

CHAPTER 2
PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND MADNESS
CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter the writer will explain about human personality theories. The subject of human personality is connected to the analysis in chapter three and the writer put a high attention on personality disorder which include on the Ripper case. The theories used in the analysis are from Erik Erikson, Carl Roger, George Kelly and Michel Foucault.

2.2 Personality Disorder

People were born in different condition and grow their own characteristics. Each one has different way of thinking to the other people around him. Even twins are not always behaved and think the same way to their twin sister or brother. These differences are parts of various human personalities. Before we begin to know what personality disorder is, first thing to learn is the ‘personality’ itself.

Personality in English is derived from Latin words “persona”. Personality is something inside human beings. Despite of genetic factor, personality is a dominant character which shaped through childhood, life experiences, and influenced by people and the environment where the person came from. People behave according to their personalities. Since we grew up and went to school, we start to know other people

around us started at the family member to the neighborhood. There are different people with unique and specific character that upon it we may easily recognize them. For example, 4-year-old child can see the obvious difference between his friendly Uncle and the other one which is the bad-tempered Uncle.

Personality has long been discussed and learned to be developed better to people these days. Family plays important role in shaping the children's character. That makes a reasonable assumption that personality disorder sufferers had been through pressures and bad experiences in their childhood and grow with the tendencies to be psychopaths.

“A number of studies have linked the psychopathic personality to emotional deprivation in childhood (Oltman & Friedman, 1967; Robins, 1966). It is thought that this emotional deprivation in childhood might undermine affected persons' capacity to feel real affection for others, leading to a calloused approach to interpersonal relationships; Psychopaths tend to come from homes where discipline is not consistent, ineffective, or nonexistent (Meyer, 1980). Psychopaths also tend to come from homes where one or both parents exhibit psychopathic tendencies.” (Weiten, 1985 p. 467)

In psychology science, the experts had make explanations of the distinctions between healthy personality and personality disorder. A person can be stated as psychologically healthy is when he is able to control his desires and emotions. The opposite condition to this person is those who are not able to manage their emotions and attitudes. They don't have a proper social life because they usually isolate their life and privacy. This can cause serious problems because in loneliness and depressions, their mind will getting worse and feel more pressured. Some cases lead the sufferers to commit suicide. Worse than that, they might become cool blood killers.

“Personality disorders form a class of mental disorders that are characterized by long-lasting rigid patterns of thought and behaviour. Because of the inflexibility and pervasiveness of these patterns, they can cause serious problems and impairment of functioning for the persons who are afflicted with these disorders.” (http://www.wordiq.com/definition/Personality_disorder, 2004)

Knowing that childhood background can be so influenced to a child's psychic, a research had been studying the violence as the effects of psychological disorder. This is highly related to the process when someone is experiencing his psychological deviation through his childhood. Criminal psychologists are learning the behavior of people who have this kind of deviation. Behind every action is an individual with certain motivations, so it stands to reason that criminals leave psychological clues behind at the scenes of their crimes. Particularly, criminal psychology is the study of criminal behavior, about its causes and effects

“A specialist in criminal psychology can often show how factors such as personality disorders or childhood trauma can drive the offender to react violently. If convicted, criminals must go through a series of psychological evaluations in their rehabilitation process, especially before being granted parole.”

(http://www.questia.com/popularSearches/criminal_psychology.jsp, 2004)

In the 1950s, psychologists and psychiatrists began to theorize that criminals had similar behavioral patterns and personalities. Criminal investigators started asking these experts for help in looking at unsolved crimes. They can determine the type of person who might have committed it after knowing the specific crime.

People with personality disorder often think that the existence of people around him is jeopardy to himself. [Http://www.hare.org](http://www.hare.org) has stated four kinds of personality disorder, which are *Histrionic*, *Narcissistic*, *Borderline Personality*, and *Anti-Social*. In this thesis, I will explain more about Anti-Social or known as Psychopathic personality disorder which happened in the Ripper case at chapter three.

2.2.1 Anxiety

The sense of fear is divided into two kinds, rational and irrational. Anxiety is include in the kind of irrational fear.

“Anxiety is a feeling of dread and apprehension which results from being aware that one has no constructs by which to interpret an event.”
(Hjelle, 1981 p. 357)

When someone is having a severe stress, there must be tendencies to be paranoia personality in that person. Anxiety is one of personality disorder which becomes the analyses result of a severe stress and tendencies to be paranoid. Anxiety makes the sufferer acts weird and awkwardly. This person can turn into a psychopath which has a big percentage of doing violence to other people. Violence leads the psychopath to become a murderer or even worse a serial killer.

Violence is seen as an aggressive act with the intent to harm another person. When violence developed its worst effects and becoming serial murders, the level of stress has risen into its top dangerous condition. According to <http://health.yahoo.com/ency>, anxiety disorders occur when people have both physical and emotional symptoms. Anxiety disorders interfere with personal relationships with others and affect daily activities. Many people, including children and teenagers develop anxiety disorder. Many of these people say they felt nervous and anxious all their lives. The symptoms of this brain damage are restlessness, irritability, or feeling on edge or keyed up, excessive worrying, fearing that something bad is going to happen; sense of impending doom, inability to concentrate; “blinking out.”, and constant feelings of sadness.

2.2.2 Shame and guilt

The sense of shame is basically appears from the consciousness of a person about his action, whether is it true or not according to him. There is a link which connects the sense of shame and guilt of every human personality. The more sensitive that person

could be, the more regrets and shame comes out of him. For example someone had kill his best friend but he doesn't feel guilty for that, therefore he feels no regrets and shame through the court session and when he got put in jail for years. This shows a very strong connection between the sense of shame and guilt of each person in this world. The less he feels guilty the less he feels shame on what he has did.

The cases to be learnt further which are related to shame and guilt theory are explaining the divergence of mental disorder people. Psychopaths are also in to the group. They don't even realize if any mistakes they had done was to harm the other people. In certain condition psychopath turns into cool blood killer and does violence to the target victim. Psychopath doesn't care of other people's suffering because this person has the characteristics of cruelty and sadistic. He feels no fear to see violence which made him easy to kill someone and does insane things. Inside him, there are no regrets and the sense of guilt to feel pity on the victim. He also has no sense of shame on what he has done. Psychopaths and the other mental disorder sufferer are seldom to have a good articulation capability and smart to keep their 'little secret' of violence or murders with no depression appears from their expression. When they got caught or found out as the guilty side and being a suspected, they remain silent and still behaving as an innocent person.

George Kelly, an expert of psychology theory said that someone who feels the sense of guilt also feels the fear of having a bad image, while the person has built relationships with others and tried to make people sees him as a good person. So, the sane person will keep on trying to fix his bad image and continues the relationships. On

the contrary, the insane will act as if nothing happened and have no urge to fix his image.

“Guilt, another emotional state often alluded to in personality theories, is defined by Kelly as the perception of apparent dislodgment of the self from one’s core role structure. The guilty person is aware of having deviated from the important roles by which she or he maintains relationship to others” (Hjelle, 1981 p 351)

According to Kelly, healthy and normal persons are able to discard their constructs and reorient their core role system whenever they appear to be invalid. It means that these people can admit when they are wrong. They are able to maintain the other person’s perception to his behavior’s validity.

Erik Erikson explains the causes which might effect to the emergence of the sense of guilt in someone’s childhood. For kids normally, the situation where parents keep pushing and give the child more pressures will lead him to guiltiness and suffering.

“In psychosocial theory, the sense of guilt in children is caused by parents who are unwilling to allow their opportunity of completing tasks on their own. It is also fostered by parents who employ excessive amounts of punishment in verbal or physical in response to the child’s urge to love and be loved by the opposite-sexed parent.” (Hjelle, 1981 p 123)

It has been explained before that when parents don’t allow their child to complete the tasks or doing his other activity can give a pressure to the child. Thereafter, the sense of guilt emerges and become terribleness to the childhood. This sense of guilt stays and grows inside his mind and soul. When the child enters the adulthood, the personality has changed into a new personality as a psychopath. As adults, Erikson finds that such individuals are likely to manifest obsessive-compulsive behavior or paranoid apprehension of secret persecutors. (Hjelle, 1981 p 122)

“A persistent sense of guilt may evolve into a variety of adult forms of psychopathology including generalized passivity, sexual impotence or frigidity and psychopathic acting out.”

Deeper about guilt theory, Foucault explains it with a description about a madman’s punishment. The introduction of punishment and guilt into the treatment of the madman represents a more sophisticated kind of confinement. The guilt therapy uses the madman’s guilt to indicate a certain ideal of sanity and normal behavior, that the normal person able to recognize the good standards of behavior and have a true conscience in his mind. Reasoning is not enough; only moral judgment and an attempt to use guilt as a treatment represents a truly psychological approach.

(<http://www.sparknotes.com/philosophy/madnessandciv/>, 2004)

2.2.3 Schizophrenia

“Schizophrenia is a severe brain disease that interferes with normal brain and mental function—it can trigger hallucinations, delusions, paranoia, and significant lack of motivation. Without treatment, schizophrenia affects the ability to think clearly, manage emotions, and interact appropriately with other people.” (<http://health.yahoo.com/ency>, 2005)

Schizophrenia’s clinical definition is about language and thought disturbances. People with schizophrenics thought disorder have lower intensity and consistency than the other thought-disordered people, such as neurotics and organics, which those are defined as brain damaged. Schizophrenics are not differ from normal controls when they are construing objects, even though they are very less stable and consistent in construing people. This kind of disorders refers to individual’s identity crisis. They need a kind of positive regard from other people. Rogers mentions his description of the disordered’s effort to gain a positive regard as seeking acceptance.

“Learned or innate tendency on the part of individuals to seek acceptance, respect and love from significant people in their lives.”
(Hjelle, 1981 p 440)

The symptoms of schizophrenia are divided into two groups: positive and negative. Positive symptoms refer to traits that are "added" to your personality and include a combination of disordered thinking (cognitive impairment) and psychotic symptoms; such as hallucinations. Negative symptoms are capabilities or aspects of your personality that are "lost" with schizophrenia (such as lack of emotion or expression) and usually develop first. Another symptom which is seem to be psychotic is bizarre or disorganized behavior. Usually the behavior involves being overly excited, angry, or unresponsive to other people. It may also include bizarre body movements, such as rocking back and forth or grimacing repeatedly; also inappropriate emotions, such as smiling when speaking of sad topics or laughing for no reason.

According to Wikipedia encyclopedia, mental illnesses include such disorders as schizophrenia and other severe and persistent mental illnesses affect human brain.. Schizophrenia disrupts a person’s thinking, feeling, moods and ability to relate to other people. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>)

“These disorders can profoundly disrupt a person's thinking, feeling, moods, ability to relate to others and capacity for coping with the demands of life. Mental illnesses can affect persons of any age, race, religion, or income. Mental illnesses are not the result of personal weakness, lack of character, or poor upbringing.” (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insanity>, 2004)

In these disabilities to act as a healthy minded person, another term appears to discover more about the deviation. Below is a description about a fully-functioning person and a comparison between the fully-functioning person to a schizophrenic disordered according to Kelly Rogers.

“A ‘fully functioning’ person, a term used by Rogers to designate individuals who are using their capacities and talents, realizing their potentials, and moving toward complete knowledge of themselves and their full range of experiences.” (Hjelle, 1981 p 416)

Reviewing the statement above about a fully-functioning person, I’m going to explore the differences of a healthy-mind person and a schizophrenic-mind person. A fully-functioning person realizes what he has and what he does. Kelly Rogers, one of many therapy-oriented personologists had written a sub chapter of this topic into his theory. He said that a fully-functioning person have the consciousness to life his live. This person doesn’t consciously mess somebody else’s life.

2.3 Irrationality

Irrationality is the opposite of rationality. Before learning deeper about the meaning of irrationality, we will see the basic word which forms this term. According to [Http://encyclopedia.laborlawtalk.com/](http://encyclopedia.laborlawtalk.com/), Irrationality is talking or acting without regard of rationality. Usually pejorative, the term is used to describe emotion-driven thinking and actions which are, or appear to be less useful than the rational alternatives. Rational is based on reason rather than emotions. A rational act is an act when it is acted out based on a reason rather than emotions. Rationally means able to think clearly. It implies that someone with a rational mind has the ability to think clear and act based on reason, not on emotions.

From both descriptions above, we can see that a person who thinks rational would act rationally, based on a reason which make sense. One case happened when a boy who has deeply fall in a physical attraction to his real mother, in a contrary hates his real father so much. He acts in such way because the love feeling that he has to his mother, just like a man loving a woman. Because he behaves in such way based on a

stupid thinking that he had crush on his mother, can not be included as a make sense reason. It is not a reason; it is his feeling which is emotion. The feeling made his acts stated as irrational act. A Greek history has noted the first case of this irrationality, named as *Oedipus complex*. The boy would also being categorized as irrational person because he is not able to think clearly, based on human's pure mind. He should not hate and even kill his own father because of the 'crazy' emotion to his mother. The other linked term to rational is "Rationale" which means reason which explains a decision of action, a belief. Actually, there are no explicit limitations or measurements to be used in considering if a man rational or irrational. Some people said that irrationality is an assumption when a man's behavior is controlled by irrational forces until he finally ends in a condition of partly or totally unaware. Our society consider irrationality as an insane behavior of someone who feel a strong depression or stress that he could not hold, so he made decisions out of his consciousness.

Someone with rational mind uses sane mind to act and think out his life. Our mind and action run appropriately with the norms according the place and the environment where we live in. The norms truly exist in our social life. A person with rational mind uses sanity to limit his thought and actions. We are impossibility do sadist thing to someone for an irrational reason. For example: to kill someone because he is a popular person in the neighborhood and you think the other girls pay a lot more attention to him rather than you. Or to kill a cat because we are mad at him, the cat has stolen some food from the kitchen. These strange things are truly happen in irrational world, where the insane live there.

Michel Foucault had put this into his works and theories. From the source I used for this thesis, Foucault states that there are no specific limitations to divide the irrational

and rational side of human beings. Although it really happens, the world admits that irrationality are exist and have a vaguely borders. In other words, irrationality does really exist, there is no theory clearly state the limitation of this mental illness.

“Humans primarily rational beings who direct their behavior reason. No major personality theorist holds that people are ‘purely’ rational or ‘purely’ irrational.” (Hjelle, 1981 p14)

2.4 Madness/ insanity

Defined as one of mental illness, madness are said to be abnormality. If someone behaves opposite to the concepts ‘make sense’ in the society, that person is stated as abnormal or mad. [Http://encyclopedia.laborlawtalk.com/](http://encyclopedia.laborlawtalk.com/) mentions mad as mentally ill; very stupid or crazy. Madman or mad person is a person who is mentally ill and madness is the characteristic of what we call bizarre and crazy of him. In conclusion, The Wikipedia terms madness as a mental illness, which reflects a stupid or very crazy behavior of the sufferer.

Madness commonly said as insanity. Before start to learn further about insanity, it is important to know what is meant by sane mind first then we compare it to the opposite of the meaning. In *Collins School Thesaurus Dictionary*, 2001 “sane” is classified together with lucid, normal, rational, judicious, levelheaded, reasonable, sound and sensible (P. 422-423). Sane means having a normal healthy mind. Therefore can be concluded that sane-minded person is someone who has normal, rational and sensible way of thinking and behaves normally in a sense way. The opposite of sanity is insanity. Comparing the meaning between the opposite words, sanity will means abnormal, irrational, unreasonable and insensible mind. People with insane mind will possibly acts out of sense limitation to the society. An internet source states that

“**Insanity** (sometimes, **madness**) is the condition of being in some way mentally "out of touch" with the real world or with "normal" human functioning, often assumed to be a result of a mental illness” (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insanity>, 2004)

A French philosopher, Michel Foucault said that mad person are faced with certain situation of life which is very terrified to them. They live in that kind of environment so it drives them lose their sane mind. The situation forced them to act properly as they can but the brain cant manage to control their behavior according to sanity. Madness has elements of secret weakness, a lack of resistance. Madness is the irregular agitation of spirits, and also the immobility of limbs and ideas.

“Someone who stated as a mad person can’t take control of himself because the pressures in his mind make confusions and he no longer has power to win the ‘mind-battle’ inside him. Foucault also thinks that madness is related to casting away the unwanted people from their society. In a different way, for healthy mind people these imaginations can be an expression of their existence in this wolrd.” (<http://www.artsci.lsu.edu/>, 2004)

Foucault convinced that there are no limitation and distinct criteria of a person to be stated as a mad person. As the time goes by, the criteria of a mad person is keep on changing. Long time ago, history noted there was praises on people who stocked in prisons or hospitals. Mad people were accepted in their community. This era people get rid their family member who afflicted from mental illness. They were sent to rehabilitation centers to cure the illness. They don’t give much appreciation and attention to the sick people. Foucault said that ignorance of abnormal people doesn’t make them eliminated from our civilization. Abnormality might be shoved aside and concealed but more normal people keep doing the studies and researches and questions on them.

“Ia menunjukkan bahwa definisi-definisi kegilaan, kesakitan, kejahatan, dan seksualitas menyimpang sangat berubah dari waktu ke waktu. Perilaku yang membuat orang, pada suatu saat, terpasung di rumah atau terkungkung di rumah sakit, pada saat yang lain, dipuji-puji.” (Fillingham 2001 p. 15)

[He shows that the definitions of madness, sickness, crime, and sexuality divergence are very changeable from time to time. Behavior that makes people, in certain time, stocked at home or isolated at hospitals, at another time, is glorified]

Foucault divided three eras of madness definitions. Each era describes the sick people and the situation according to what most people at that time decide which sane or insane act are. First era was describing a place where every sick and insane people are gathered. He called it as the Ship of Fools, a kind of exile for people with crazy mind. Second age was the era where madness represented as unreason. Then he mentions a way in which madness was treated as a disease associated with women, caused by their wombs became dislodged and wandering around their bodies. In the third era, madness was becoming a moral fault, as can be seen when the mad people were made to feel guilt. This new awareness of the utility of the healthy poor created the need for a new institution for the mad, for example is an asylum.

“In the era of Renaissance, experience of madness is the Ship of Fools: an exile, a marginalization, but not a strict exclusion. In classical age, classical madness is included in the general category of "unreason"; second. In modernity, the mad said to be useless, filthy, violent, etc.” (<http://www.artsci.lsu.edu/>, 2004)

The relationship between madness and morality is characteristic of nineteenth century psychology. Foucault suggests that even when the idea of a cure developed, it was not a medical development. Madness was still seen in terms of morality and the links between body and soul that come from a theory of the passions. Psychology for Foucault is more about morality than science. Only when morality and madness are completely linked is psychology possible.

For certain, there are no bases or limitation of madness because it is just a term that the society constructed. So people cannot judge the mad people as the opposite of them, sane-minded people.

“Marilah kita mulai tanpa adanya gagasan tentang kegilaan sebagai sesuatu yang sama sekali terpisah dari atau berlawanan dengan akal sehat. Jika anda belum memikirkan suatu kategori seperti misalnya kegilaan anda tidak dapat berpikir tentang mereka sebagai suatu kebalikan dari kita orang-orang berakal sehat.” (Fillingham 2001, p. 29)

[Let's start with no idea of madness as something, which is totally separated from, or as the opposite of sane mind. If you had never think of a category such as madness, you cannot think of them as the opposite of us, sane-minded people]

2.5 Psychopathic

Anti-Social personality disorder which is characterized by antisocial and impulsive behavior can be categorized as the same as psychopathic personality disorder. These disorders are a condition when a man is mentally differenced which caused him to react and behave in a contradicted way to sane-minded people. They seem to be act in crazy and unreasonable ways. According to research, less than 5% human population is those who suffer from personality disorders which consist of 3% men and 1% women.

Psychopaths are people with disarrayed life and family background. Some psychopaths know that they have a different condition to other people but have no ability to defeat it. They can't fight something inside them which control their emotions, thoughts, and actions. The actions can't be stated as normal and morally right. Some brutal actions such as violence and murderer are being well-planned and this criminal condition has made them into terrible killers. Serial Killers are extremely manipulative. Oftentimes, they are able to talk their victim into what has been described as their

"comfort zone." This is a location where they feel comfortable and safe and can control the victim. Many times they use a ruse to gain access to a potential victim.

“Psychopaths cannot be understood in terms of antisocial rearing or development. They are simply morally depraved individuals who represent the "monsters" in our society. They are unstoppable and untreatable predators whose violence is planned, purposeful and emotionless.” (<http://www.hare.org>, 2004)

Psychopaths are identical with violence and continue to their older ages. They don't have sympathy to other people. They feel less fear of pain and it makes them a cool blood person.

“For the most part, a psychopath never remains attached to anyone or anything. They live a "predatory" lifestyle. They feel little or no regret, and little or no remorse - except when they are caught. They need relationships, but see people as obstacles to overcome and be eliminated. If not, they see people in terms of how they can be used. They use people for stimulation, to build their self-esteem and they invariably value people in terms of their material value (money, property, etc...)” (<http://www.oregoncounseling.org/Handout/PsychopathicPersonality.htm>, 2004)

The most highly researched and recognized characteristics of psychopathic personality and behavior are tendencies to feel boredom, emotional responding and having behavioral problems. Usually they are irresponsibility and hard to make long term relationships. These people have lack of guilt and empathy for others, leading to criminal versatility. (<http://www.hare.org>, 2004). Carl Rogers mentions that psychopathology occur when the self is unable to defend against threatening experiences. He thinks that the psychopaths manifest behaviors which seems bizarre, irrational or crazy to other people or the observer (Hjelle, 1981 p.415). It is true that the behavior appears obviously irrational to our society.