are cold-blooded to take what they want and do what they expect, violating social norms and expects to something without any sense of regret or guilt (Perri and Lichtenwald 54).

Related to characteristics of a psychopath, Hare states that the psychopath is fluent in speaking and have an attractive appearance. Psychopaths tend to dominate others and have no remorse for mistakes he does. In general, psychopathic is personality grandiose, selfish, and manipulated. They are good at lying, especially to have a life like parasites are characterized from a lack of concern for others (Jacobs 7).

According to Psychopath Awareness (2011), the psychopath, however continues to be treated as pretty criminal at one moment, as a mentally ill person at the next, again as well and normal human being all without the

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\(^3\) Researcher in the field of criminal psychology and professor emeritus of the University of British Columbia. He was born 1934 in Calgary, Alberta. His influential monograph released in 1993 titled *Without Conscience : The Disturbing World of Psychopath Among us.*
slightest change in his condition has occurred. Thus, Cleckley believes this is a definitely psychopath but in a milder degree (Cleckley 188-189). As opposed to other disordered or deranged individuals, is how well they blend into the rest of society, to use, dupe and harm other human beings. Their glibness and charm, as well as their uncanny ability to lie convincingly, makes them the perfect wolves in sheep’s clothing.

They appear to be easy-going, friendly and genuine, psychopaths attract many potential partners. They tend to be great conversationalists, orienting the subjects of discussion around each of their targets’ personal interests. They generally speaking, they behave appropriately for the circumstances before committing their gruesome crimes. They know how to open the car door for their partners, how to engage in polite conversation with their in-laws and how to joke around with their buddies.

Psychopaths, most of the time, enjoy prosperous careers. They fully understand the mechanics of human emotion, although they are not able to feel them on their own and talent in manipulating humans. However, they are not only do psychopaths tend to be extraordinarily charismatic, but also they can appear to be rational, levelheaded individuals. They usually talk in a way that shows common sense and good judgment (Cleckley 339). Moreover, according to Psychology Today (2013), Hervey Cleckley\(^4\) categorizes the type of psychopathic personality into 4 types, which are *Primary Psychopath*,

\(^4\) The American psychiatrist and pioneer in the field of psychopathy. He was born September 7 1903 in Georgia. His influential monograph released in 1941 titled *The Mask of Sanity*. 
Secondary Psychopath, Distempered Psychopath, and Charismatic Psychopath.

The type Primary Psychopath does not respond to punishment, apprehension, stress, or disapproval. They appear to be able to inhibit their antisocial impulses most of the time, it is not because of conscience. On the other hand, betrigger suits their purpose at the time. Words do not appear to have the same meaning for them as they do for us. In reality, it is unclear if they even grasp the meaning of their own words, a condition that Cleckley refers to as “semantic aphasia.” They do not follow any life program, and it appears as if they are incapable of experiencing any genuine emotion.

Therefore, on Secondary Psychopath is risk-takers, they are most likely to be tension-reactive, worriers, and guilt-prone. They expose themselves to more tension than the typical person. On the other hand, they are as vulnerable to tension as the average individual, then a person in the personality type of Distempered Psychopath is the kind person that seems to fly into a rage or frenzy quickly and more generally than other subtypes. Their frenzy will resemble an epileptic fit. They are also usually men with incredibly robust sex drives, capable of astonishing feats of sexual energy, and seemingly obsessed by sexual urges during a major component of their waking lives. Powerful cravings as well appear to characterize of them, as in drug addiction, kleptomania, pedophilia, any illicit or illegal indulgence.

They is include the endorphin “high” or “rush” off of excitement and risk-

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5 Inability to understand the meanings of words.
taking. The serial-rapist-murderer known as the Boston Strangler is such a psychopath.

Lastly, on type Charismatic Psychopath, they are charming and appealing liars. They are consistently gifted at some talents or an additional, and they use it to their advantage in manipulating other people. They are normally quick-talkers and possess an about demonic capacity to persuade others out of everything they own, even their lives.

In addition, based on Cleckley works, David M. Masters\(^6\) in (http://psychopathvictims.com/tag/charismatic) he describes that the typical of charismatic psychopath are charismatic, smart, no feelings, impulsive, winners, and never wrong. In terms of charismatic this typical psychopath are able to attract supporters easily. They are wonderful speakers who are able to engage their audience and can easily engage the emotions and attention of those fortunate enough to be in their presence. They are also intellectual (smart). They have a gift of having incredibly sharp wit and intelligence enabling them to masquerade as highly-educated as they bob and weave socially in live situations. This also makes them excellent con artists able to conceive, plan and execute elaborate schemes, while staying one step ahead of the authorities.

The charismatic psychopaths also have no feelings. They do not grieve, are incapable of feeling guilt, shame or remorse, empowering them to easily victimize anyone. They will enthusiastically engage in anything that bolsters

\(^6\) The author of How to Deal With Psychopath book
their position at someone else’s expense. They are great actors/performers giving them the ability to create any perception of themselves that will achieve for them their desired result. Even though, they can appear to have emotions and use them as tools to manipulate their victims, let there be no doubt, they have no real feelings whatsoever.

This typical psychopath are impulsive, often acting or speaking without thinking through potential consequences of their words or actions, and are more likely to spontaneously take risks. They are free of repercussion, since they see themselves as above the law or the constraints of the social norm. No social filters, consequences or guilt.

The charismatic psychopaths are never lost. They will dominate anyone who gets in their way, will viciously defend their position, often by telling lies and spinning wild tales in an effort to discredit anyone with the inclination to disagree with them. If a person is naïve enough to challenge them, be aware that they will wield their powers of persuasion to make you look like a fool for questioning them. Which presumes that they believe themselves to be. They also claim that they’re always right. They are never apologize; do not feel remorse for hurting others and are incapable of feeling guilt. If ask to apologize, they will often strike out and attack their victim, rather than admit they may have made a mistake or misstep.

4. Psychopath Symptoms Lists

In *Mask of Sanity* book’s by Hervey Cleckley there are a 16 list the characteristic of psychopath symptoms, but in this research, the writer does not
identify all of the list because some characteristics are not shown in the film and according to Cleckley’s research that is not every psychopath have all the characteristic of the psychopath symptoms list. However, the writer will analyze Louis Bloom psychopath behavior from the big points of Cleckley’s psychopath symptoms list, there are:

a. Considerable Superficial Charm and Good Intelligence

Cleckley observes, more often than not, the typical psychopath will seem particularly agreeable and make a distinctly positive impression when he is first encountered. Alert and friendly in his attitude, he is easy to talk with and seems to have a good many genuine interests. There is nothing at all odd or queer about him, and in every respect he tends to embody the concept of a well-adjusted, happy person.

Nor does he, on the other hand, seem to be artificially exerting himself like one who is covering up or who wants to sell you a bill of goods. He will seldom be confused with the professional backslapper or someone who is trying to ingratiate himself for a concealed purpose. These may appear to be indications of unrevealed brilliance, perhaps even eccentricities of genius, but they are likely to complicate and cool easy social relations and to promote restraint (Cleckley 339).

b. Absence of Nervousness

In fact, the psychopath is nearly always free from minor reactions popularly regarded as neurotic or as constituting nervousness. The chief criteria where by such diagnoses as hysteria, obsessive-compulsive disorder,
anxiety state or “neurasthenia”\(^7\) might do not apply to him. They seem to be immune from anxiety and worry that would be normal for people in disturbing situations. They easily maintain their poise and confidence. In situations when normal people will be embarrassed, confused or insecure, it is noteworthy how they are able to remain calm. It is typical for him not only escape the abnormal anxiety and tension fundamentally characteristic of this whole diagnostic group but also to show a relative immunity such anxiety and worry as might. He may shows seem provoked entirely by external circumstances, never by feelings of guilt, remorse, or intrapersonal insecurity (Cleckley 339-340).

c. Untruthfulness (good at lying)

The psychopath shows a remarkable disregard for truth and he is to be trusted no more in his accounts of the past than in his promises for the future or his statement of present intentions. He gives the impression that he is incapable of ever attaining realistic comprehension of an attitude in other people which causes them to value truth and cherish truthfulness in themselves.

Typically, he is at ease and unpretentious in making a serious promise or in (falsely) exculpating himself from accusations, whether grave or trivial. His simplest statement in such matters carries special powers of conviction. Overemphasis, obvious glibness, and other traditional signs of the clever liar do not usually show in his words or in his manner. Candor and

\(^7\) A psychological disorder marked especially by easy fatigability and often by lack of motivation and feelings of inadequacy.
trustworthiness seem implicit in him at such times, although he will lie about any matter, under any circumstances, and often for no good reason (Cleckley 341-342).

In addition, based from When Your Love is a Liar book’s by dr. Susan Forward in https://psychopathyawareness.wordpress.com/2011/09/22/why-do-psychopaths-lie/, she described the difference between normal and psychopath person in lying is a normal person tend to do a “white lies” otherwise with a psychopath person which tend to do a harmful lies. Forward defines a harmful lie as a deliberate and conscious behavior that either misrepresents important facts or conceals and withholds them in order to keep you from knowing the truth.

All the experts on psychopathy and sociopathy state that such individuals lie even when the truth would make them look better or would sound more plausible. In addition, unlike normal human beings, psychopaths don’t change their deceitful ways, they don’t play by the rules and thus they never feel that they’ve done something wrong.

d. Lack of Remorse and Shame

The psychopath apparently cannot accept substantial blame for the various misfortunes which befall him and which he brings down upon others, usually he denies emphatically all responsibility and directly accuses others as responsible. Whether judged in the light of his conduct, of his attitude, or of

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8 a lie that is told in order to be polite or to stop someone from being upset by the truth
material elicited in psychiatric examination, he shows almost no sense of shame.

His career is always full of exploits, any one of which would wither even the more callous representatives of the ordinary man. This is true of matters pertaining to his personal and selfish pride and to esthetic standards that he avows as well as to moral or humanitarian matters (Cleckley 343).

e. Inadequately Motivated Antisocial Behavior

The psychopath in more active ways he cheats, deserts, annoys, brawls, fails, and lies without any apparent compunction. He will commit theft, forgery, adultery, fraud, and other deeds for astonishingly small stakes and under much greater risks of being discovered than will the ordinary scoundrel. He will, in fact, commit such deeds in the absence of any apparent goal at all.

As Cleckley mentions, the antisocial behavior probably have important features in common with the psychopath's disorder. In contrast, his antisocial and self-defeating deeds are not circumscribed (as, for example, in pyromania and kleptomania), and he shows little or no evidence of the conscious conflict or the subsequent regret that are not regularly absent in these other manifestations (Cleckley 343-344).

f. Pathologic Egocentric.

The psychopath is always distinguished by egocentricity. This is usually of a degree not seen in ordinary people and often is little short of astonishing. This quality will be expressed in vanity or self-esteem will vary with the
shrewdness of the subject and with his other complexities. Deeper probing will always reveal a self-centeredness that is apparently unmodifiable and all but complete.

The psychopath is plainly capable of casual fondness, of likes and dislikes, and of reactions that, one might say, cause others to matter to him. These affective reactions are, however, always strictly limited in degree (Cleckley 246-347).

In addition, in *Without Conscience* book’s in term of egocentric the psychopaths have a narcissistic and grossly inflated view of their self-worth and importance, a truly astounding egocentricity and sense of entitlement, and see themselves as the center of the universe, as superior beings who are justified in living according to their own rules. They often come across as arrogant, shameless braggarts-self-assured, opinionated, domineering, and cocky. They love to have power and control over others and seem unable to believe that other people have valid opinions different from theirs (Hare 38).

g. Ingratitude for Any Special Considerations, Kindness and Trust

The psychopath cannot be depended upon to show the ordinary responsiveness to special consideration or kindness or trust. No matter how well he is treated, no matter how long-suffering his family, his friends, the police, hospital attendants, and others may be, he shows no consistent reaction of appreciation except superficial and transparent protestations.

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9 The ground breaking of Hervey Cleckley *Mask of Sanity* book’s. First publised in 1993 and written by Robert D Hare.
In relatively small matters psychopaths sometimes behave so as to appear very considerate, responsive, and obliging. Acquaintances who meet them on grounds where minor issues prevail may find it difficult to believe that they are not highly endowed with gratitude and eager to serve others.

Outward social graces come easy to most psychopaths, and many continue, throughout careers disastrous to themselves and for others, to conduct themselves in superficial relations, in handling the trivia of existence, so as to gain admiration and gratitude. In these surface aspects of functioning, the typical psychopath (unlike the classic hypocrite) often seems to act with undesigning spontaneity and to be prompted by motives of excellent quality though of marvelously attenuated substance (Cleckley 354-355).
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

Based on the previous chapter, this chapter is conducted to answer the research questions; *How is Louis Bloom described in the Nightcrawler film?* and *How is the main character categorized as psychopath?* The data which will be analyzed in this chapter are taken from the story which presented by *Nightcrawler* film. The writer divides his analysis into two sections. The first is about the characterization of the main character based on his appearance, dialogue, action, and emotion expression. The second is about his behavior which refers to the behavior of a psychopath, and in this analysis, the writer applies theory of abnormal psychology of psychopath. In this sense, cropping pictures will be added in order to support evidence of the analysis.

*Nightcrawler* is a film which contains of human behavior problems. The main character of the film is Louis Bloom who is described in the beginning of the film that he is an unemployed and decides to be a thief in order to earn money for his life. After he sells the stolen goods, he accidentally finds a traffic incident and meets a reporter who records the incident, he feels that the profession is promising and can give a lot of money to him especially when he sees several collections of cameras which owned by the reporter. After the night, he decides to buy a camera and tries his luck to work as a freelance journalist until the job become his profession.
Louis Bloom’s appearance mostly appears in every scene of the film. In the film, he is described as a lonely man and lives alone in his apartment because from the beginning until the ending of the film there is no picture or sign of his family nor his friend who knows him a lot. From Louis’s background, the writer notices that Louis comes from a low social status in the society because before he works as a freelance journalist, his previous job is a thief or jobless man. He lives in a simple apartment with the simple room, he also has a car with a battered condition.

In picture 1, it can be seen the activity of Louis Bloom when he steals the wires, yet with his battered car behind. Then, on picture 2 shows the simple apartment where he lives which has only a small room as the living room, a single bed, and a kitchen. Besides the living room as can be seen in picture 3, yet on picture 4 can also be seen a television as his entertainment media because he does
not have any friends to chat or just hang out. In addition, on that picture, it shows the expression of Louis Bloom who is laughing at a drama comedy which he is watching while he is ironing his clothes.

In terms of appearance, Louis Bloom is described as a skinny white guy with smooth hair, as shown in the picture below.

![Picture 5 (00:05:13)](image1)  ![picture 6 (00:24:59)](image2)

In the picture (5 and 6) show Louis Bloom’s appearance and his clothing style. Through the third picture above, it can be concluded that he tends to be neat in his appearance, throughout the film he always wears collared clothes and sometimes wears a black leather jacket when he is working. Moreover, in picture 5 and 6 can be seen a friendly facial expression of him. Even on picture 5, he shows polite gestures by putting his hands behind and slightly bowing his head to a foreman building projects when he wants to ask about a job. In addition, the writer will analyze the characteristic of Louis Bloom on the next page.

A. Character Analysis

1. Mendacious

The first impression that is shown on the main character in the film, Louis is a good speaker, he can speak proficiently although he is talking about a lie. Some examples can be shown in the picture below.
Lou: This is a custom racing bicycle, sir. Designed for competitive road cycling. This bike has a light-weight, space-age carbon frame and handlebars positioned to put the rider in a more aerodynamic posture. It also has micro-shifters and 37 gears, and weighs under six pounds. I won the Tour de Mexico on this bike.

Picture 7 (00:12:08 - 00:12:20)

Picture 7 is a scene when he tries to convince the owner of a bike shop to buy the bike that he has stolen at the high price. At the scene, it can be seen how shrewd Louis in a lie to the owner shop to give the impression that the bike is him. From that scene, the writer also finds his quick talkers characteristic, because he is not seen stumbling or feeling nervous when explaining about the bike no matter that all of his words just a lie.

Fierce negotiations happen when they haggle price of the bike. At the scene, he continues to give a price about $1000 while the shopkeeper only gives $700 as the maximum price. He is still trying to negotiate the price, he even says the bike is something that he has since a long time, he also says that he wins a Tour de Mexico with that bike although he never takes part in the championships and the bike is stolen from a man. At the end, the owner of the shop buys the bike for $800 plus a camcorder and police scanner, higher than the maximum price which offered by the shop owner.
Another example can be found in two pictures above. Picture 8 is shown when Louis steals a wire and the writer finds his friendly facial expression when an officer comes to him in picture 9.

*Officer*: What are you doing out here?
*Louis*: I'm lost.
*Officer*: This is a restricted area.
*Louis*: Oh, I didn't know that. There's no signs.
*Officer*: They're everywhere.
*Officer*: Let's see some ID.
*Louis*: Why? (CHUCKLES)
*Officer*: There's a broken gate back there, and you're trespassing.
*Louis*: Excuse me, sir, that gate was open, and I was under the opinion that this was a detour.

(00:03:05 – 00:03:25)

From the scene, it can be seen how shrewd Louis when he is hiding something and telling lies, such as how he changes his expression and feels innocent about what he does. He does that trick to the police who catches him when he steals wires although the police still remain suspicious in the end. Then, the police ask him for an identity card although Louis attacks the police and takes his luxury watch at the end of the scene.

Another evidence that Louis is mendacious can be found in the scene when he meets Rick for the first time where the writer will describe in the next page.
In picture 10 can be seen that Louis says “The situation that I lost an employee” then in picture 11 he says “I run a successful TV news business” to Rick in order to give him an impression that Louis is a successful businessman to attract and make him like to be his employee. However, what is said by Louis certainly is the opposite of the fact because it appeared at the beginning of the film that he was only an amateur journalist and not even have enough expertise within the profession as a journalist. In addition, he never has an employee and if Rick accepts his offer, he will be the first employee that Louis has.

2. Emotional

The writer finds that the character of Louis Bloom is an emotional person. One of the people who often become his overflowing frustration is Rick. The slightest mistake is committed by Rick becomes the causes of his anger. The example can be seen from a dialogue between him and Rick below.

*Louis: Rick, I'm very pleased with how you progressed. You're doing a great job. However, you just spilled gasoline on my car which will eat the paint. I need you tighten up a bit on this, because if you fill it like that again I will terminate you immediately, I promise you.*

*(00:39:06 – 00:39:18)*
From the dialogue, it can be assumed that Louis is easy to get mad even for trivial issues and ever threatened to kill Rick just for spilling gasoline after filling it to the body of a luxury car that he has. The attitude is certainly as an excessive response who is given by him though the mistake is made by Rick is not something fatal.

In picture 12, it can be seen horrific facial expression when he is angry. In the picture, the cause of his anger is the declining quality of the news that he makes and it makes him is reprimanded by Nina (KWLA News director) where he often sells his news. In addition, in picture 13 can be seen a mirror which
breaks out because of his overflowing rage, so it can be concluded behind the mask of Louis Bloom which looks pretty friendly for people who do not know him closely, in fact, he has a "monster" side that can be harm people around at any time.

3. Ambitious

The characteristic of Louis Bloom is an ambitious person, even on the word “I run a successful TV news business” that has been described by the writer in page 33, in fact, although at that time he just tells a lie to Rick, however it is also showed his ambition or a major goal that he wants to accomplish later. The writer says that because Louis does not say “I will run a successful TV news business” but he says “I run successful TV news business”, thus giving the impression that he already has a successful business of television news even though it is still just his obsession, but it really can be realized by him at the end of the film.

![Picture 14 (00:22:53)](image1.png) ![Picture 15 (00:23:23)](image2.png)

Another evidence which reflecting the ambitious behavior of Louis can be seen in picture 14 and 15. In both pictures, it can be seen that he was studying the radio codes of the Los Angeles police department. Moreover, he wrote the
important codes, such as theft, murder, etc, because these events will be more expensive when he sells as an ingredient in television news. The evidence can be seen through the fleeting scene which shown a note he wrote, also through the dialogue below:

Louis : Code Two is "Respond immediately, no lights and sirens." And Code Three is?
Rick : With the lights and sirens on.
Louis : Very good. (Laugh)
Rick : So, should we go?
Louis : No. We want victims, and not the kind that live on Sixth and Rampart. (Laugh)

(00:27:21 – 00:27:36)

Thus, it can be assumed that Louis just hunts a news which smells of crime and has a victim, such as murder or robbery because the news has more expensive prices and of course the higher money is gained by Louis through the news obtains then explicitly that he can obtain capital faster to build and develop its business.

In addition, through a dialogue between him and Nina below it can also be found a clearer picture of the greatest ambitions of Louis Bloom.

Louis : I watch my work, all the time.
Nina : Yeah? Do you want to become a reporter?
Louis : No.
Nina : Most of you guys want air time.
Louis : Not me, I want to be the guy that owns the station that owns the camera. The business is going well, but in order to grow to the next level, I need to stay one step ahead of my competition and take risks. I also need financial support to implement expansion.

(00:48:01 – 00:48:23)
Through the dialogue, it can be seen that the ambition of Louis rather different from common people, he does not aim to be an official reporter like most other freelance journalist but the purpose is had its own television station news.

From the dialogue above is also seen that the business which managed by Louis currently running smoothly, yet he needs financial support in order to be able to continue his business into the next level and also invites a professional to work together to manage the business. Therefore, he invites Nina dinner because he thinks that she is the right person to help in realizing his ambition.

4. Manipulative

According to (https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/manipulative) the definition of manipulative is relating to manipulation of an object or part of the body and exercising unscrupulous control or influence over a person or situation. In the film, the writer finds the manipulative behavior of Louis Bloom. In his work as a journalist, he often manipulates the object of the actual situation of the crime as can be seen in both pictures below.

![Picture 16 (00:33:02)](image1)  ![Picture 17 (00:41:23)](image2)

In picture 16 is a scene when Louis makes a little change to an object of the original setting of the scene and breaks through the police line where
everyone is forbidden to come into the location (inside the house) including a journalist. In the picture, it can be seen Louis’s palms touching a family photo in a victim’s house. In the picture, he already drags the photo from below and aligns with the other photo.

In addition, the manipulative behavior of Louis also shows in picture 17 where in the scene Louis changes the original setting of the scene by dragging the victim of a traffic accident into the spot that he wants in purpose to get a clear (better) shot. In the picture is also shown the heartless side of him because he does not intend at all to help the victim of the incident besides he drags the body to the place what he wants in order to get the proper framing.

In chapter 1, the writer already mentions that Louis has a tendency to manipulate people who close to him like Rick and Nina. At the beginning of the film, it can be found how the attitude of Louis looks very friendly to Rick and Nina when he just knows them but over time or duration of the film, Louis begins to manipulate both of them.

The writer mentions that Louis begins to manipulate Rick after both of them meet in a restaurant at the first time. The film imagines that Rick is an unemployment as desperate as Louis in looking for a job and finally he decides to join and hold out to work with Louis because he is always offered a promise by Louis such as money and a good career.

At first, Rick always follows what Louis says or wants without refusal although he is often warned by Louis and being an object of his anger. Louis manipulates Rick’s mind from a small thing and makes everything what Louis
does is right, like a break through a red light or drive a car at high speed which can be dangerous for them to get news. Furthermore, Rick feels something wrong with Louis and he begins to not believe his promises, so he encourages to refuse what Louis wants.

\[\text{Louis} : \text{You're going to go down the street, get an angle inside from over there. Steady hands use the zoom. No fast pans. I'll be filming from here.}\]
\[\text{Rick} : \text{Fuck that. I'm not getting out of the car!}\]
\[\text{Louis} : \text{I need a second angle from down the street. We'll cut it together. Two angles. Believe me, it's more dangerous here in the car.}\]
\[\text{Rick} : \text{I don't believe anything you say. Man, this is fucked!}\]
\[\text{Louis} : \text{Do you know I've never once sworn in front of an employer?}\]
\[\text{Rick} : \text{I am not doing it! I'm not getting out of the car.}\]
\[\text{Louis} : \text{You're making a mistake.}\]
\[\text{Rick} : \text{I don't care about the fucking job title.}\]
\[\text{Louis} : \text{What if my problem wasn't that I don't understand people, but that I don't like them? What if I was obliged to hurt you for something like this? I mean, physically. think you'd have to believe afterwards, if you could, that agreeing to participate and then backing out at the critical moment was a mistake. Because that's what I'm telling you. As clearly as I can.}\]

\(01:34:22 - 01:35:39\)

The dialogue happens when Louis and Rick trail the murderers in a luxurious house that in several previously night, Louis has recorded it before the polices come to the crime scene. According to the dialogue, it is clear that Rick has encouraged to ignore the command by Louis to record the ambush both of the murderer. It will exactly happen the crossfire because the murderer has held a gun which is hidden under the dinner table in a restaurant when two police come to arrest them. It happens because Rick thinks that recording it will make him in a danger and what they did is belong to a criminal because he realizes that the attack has been planned by Louis when he knows that Louis
calls a police officer when the murderers stop his car and eat in a restaurant. However, he has refused the command by Louis, he still follows the command because he gets threat by Louis that Louis will hurt him, not only hurt at the words but also at the physic.

As mentioned in the analysis of the ambitious character of Louis, it is in order to establish a company. At least, he needs more funds as well as a professional to cooperate in the field of journalism or television news like Nina, though she refuses Louis offers. However, the rejection certainly not breaks the ambitions of Louis because he is done other maneuvers and begins to manipulate Nina without she realizes like the picture and conversation between which will be explained in the following pages.

*Louis: I like you, Nina. And I look forward to our time together. But you have to understand. $15,000 isn't all that I want. From here on, starting now, I want my work to be credited by the anchors and on a burn. The name of my company is Video Production News, a professional news-gathering service. That's how it should be read and that's how it should be said. I also want to go to the next rung, and meet your team. And the station manager and the director and the anchors. And start developing my own personal relationships. I'd like to start meeting them this morning. You'll take me around, you'll introduce me as the owner and President of Video Production News and remind them of some of my many other stories. I'm not done. I also want to stop our discussion over prices. This will save time. When I say that a particular number is my lowest price, that's my lowest price. And you can be assured that I arrived at whatever that number is very carefully. Now, when I say that I want these things, I mean that I want them!*

*(01:11:48 – 01:12:29)*

From the words is uttered by Louis above, it can be seen how he manipulates Nina in order to get what he wants and realizes his own project to make a company without thinking what disadvantages of others.
The cause of Louis action is that Nina keeps bargaining the prices of the exclusive news who is offered by him into $15,000 from $50,000 who is given by Louis. However, he does not just hand over the news which he gets with the price is offered by Nina because he also adds a requirement or demand to include the name of his company (Video Production News) when KWLA News live broadcasting his exclusive news and wants an opportunity to meet the whole team of KWLA News. Certainly, it is very beneficial for Louis because he needs to spend much money to promote the name of his company and it will make his company will be known by the public to make his business easier to expand rapidly.

In fact, at the beginning of the film, there was the manipulative behavior of Louis, but it is still in a simple act because he does it just for how he can get the money to fulfill his daily needs. Afterwards, when he has entered into the world of journalism and became his profession or main occupation especially when he has a great ambition to build a television news production, then over time his manipulative behavior is also growing and tending to be callous when he is doing it.

5. **Lack of Empathy**

As the writer mentions that Louis is a journalist who can justify any means in order to obtain interesting news to be sold at a higher price by manipulating an object, break through the police line, and even moving the position of the body of a dying person in the street in order to get a good framing which is normal for him.
Besides skill of manipulating a fact in the crime scene, the writer discovers the lack of empathy nature of Louis and tends to be cruel in obtaining news or in getting rid of his competitors.

In picture 18, it can be seen that Louis drives firmly and stops his car a few centimeters right in front of the victim sitting alongside the road to dampen the shock is experienced by him to take the picture. Then, in picture 19 can be seen that Louis’s camera is too close to take a picture of a woman who is given medical assistance which is resulted in the disruption of the victim as well as to the officer who is giving aid.

Although there is not an important dialogue in both scene (picture 18 and 19), but the film shows how Louis's lack of empathy is. In both pictures can be seen that Louis uses a victim of the accident as his fugitive news regardless of the moral or ethical codes that applies to normal society in general.

In addition, in picture 19 there is a script “Will you move that aim? Man you better back up” who is spoken by a police officer to Louis, but he still records and does not care about it until he eventually is expelled by the police who are securing the coverage of events in order to end his recording. The words and the picture certainly can be used as a proof that things are done by
Louis is a disruptive behavior and reflects his lack of empathy who is owned by him because in such situations Louis seems indifferent to the state of the victim and still chooses to keep recording it only for his personal gain.

In picture 20 can be seen Louis puts something in the back and is hidden by his jacket. The picture is actually the scene after he is messing the van of his competitors (Joe). Surreptitiously, he is doing it because he feels Joe and his colleague (Marcus) one step ahead of him again and he does not want to let it happens for long. Then, the picture 21 shown that Joe’s van already damaged severely by crashing it into a pole and in that picture also shows Louis camera screen that being records the accidents are befallen to Joe and his colleague.

Opposite to Louis who is eager to record the incident, Rick feels recording the accidents who befalls to Joe is not a decent thing even though Joe is a competitor, Rick feels that he is part of them in terms of profession. This can be seen through the following dialogue below.
Rick : Hey, don't film that, man. He's one of us.
Louis : Not anymore, Rick. We're professionals. He's a sale.

(01:00:16 – 01:00:23)

Through the dialogue, it also seems the sly characteristic of Louis because besides he is the mastermind who makes that accident happen to get rid of his competitor, in fact, he also takes the advantage of the incident by recording the incident and makes the accidents who are suffered by Joe and his colleague as the news item that will be sold by Louis.

In addition, on picture 22 it can be seen the flat and cold facial expression of Louis when he views straight to Joe who is dying and covered by blood without expression as seen in picture 23 on page 44. Through the facial expression that is displayed by Louis, the writer concludes that Louis does not slightly feel an empathy or feel guilty for what he is doing to Joe.

To sum up, Louis as the main character in Nightcrawler film is a man with a high ambition to having a production of television news business after he dives into the world of journalism although to realize his goal, he tends to exploit others and gives an adverse impact to them. His mendacious, emotional, ambitious, lack of empathy and manipulative characteristic help him realize his goal.

B. Louis Bloom Psychopath Symptoms Analysis

Through the analysis of Louis Bloom's character, it seems like there are several bad behaviors who owned by him, even some of them are already referred to behaviors that are owned by a psychopath such as mendacious,
manipulative and lack of empathy. Then, in subsequent analysis, the writer will explore much deeper about the psychopathic personality of Louis through Hervey Cleckley's psychopath symptom list and several theories about psychopathic personality by others to support this analysis.

1. Considerable Superficial Charm and Good Intelligence

As the writer has mentioned that the first impressions of Louis who is a friendly, polite, and charming person. The example can be seen by how he treats Rick when they meet for the first time in a restaurant and he interviews Rick as his potential employee. There, Louis looks very friendly and welcome to him. It can be seen through Louis who is more often spread smiles to Rick.

In picture 24, it can be seen the smiling facial expressions by Louis when he greets Rick. Through the picture, Louis looks happy when he meets Rick and gives the impression that Louis is a friendly and open person. That case is likely as Cleckley observes that the typical psychopath will seem particularly agreeable and make a distinctly positive impression when he is first encountered (339).

Furthermore, in picture 25, it can be seen the expression smiling and shaking hands from both of them, it happens after Louis explains clearly what
kind of work which will be done by Rick later. Moreover, he agrees to give a salary of $30 per night to Rick although he says that Rick's status still as an internship employee. Certainly, his acts give the first impression that Louis is a nice person and understand what his employee's desires. However, in the analysis of characters who already described by the writer, it can be seen how Louis threatens Rick after that meeting.

Besides charming, the writer also finds that Louis is a charismatic person and it can be found at the scene when he meets Nina for the first time. According to Masters in (http://psychopathvictims.com/tag/charismatic), the psychopaths are able to attract supporters easily. They are wonderful speakers who are able to engage their audience and can easily engage the emotions and attention of those fortunate enough to be in their presence. The evidence about his charismatic side can be found in the picture below.

*Louis*: I haven't had what you'd call much of a formal education, but you can
find most anything if you look hard enough. Last year, I took an online business course, for example. And I learned that you have to have a business plan before starting a business. The site advised you to answer the following question. The question was “What do I love to do?” The site suggested making a list of your strengths and weaknesses. What am I good at? What am I not good at? Maybe I want to strengthen and develop knowledge about the things I’m already good at. Maybe I want to strengthen my weaknesses. I recently remade my list. And I’m thinking that television news might just be something I love as well as something I happen to be good at.

Nina: Your check is at the desk. Outstanding work, Lou. Really, just great.

(00:34:35 - 00:36:14)

That picture and dialogue happen after Louis sells his news with an excellent quality to KWLA news for the first time. In picture 26 it can be seen that Louis is talking to Nina yet she is only busy with her phone and does not give attention to Louis, but when Louis says “I haven’t had what you’d call much of a formal education”, she immediately turns away from her phone and listens what Louis says as can be seen in picture 27.

Furthermore, after his success in getting attention from Nina, he continues his discussion with a positive and motivates theme surely with the intention that he gains a positive impression from Nina that he is a strong willed and hardworking man. In addition, in picture 28 can be seen that the distance between Louis is becoming close to Nina when is compared with picture 26, also in that picture (picture 28) is shown by Louis gesture that seems appropriate to convince someone coupled with his eyes staring straight into Nina to emphasize that he is serious and does not hesitate his own words when he says “I’m thinking that television news might just be something I love as well as something I happen to be good at”. As a result, it can be seen Nina smiling
expression in picture 29, where it indicates that he begins to appreciate his efforts and certainly loves him as work partners.

In terms of intelligence, in fact, throughout the film, the regarding education which ever taken by Louis Bloom or any achievement that he ever got to know the level of his intelligence are not found. Moreover, in Louis’s words on the previous page he says “I haven't had what you'd call much of a formal education” where from his statement it can be concluded that his level of education is not high enough. However, the writer finds out that he has good analytical skills and good comprehension. It can be found through dialogue between Louis with the other character nor by his actions which are depicted in the film.

"Louis: I recently learned, for instance, that most Americans watch local news to stay informed. I also learned that the average half-hour of Los Angeles television news packs all of its local government coverage including law enforcement, budget, transportation, education and immigration into 22 seconds. Local crime stories, however, not only usually led the news but filled 14 times the broadcast, averaging five minutes and seven seconds. KWLA relies heavily on such stories. With Los Angeles crime rates going down, I think that makes items like mine particularly valuable. Like rare animals. I can only imagine that your needs will increase during next month's rating sweeps period."

(00:49:32 - 00:50:11)

The dialogue happens when Louis is having dinner with Nina and talking about television news business with her. Through the dialogue above, the writer finds that Louis has the ability to learn information well although he did not have enough formal education. The writer says that because though Louis is a “newcomer” in the world of television and journalism he can accurately analyze many things about television news of Los Angeles. In addition,
through the data that he finds, he can also predict a surge in demand for news about crime because based on the observation, he notices that the level of crime in Los Angeles is on the decline. Moreover, based on these observations, he can also predict that the news that contains criminal elements will be quite difficult to obtain and surely it will add the selling price of his news.

From the explanation above, the writer assumes that Louis is still can react as a normal person behavior because he does not show some inelegant things when he reacts and getting the conversation to a person at the first meet. Moreover, the writer finds it is just Louis camouflage to attract and make them have a positive impression of him. From that explanation, the writer also finds that Louis has a good intelligence although he never gets enough formal education.

2. Absence of Nervousness

In the film, the writer does not find any scenes of the nervous side of Louis Bloom when faced with a difficult situation. Then, according to Mask of Sanity book’s, Cleckley described that the psychopath seems to be immune from anxiety and worry that would be normal for people in disturbing situations. They easily maintain their poise, confidence and in the situations when normal people would be embarrassed, confused or insecure, it is noteworthy how they are able to remain calm (339).
The evidence absence of nervousness behavior of Louis’s can be seen through the dialogue of Louis when there are two detectives (Detective Frontieri and detective Lieberman) who come to his apartment for asking about the chronology of Granada Hills murders after they know that Louis is a witness and also a person who records that incident.

Frontieri: Are you Louis Bloom?
Louis: Yes, im Lou.
Frontieri: You live here?
Louis: Yes, that's right.
Lieberman: May we come inside?
Louis: Why?
Frontieri: Why not?
Louis: You want to?
Frontieri: Yes.
Louis: I don’t care (CHUCKLES)
Frontieri: You were in Granada Hills last night?
Louis: Yes, that’s right.
Frontieri: You shot the video in the house?
Louis: Yes, ma’am, I did. That’s right.

Picture 30 is the scene when Louis welcomes detective Frontieri and Lieberman who come to his apartment. In that picture, it can be seen Louis's smile and seems so friendly when he allows them to come in. According to the picture, it can be concluded how his behavior when confronted with something unnerving and same as when he is caught stealing wire by an officer, he still
remains calm, often gives a smile as if nothing happens while answers all the questions with calm, despite the answer he gave is a lie, even more, he can still throw a little joke to his interlocutor and shows no signs of nervousness at all while the other detective (detective Lieberman) is looking anything suspicious in his room as can be seen in picture 31.

In fact, Louis's video footage of the family murder in Granada Hills slowly begins to drag him into the realm of law. That is because only Louis who is successful to record the arresting the suspects of Granada Hills murders, and it makes Frontieri increasingly feels suspicious to Louis. She also believes that Louis is covering up the identity of the suspects with the aim that he can record arresting of the suspects then sell it as a news item with a higher price. Furthermore, as a result Frontieri tries to call Louis to the police office for the interrogation.

Frontieri : You understand that you've been read your rights, and you're here voluntarily?
Louis : That's right. Yes.
Frontieri : And this is being recorded and filmed?
Louis : Yes, from the camera up there.

(01:48:48 – 01:49:00)
In short, Louis is willing to the police office for interrogation, but something happens surprisingly to Frontieri. When Louis comes Frontieri looks confused when she views a report which writes that Louis comes voluntarily and of course it is a rarely happening because in general, if a person feels guilty or provide false statements to the police, especially a detective then most of them will avoid the call, but it is precisely opposite to Louis.

Thereafter, in picture 32, it can be seen Frontieri sees furious to Louis even she tries to stand up and scold him because she knows very well that whatever he said is inconsistent with the facts, but Louis can still be calm as if what Frontieri did is not a threat even his face can still stare and smiling at angry Frontieri as can be seen in picture 33.

![Picture 34 (01:49:02)](image1)

![Picture 35 (01:51:34)](image2)

In picture 34 and 35, the writer mentions the same facial expression and the gesture of Louis in both pictures. Picture 34 happens when he has already come to the police office in order to meet detective Frontieri in the interrogation room. In both pictures (picture 34 and 35), it can be seen Louis's gaze that stares straight at a CCTV camera then he smiles and indicates that he does not feel tense or nervous although he is currently in an interrogation room where all the gestures and words will be recorded and noted.
Furthermore, in picture 35, the writer found the same facial expression as well as Louis’s gestures which still look the same as the first time when he arrives in that room as can be seen in picture 34. Furthermore, in picture 35, he still dares to look straight at the camera and gives a smile, even his sitting posture and how his hands fold still remain the same. As the writer explain in previous page that among the durations between 01:49:02 until 01:51:34, Louis has been getting pressure from Frontieri and she reveals some other irregularities regarding the coverage of the family murder in Granada Hills, the ambush of the suspects, even Frontieri also suspects that Louis deliberately allows his employee (Rick) die in order to increase the marketability of his coverage.

Through the explanation above, it can be concluded that Louis does not feel nervous, scared, or other disturbing feelings and it can be seen through his facial expression and his gestures which still can be calm even though he is in stressful situations and as Cleckley says that the psychopath are easily maintained their poise, confidence and in the situations when normal people will be embarrassed, confused or insecure, it is noteworthy how they are able to remain calm (339).

3. Untruthfulness

Forward defines the psychopath tend to do a harmful lie as a deliberate and conscious behavior that either misrepresents important facts or conceals and withholds them in order to keep you from knowing the truth (6). The
evidence of Louis behavior which represents Forward’s opinion it can be seen from the picture and dialogue below.

**Picture 36 (01:05:28)**

**Frontieri**: You shot the video in the house?
**Louis**: Yes, ma’am, I did. That’s right.

**Frontieri**: You went inside the house? You filmed all through the house? You even filmed the bodies. All before the police came.

**Louis**: That door was open, ma’am.

**Frontieri**: Detective

**Louis**: The door was open and what I did was. I went in to see if I could help, because the alarm was ringing.

**Louis**: I didn’t know it was a crime scene.

**Lieberman**: You knew what it was.

**Louis**: I know that an alarm means someone is in trouble

**Frontieri**: And you sold it to be shown on TV.

**Louis**: We’re a professional news-gathering service.

*(01:19:50 – 01:20:22)*

In the dialogue above, actually it is not all that is said by Louis is a lie because he claims that he is the only person who records the incident and the fact, it is true that the door is open and the house alarm has ringing when he arrives at the scene. However, he lies that he has come to that place because hearing the sound of alarm, but he comes because hearing a report from a female officer through the police scanner with code *Residential 211 in progress 7 Bonhill Road* which means armed response on a home invasion *(01:01:27 – 01:01:35).*
Louis also argues that the purpose of coming to that place is not to do reportage but to perform a rescue action if there are victims who are still alive. Certainly, it is contrary to the original purpose of Louis who comes with great effort to the scene and intentionally arrives early without waiting for the police to secure the scene first only for the sake of doing a reportage where it is illegal.

The evidence that the arrival of Louis is not to help the victims who are still alive can be found in picture 36 on page 54. In that picture, it can be seen Louis’s hands still holding the camera and record the body of an old man who has been lying and covering in the blood. In fact, the old man is still alive, but Louis does not feeling empathy at all to help him and still continues to record and let the old man dying then immediately he leave the house in a hurry because he is afraid the police will arrive at the scene.

**Lieberman**: What did you see when you arrived?

**Louis**: Uh, two men leaving in a vehicle.

**Lieberman**: You saw two men?

**Louis**: They were just shapes, really. I was afraid, so I hid. And then I saw the shapes of two men moving inside the vehicle, if that helps.

**Lieberman**: Describe the men.

**Louis**: It was dark and then they drove away.

**Lieberman**: Black? White? Tall?

**Louis**: An SUV, dark colored.

**Lieberman**: Rims? Tinted windows?

**Louis**: Maybe. Not that I saw.

**Frontieri**: Do you have any film on the men or the car?

**Louis**: No, I don’t. I only started filming when I was inside.

**Frontieri**: Mmm-hmm, ‘d like a copy of that footage.

**Louis**: Do I have to give it to you? (CHUCKLES)

**Frontieri**: Is there any reason why you wouldn’t?

**Louis**: No, no, I made you a copy. I expected someone to come.
Through the dialogue, Louis is forthright that he sees two men who are the suspects of the murder in that house, as well as a black SUV car that they use to flee. However, when two detectives ask for more detail about the characteristics of both suspects Louis lies again and he says that he does not see clearly although in fact, he sees clearly the characteristic of both suspects along with the car plate that can be seen clearly in the original recording, as can be seen in picture 37 and 38 below.

The reason why Louis does not give the original footage the murders in Granada Hills because Louis has already aware that the police will arrest the suspects earlier and afraid he cannot record the arrest thus eliminating the chance Louis to sell the news with a higher price because the news about everything from the murder in Granada Hills already becomes a hot topic. Furthermore, from the dialogue between Louis, Frontieri, and Lieberman can be found that Louis voluntarily hands over the video footage which already manipulated by Louis to the both detective.

In addition, before Louis hands over the footage he also said “No, no, I made you a copy. I expected someone to come” thus he gives the impression
that he is a person who is quite open to investigation and does not cover up something even seem deliberately make a copy of the video to assist the investigation. His behavior actually represents Cleckley’s opinion which said that candor and trustworthiness seem implicit in the psychopath at such times. Although they will lie about any matter, under any circumstances, and often for no good reason (341-342).

Then, as a result, after the both detective receives the copy of video footage Granada Hills murder there is no question from them and feel quite satisfied with the information from Louis and immediately leave his apartment.

Moreover, according to Moscovici in Psychopath and Pathological Lying (2011), she describes that when the psychopath gets away a lie, he feels a cheap thrill When caught in a lie, he feels no shame. He simply covers it up with another lie. The evidence which represents the opinion it can be seen from the dialogue below.

**Frontieri** : Would you tell me how it is you were at the Chinatown Express tonight and called the 911?

**Louis** : Of course. It began earlier in the day. I was watering my plant. I looked out my window at my apartment, the one you visited. I saw a dark-colored vehicle with two men inside parked across the street. I didn't think anything of it, otherwise I would have reported it then. We began our night, my employee and myself. And around approximately 12:38, I looked in my rearview mirror and I saw what looked like the same men in the same vehicle following us. I made an evasive maneuver. I circled back and tailed them to the restaurant. At which point, I saw them go inside and recognized them as the same men from the home invasion.

**Frontieri** : You told me you didn’t see the men. That you didn’t get a good look at them.

**Louis** : Well, it all came back to me when I saw them going in. Their shapes and their movements. And then I saw that
one of the men had a gun under his shirt, so I immediately got my phone and dialed 911.

*Frontieri:* That’s your story?

*Louis:* That’s what happened. That’s why I’m sitting here with you.

(01:49:07 – 01:50:19)

Through the dialogue, it can be seen how Louis answers questions from Frontieri about how he can identify the two suspects in Granada Hills murders. However, Louis is only brag and says that he accidentally sees them from his window apartment, he continues his story even he says the time when he sees it to give an impression to Frontieri that he speaks accordance to the facts.

Through his statement, he also gives a reason that sounds plausible why he calls 911 because he feels that his movements are followed by the suspects, whereas what is happening is exactly the opposite and all that he tells does not correspond to the actual facts.

In addition, through the dialogue, it can be seen that Louis makes a mistake and causes a growing suspicion of Frontieri, however, Louis change his lie to another lies quickly and easily then he said that he can recognize both these suspects through the body shape and the way they walk, then he says “That's what happened. That's why I'm sitting here with you” as if he has come to meet Frontieri to assist the police to complete the investigation and provide information in accordance with what really happened.

From the explanation above the writer claims that when Louis lies, he tend to do harmful lies not a white lie like normal people does. That because he always lies (in a bad way) to people in order to keep them to knowing the truth
and of course he always doing that behavior for no good reasons and for the sake of his personal gain.

4. Inadequately Motivated Antisocial Behavior

As Cleckley mentions, the antisocial behavior probably has important features in common with the psychopath's disorder (344). In the film, it may be difficult to find the antisocial behavior inherent in a Louis Bloom because, at the beginning of the film, the audience will serve by the polite and friendly impression of Louis, where it is present in normal human behavior in general. Moreover, he is also someone who can communicate well and good at convincing others, where it can be seen from how he hires Rick to make him into a loyal employee although sometimes they have an argument when Rick realizes how peeve and cunning Louis’s but Rick still withstands to cooperate with him.

In fact, the good attitude that shown by Louis are just a camouflage to captivate his potential victims as well as with the social relations that he has only a tool to assist in order to reach his goal which of course only for his own personal gain or in sense that he never really interacts or attracts someone's heart juts to be his friends, but they are just exploited by Louis. Therefore, it is no wonder that at the beginning of the film Louis is described as someone who does not have a friend who already knows him a lot.

Cleckley also reveals that the psychopath in more active ways he cheats, deserts, annoys, brawls, fails, and lies without any apparent compunction (343). As the writer already mentions on the character analysis of Louis, that
he has much negative behavior which often harms others, such as how often he lies, being rude to his working partner, and not infrequently also intimidating interlocutor in order to follow what Louis wants.

In addition, according to (http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/antisocial-personality-disorder/Pages/Introduction.aspx), someone with antisocial personality will typically be manipulative, deceitful, reckless, and won't care or understand for other people's feelings. Like other types of personality disorder, antisocial personality disorder is on a spectrum, which means it can range in severity from occasional bad behavior to repeatedly breaking the law and committing serious crimes. Psychopaths are considered to have a severe form of antisocial personality. The other evidence of Louis’s antisocial behavior it can be seen through the dialogue between Louis and Rick below:

Rick : How about not calling in criminals, waiting for them to start some shit so you can film it? That's against the fucking law. Yeah, cops would be majorly interested in that, no doubt. Okay? So, I...
I want more money. I want half of whatever we make tonight.
Louis : How did you arrive at that number?
Rick : There's two of us out here. So, 50-50.
Louis : I'll counter at $10,000.
Rick : You don't set the numbers on this. I want half.
I want half.
Louis : If you're saying I can't negotiate, then I guess I'm...
I'm just gonna have to give it to you.
Rick : Well, all right, then. Now I can feel good about it, at least.
Now, I'll go the extra mile. That's what you never understood, man. It's been the problem the whole time. You gotta bring people in, Lou. Seriously. You gotta talk to them like they're fucking human beings I'm saying this for you, dude for the future, to help you. Because you got a seriously weird-ass way of looking at shit. You know you do! You know what your trouble is, man? You don't fucking understand people. Okay?
Louis : Mmm-hmm.
The dialogue happens after Rick knows that the nominal price of the coverage of the arrest of the killers of Granada Hills that will be obtained by Louis amounts $50,000 and definitely Rick objects to the salary who approved by Louis, because as his rewards he only gives a money amount to $75 per night and of course, Rick cannot accept his rewards (salary) which are given by Louis. From this case, it can be seen that Louis already tried to cheat Rick in terms of an unfair share out of salary which tends give more profit to Louis.

Moreover, the antisocial person tends to repeatedly break the law and committing serious crimes. The evidence of that opinion also can be seen from that dialogue which in the first part Rick said “How about not calling in criminals, waiting for them to start some shit so you can film it? That's against the fucking law” to Louis because Rick already knows that the status of their reportage is illegal and that happens because of Louis’s plan.

In addition, through that dialogue, it can be seen that Rick is said “You don't fucking understand people” to Louis. Certainly, what was said by Rick is an evidence of Louis’s antisocial behavior because one of antisocial personality criteria is won't care or understand for other people's feelings.

5. Ingratitude for Any Special Considerations, Kindness and Trust

In running his business, certainly Louis is helped by others who participated giving effect to the development of its business processes, like Rick and Nina. In the film, Rick can certainly be regarded as a person who has an important role in Louis career and business which is being run by him,
because he is a witness of Louis’s career since he is only a freelance amateur journalist which his equipment is only a simple camera and has a battered car as his vehicle, until he becomes a professional journalist which has been put on luxurious and expensive cameras as his equipment likewise his expensive sport car as his vehicle.

Besides being the first employee who owned by Louis, Rick is also Louis’s closest person who can be said quite loyal to Louis. Rick’s loyalty can be seen from a scene where he voluntarily sacrifices his bed time to help Louis hunting news and he also agrees with most of Louis ideas or order.

On another occasion, Rick also tries several times to talk about things outside the theme of their work like a joke to Louis, but the talks often ignored by Louis as well as with criticisms and suggestions submitted by him with the intention for the good of Louis’s future. Through these cases, the writer gets a conclusion that Rick considers the relationship between him and Louis is not only a work partner, but he also assumes Louis as his friend.

Moreover, Louis still assumes that the relationship he has with Rick is only a relations between a boss and his employee or it can be said any form of kindness nor Rick’s sacrifices to him is not seen as something special. As Cleckley mentions that the psychopath cannot be depended upon to show the ordinary responsiveness to special consideration or kindness or trust (354).

Thereafter, In Mask of Sanity book’s Cleckley also observes that no matter how well the psychopath is treated, no matter how long-suffering his family, his friends, and others may be, he shows no consistent reaction of appreciation (354).
The evidence which describes that opinion is can be seen in the pictures and the dialogue between Louis and Rick on the next page.

![Picture 39 (01:43:39) and Picture 40 (01:43:55)](image)

Rick: You saw him. You saw him! (GASPING)
Louis: I can't jeopardize my company's success to retain an untrustworthy employee.
Rick: You're crazy. You're crazy!
Louis: You took my bargaining power, Rick. You used it against me. You used it against me. You would have done it again. Just admit it.
Rick: I Don't know.
Louis: I know.

(01:43:38 - 01:44:21)

Picture 39 and 40 happened after they reported the chase between the police and the murder suspects in Granada Hills. These pictures have been taken after a fatal accident between a police car and the suspect’s car and made the car that was driven by the suspect hardly hit the road and made him severely injured. Moreover, when they are doing the reportage Rick shot by the suspect where the incident happened in front of Louis.

In picture 39, it can be seen that Louis is still holding the camera to record the dying Rick. In such situations, the writer does not look Louis efforts for helping or calling an ambulance to save the life of Rick but Louis only recording Rick without the intention of giving help.
However, Louis does not look shocked or surprised when he sees Rick is shot until collapse and die. He does not show the expression of grief as can be seen in picture 40. In the incident, Louis also stresses that Rick is the employee who cannot be trusted and considers that his presence will threaten the development of Louis’s business in the future.

From the explanation above the writer conclude how good and kind a person treat Louis it has no effect on him and of course it is because of his lack of empathy characteristic. Then, refers to Cleckley’s no matter how well the psychopath is treated, no matter how long-suffering his family, his friends, and others may be, he shows no consistent reaction of appreciation (354). (354).

6. Lack of Remorse and Shame

The psychopaths have no fear. They do not care what others think of them yet they can do and say the most outrageous things, and then they act like nothing ever happen. They apparently cannot accept substantial blame for the various misfortunes which befall him and which he brings down upon others, usually, he denies emphatically all responsibility and directly accuses others as responsible (Cleckley 343).

Earlier on emotional character analysis of Louis Bloom, the writer already mentioned the scene which describes his horrific facial expression when he is angry and under pressure, where one of the causes is because of the declining quality of his news and it makes him reprimanded by Nina.

In that scene besides showing angry side of Louis’s, in fact, also can be found his behavior who refers to the behavior of a psychopath which cannot
accept any blames or any failures that befall to him, as Cleckley says that the psychopath apparently cannot accept substantial blame for the various misfortunes which befall him (343).

In the film, Louis also shows as someone who always feels right and the writer says that because when he experiences any failure, then he will blame others and allege that the person is the main cause.

Joe : Ambulance left two minutes ago. You’re a lifetime too late. Nice camera! (JOE LAUGHS)
Louis : I bet I wasted five dollars of gas just getting here. Don’t you think that’s a lot of money?
Rick : I’m sorry. I couldn’t see the screen, you were driving so fast.
Louis : Okay, first of all, Richard, don’t answer me by telling me a problem. I have enough of those already. Bring me a solution, and then we can make a decision together.

( 00:29:34 - 00:30:16 )

The dialogue happens when Louis and Rick come to do a reportage of the disastrous fire at a house in cluster area but they fail to report because of their delay to arrive at location of the incident, where the cause of the delay is caused by a small mistake who made by Rick in view GPS navigation thus makes the car who driven by Louis ride into the wrong direction.

Through the dialogue, it can be seen how he blames Rick after they get informed by Joe that the victims are already taken by ambulance two minutes ago. Through the dialogue, it can notice the cause of Rick’s mistake in navigating the GPS because of Louis who is too fast when drives the car and makes Rick unable to see the display screen clearly so it can be concluded that the root of the problem comes from Louis himself. Nevertheless, Louis
cannot accept the criticism who expressed by Rick and instead to scold Rick then says “Richard, don't answer me by telling me a problem”

Cleckley also observes that the psychopath career is always full of exploits, whether judged in the light of his conduct, of his attitude, or of material elicited in the psychiatric examination; he shows almost no sense of shame (343). Furthermore, the evidence about Louis’s lack of shame, it can be found through the dialogue between Louis and Frontieri when he is being interrogated by her in the interrogation room.

*Frontieri*: I think everything you said is a lie.
*Louis*: I wish my partner was here to back up what happened.
*Frontieri*: You left your dead partner.
*Louis*: No, the ambulances arrived. They're trained professionals.
*Frontieri*: Yeah, and you seem real broken up about that.
*Louis*: No. He died doing what he loved.
*Frontieri*: You filmed him dying.

(01:51:02 - 01:51:26)

Through the dialogue, it can be assumed that Frontieri has offended Louis about his action who just leaves Rick when he died without giving any help even he also takes time to record Rick when he dies until he meets his death.

Moreover, in that session, Louis admits that he is deliberately recording Rick when he is dying then in he says “Yeah. That’s what I do. It’s my job” to Frontieri without feeling guilty and shame for having let his employee dies.

From the explanation above, the writer assumed that Louis never feel guilty nor shame feeling no matter his act will make disadvantage to others because he only cares about everything that makes a profitable to him.
7. Pathologic Egocentric

In the film, Louis is a person who has egocentric behavior. The writer said that because Louis is described as a person who is like breaking the rules, in the sense that he does not like when he is set by others and feels that his opinion is the most correct and everything must be in accordance with his will.

In Without Conscience book’s, Hare mentions that the psychopath loves to have power and control over others and seems unable to believe that other people have valid opinions different from theirs (38). The evidence of Hare’s statement can be seen through the dialogue below.

*Louis*: Do you know I've never once sworn in front of an employer?

*Rick*: I am not doing it! I'm not getting out of the car.

*Louis*: You're making a mistake.

*Rick*: I don't care about the fucking job title.

*Louis*: What if my problem wasn't that I don't understand people, but that I don't like them? What if I was obliged to hurt you for something like this? I mean, physically.

(01:34:49 - 01:35:18)

Besides the writer finds how manipulate Louis to control over Rick, in fact, the writer also finds his egocentric behavior of Louis from the dialogue above. The writer also already mentioned that the dialogue happens when Louis gives orders to Rick for getting out of the car and recording the ambush the suspects of Granada Hills incident in a fast food restaurant. However, Rick has braved to ignore the command by Louis to record the ambush both of the murderer because he already knows it will exactly happen the crossfire between the suspects and the police then make him in danger.
In the analysis Inadequately Motivated Antisocial Behavior of Louis, the writer also already mentions that Rick has said that Louis is a person who cannot understand the feelings of others. However, in the dialogue of on page 69, it can be seen Louis gives a rebuttal of Rick opinion’s that Louis is not a person who can not understand the feelings of others, but he often treats others bad because he does not like them. Nevertheless, the writer justifies the opinion of Rick because it is a fact that Louis is a person who cannot understand the feelings of others.

In term egocentric of the psychopath, Hare also mentions that they have a narcissistic and grossly inflated view of their self-worth and importance (38). Furthermore, based on (http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/narcissistic-personality-disorder/basics/definition/con-20025568), the people with narcissistic (the part of egocentric characteristic) personality have an inflated sense of their own importance, a deep need for admiration and a lack of empathy for others. However, behind this mask of ultra-confidence lies a fragile self-esteem that's vulnerable to the slightest criticism.

The evidence of Louis narcissistic personality can be seen through the dialogue below:

*Louis*: I want my work to be credited by the anchors and on a burn. The name of my company is Video Production News, a professional news-gathering service. That's how it should be read and that's how it should be said. I also want to go to the next rung, and meet your team. And the station manager and the director and the anchors. And start developing my own personal relationships. I'd like to start meeting them this morning. You'll take me around, you'll introduce me as the owner and President of Video Production News and remind them of some of my many other stories.
Previously, the writer already describes the dialogue in the analysis manipulative character of Louis. Furthermore, in that dialogue the writer does not only find an evidence about how Louis manipulates Nina for his personal gain, but also the writer also finds the narcissistic personality of Louis. From the dialogue, it can be seen that Louis asks Nina to introduce him including his works or reportage to the whole crews of KWLA News.

Besides to promote Louis company (Video Production News) to the whole crews of KWLA News, in fact, the other purpose of Louis is the crew knows a person who can be said have a contribution to save the ratings of KWLA News and increase the rating more after Louis gives the footage of Granada Hills murder.

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Nina : Lisa Mays, Ben Waterman, Lou Bloom.
Louis : Hi. Hello. How are you, Lisa?
Nina : You remember Lou from the Benedict Canyon crash.
Ben : Oh, yeah. Amazing stuff.
Louis : That was my company, Video Production News. I would just like to say. that I think that what the two of you do is incredibly valuable.
Lisa : Thank you. That's nice of you to say.
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(01:13:05 - 01:13:21)

As the writer describes that egocentric person has a deep need for admiration and grossly inflated view of their self-worth and importance, yet behind this mask of ultra-confidence lies a fragile self-esteem that's vulnerable to the slightest criticism. Furthermore, to support that statement then through the dialogue between Louis, Ben, Lisa, and Nina, it can be
concluded that Louis also has a purpose to get the praise of his works where it is highly favored or needed by people who have egocentric behavior.

To sum up, from the psychopathic symptoms list analysis above the writer conclude that Louis is a psychopath. Moreover, his psychopath behavior becomes more visible when he works as a journalist and learns deeper about the television news to increase his income and realize his ambition, such as gain more profit and own his television news business.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

_Nightcrawler_ is a film that produced by Universal Studios and directed by Dan Gilroy. The film portrays a thief who feels desperate in looking for a job then he becomes a freelance journalist in order to survive. In this research, the writer describes and analyzes the main character in _Nightcrawler_ film to know what psychological problem that is suffered by the main character. To answers the questions, this research uses characterization theory by Boggs and Peatrie, characterization of American film by Michael Z. Newman, and psychopathy checklist by Hervey Cleckley.

From the findings in the previous chapter, the writer will give two major conclusions. First, the writer concludes that Louis Bloom as the main character in _Nightcrawler_ film is already shown as a portrait of a psychopathic behavior at the beginning of the film and before he becomes a journalist.

Second, based on Louis character and psychopathic symptom analysis, the writer concludes that it is true Louis is a psychopath. Moreover, his psychopath behavior becomes more visible when he works as a journalist and learns deeper about the television news to increase his income and realize his ambition, such as gain more profit and own his television news business.
From the research, the writer finds that Louis covers the main criteria of a psychopath such as manipulative, lack of empathy, an absence of nervousness, egocentric, antisocial, etc. Moreover, based on Hervey Cleckley and David M. Masters research Louis Bloom can be categorized as a charismatic psychopath because he covers all criteria of charismatic psychopath characteristic, that is quick talkers, liars, manipulative, charismatic, smart, no feelings, impulsive, winners, and never wrong.

B. Suggestion

In analyzing Nightcrawler film, the writer suggests the readers who wants to know more detail about psychopath deviation of the main character in this film or for the other researchers who are interested in analyzing other film by same research about psychology should know about abnormal psychology theory that will be helpful in analyzing the issues of film.

The writer also suggests the result of the research can be paid attention by the reader of this paper who is interested in Nightcrawler film to continue in analyzing the other kinds of the film issues such as feminism in Nina character.

In addition, Nightcrawler film is not just a film about Louis Bloom psychopath because there are also much implied a meaning in it. It can be explored more to get the best analysis of the implied meaning in the film. They should analyze another element, which exists in this film that is also better by applying others theory besides psychology, which is something that represents different things.
Finally, the writer suggests that other researchers should read more carefully in analyzing the film about the theory of analysis so that it can be explored more to get the best analysis.
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**Film:**

APPENDIX

Picture: Nightcrawler (2014) film