



## Anomalies of Psychopathic Behavior in Naomi Midori's Novel "Patient": A Study of Literary Psychology

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### ABSTRACT

This research is based on the phenomenon of depicting psychopathic behavior in literature, particularly through fictional characters that show the psychological complexity of humans. This study aims to describe the characteristics of psychopathic behavior and reveal the factors causing the formation of psychopathic personality in the character Imelda in the novel *Pasien* by Naomi Midori. This research applies a descriptive qualitative method with a content analysis design. The approach used is literary psychology. The data sources consist of narrative quotations, dialogues, and descriptions of Imelda's actions in the novel. The research instrument is a text content analysis guide made based on the indicators of Robert Hare's psychopathy theory and Sigmund Freud's personality theory. Data collection techniques were carried out through documentation studies with stages of intensive reading, data identification, data selection, and data organization. Data analysis techniques use content analysis which includes determining the analysis object, focusing on analysis categories, classifying data, interpreting data, and formulating conclusions. The research results show that Imelda depicts twelve psychopathic traits according to Robert Hare's theory, such as charming speaking ability, egocentric and arrogant, lack of remorse, absence of empathy, manipulative nature, impulsive, need for stimulation, poor emotional control, irresponsibility, early behavioral disorders, and antisocial attitude. In addition, four factors causing the formation of psychopathic behavior were found based on Freud's theory, namely dominance of the id, weakness of the superego, ego dysfunction, and childhood trauma. The research conclusion affirms that Imelda's psychopathic behavior is the result of interaction between internal psychological factors and traumatic experiences. Research suggestions are directed to future researchers to use more varied objects, theories, or approaches to enrich literary psychology research.

*Keywords:* anomalies, psychopathic behavior, novel, literary psychology

## Anomali Perilaku Psikopat dalam Novel *Pasien* Karya Naomi Midori: Kajian Psikologi Sastra

### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini didasari oleh fenomena penggambaran perilaku psikopat dalam sastra, khususnya melalui karakter fiksi yang menunjukkan kompleksitas psikologis manusia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan ciri-ciri perilaku psikopat dan mengungkap faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan pembentukan kepribadian psikopat pada tokoh Imelda di novel *Pasien* karya Naomi Midori. Penelitian ini menerapkan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan rancangan analisis isi. Pendekatan yang dipakai adalah psikologi sastra. Sumber data terdiri dari kutipan naratif, dialog, dan deskripsi tindakan tokoh Imelda dalam novel. Instrumen penelitian berupa pedoman analisis isi teks yang dibuat berdasarkan indikator teori psikopati Robert Hare dan teori kepribadian Sigmund Freud. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui studi dokumentasi dengan tahap pembacaan intensif, identifikasi data, seleksi data, dan pengorganisasian data. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis isi yang mencakup menentukan objek analisis, fokus kategori analisis, mengklasifikasi data, menginterpretasi data dan menyusun kesimpulan. Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Imelda menggambarkan dua belas ciri psikopat sesuai teori Robert Hare seperti kemampuan berbicara yang memesona, egosentris dan angkuh, kurangnya penyesalan, tidak adanya empati, sifat manipulatif, impulsif, kebutuhan akan stimulasi, pengendalian emosi yang buruk, tidak bertanggung jawab, gangguan perilaku sejak dini, serta sikap anti sosial. Selain itu, ditemukan empat faktor penyebab pembentukan perilaku psikopat berdasarkan teori Freud, yakni dominasi id, kelemahan superego, disfungsi ego, dan trauma masa kecil. Kesimpulan penelitian menegaskan bahwa perilaku psikopat Imelda adalah hasil interaksi antara faktor psikologis internal dan pengalaman traumatis. Saran penelitian ditujukan kepada peneliti berikutnya agar menggunakan objek, teori, atau pendekatan yang lebih bervariasi untuk memperkaya Penelitian psikologi sastra.

*Kata kunci:* anomali, perilaku psikopat, novel, psikologi sastra

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## INTRODUCTION

In the world of novel literature, creating compelling character dynamics, psychopathic characters often take center stage and frequently act as antagonists in stories. Psychopaths not only provide a gripping atmosphere to the story but also offer insight into the human psyche and its complex dark side. The presence of psychopathic behavior in society has indirectly influenced various art forms, including literature. This is because literary works are closely related to the perspective and creativity of their authors. Writers depict psychopathic behavior based on both personal experiences related to psychopathy and their imaginations, enabling them to create characters with psychopathic traits. Psychopaths have shallow emotions, are easily provoked, and are impulsive, making their aggressive behavior extremely dangerous, as depicted in drama scripts and novels that address the theme of psychopathy (Zahidi & Qur'ani, 2021). Thus, by presenting psychopathic characters, literature serves not only to entertain but also as a means of reflection for readers to better understand the dynamics of human morality and emotions. The uniqueness of this research lies in its in-depth exploration of the anomalous behavior of psychopaths through a literary psychology approach that not only entertains but also encourages readers to reflect on the complexity of human morality, as explained by Freud (Sarwono, 2009). In novels, psychopathic characters often serve as a mirror of society's fears, revealing the fragility of human morality and the potential for evil hidden within each individual. Every human being has the potential for evil, and so do the characters in stories. Psychopathic characters in literature serve not only as antagonists but also as reflections of society's anxieties. Psychopaths reflect the dark side of human nature, such as cruelty, manipulation, and a lack of empathy. Thus, psychopathic characters reveal the fragility of human morality.

Psychopathy research is interesting because it is difficult to distinguish psychopaths from

normal individuals, yet it significantly impacts various aspects of life, including crime, the workplace, and social interactions. Research on psychopathy contributes to psychology, criminology, and law by providing insights into thought patterns and strategies to prevent criminal behavior. Furthermore, psychopathic characters are frequently depicted in literature and the media, making them an interesting subject for further research. This is the main attraction of this research, which examines the psychopathic personality not merely as a fictional character, but as a representation of a complex psychological and social reality.

Many novels depict psychopathic behavior, but this study chose "Patient" by Naomi Midori as the object of study because it specifically depicts the psychopathic character with its various complexities, making it relevant for analysis in this research context. "Patient" is a novel by Naomi Midori, first published in January 2024 by Haru Publishing. The novel, a psychological thriller with touches of mystery and suspense, explores the phenomenon of psychopathy, which manifests itself not only through heinous acts of violence but also through emotional manipulation and an inability to empathize.

Through its enigmatic characters and storyline, Naomi Midori's novel "Patient" presents the phenomenon of psychopathy quite clearly. Imelda, the character, even without hesitation, kills those she hates without remorse. She even feels great satisfaction and relief after killing someone, as the cruelty reflected in the various behaviors of the psychopathic characters in the novel are interesting aspects to examine and serve as the main focus of this research.

Based on the above background, the research problem is formulated as follows:

- 1) What are the characteristics of psychopathic personality disorder in Imelda?
- 2) What are the factors causing psychopathic personality disorder in Imelda?



This research question was formulated to clarify the focus of the research and ensure that the data collection and analysis process yields findings relevant to the research objectives.

In line with these research questions, the objectives of this study are: (1) To describe the characteristics of psychopathic personality disorder in Imelda in Naomi Midori's novel "Patient." (2) To describe the factors causing psychopathic personality disorder in Imelda in Naomi Midori's novel "Patient." This research also provides theoretical and practical benefits, the theoretical benefits are: (1) Expanding the scientific knowledge in the field of Indonesian Language and Literature related to the theory of literary psychology, specifically using the theory of mental disorders of Sigmund Freud and psychopathy of Robert Hare, (2) Expanding insight into the character or figure of psychopaths in literary works and providing a new perspective in applying psychological theory in literary research, (3) As a reference for further research that will analyze the phenomenon of psychopath anomalies, in literary works and other contexts. As well as the theoretical benefits are: For students, the results of this study can help them in understanding the theory of Sigmund Freud and the theory of Robert Hare in literary works can also be understood by students through the results of this study.

Robert D, Here explains psychopaths as predators to satisfy their selfish needs using attraction, manipulation, intimidation, and violence to control someone. (Gunawan & Febrianty, 2024.). The predicate as a "predator" emphasizes that psychopaths have systematic, cunning, and planned ways, not just acting carelessly, like wild animals hunting their prey. Hare mentions twelve characteristics of someone with a psychopathic personality disorder: eloquence and charm, egocentricity and arrogance, lack of remorse, lack of empathy, manipulateness, shallow emotions, impulsiveness, a need for stimulation, poor emotional control, irresponsibility, early behavioral problems, and antisocial behavior (Beata, 2020). Psychopaths are typically eloquent, charming, and

self-confident, using their charisma to manipulate others and attract attention. They are egocentric and arrogant beneath all this charm. Others are belittled because they perceive themselves as superior. Due to their low level of empathy, they show no remorse, even after harming others. They are capable of cruel acts because this removes their moral burden. Lies, seduction, and deception are constantly utilized, with manipulation being their primary weapon. The shallowness of the emotions displayed also occurs, often merely a pretense without any deep feelings.

According to Sigmund Freud's theory, a conflict between three personality structures constitutes a mental disorder: the id, ego, and superego. A dominant id and a weakened superego lead an individual to impulsive and aggressive behavior, and the violation of social norms leads to deviance (Elizabeth & Sukamto, 2025; Elmustian & Jalil, 2015). According to Sigmund Freud, an imbalance in the three components of human personality—the id, ego, and superego—causes mental disorders. A person tends to act without sufficient consideration, following only their desires, and ignoring social norms if instinctive drives (the id) are too strong and moral control (the superego) is also weakened. This condition can lead an individual to engage in deviant behavior. (Elizabeth & Sukamto, 2025; ) also emphasize that mental disorders, especially psychopathy, are characterized by uncontrolled id dominance, a weak ego, and an underdeveloped superego. Several previous studies have analyzed psychopaths in literary works, such as those conducted by Yadriha & Mariana (2019) in the article "An Analysis of Psychopathic Traits Towards Annie Wilkes in Misery Novel by Stephen King" in *British: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris*, which identified eleven psychopathic traits of Annie Wilkes based on Robert D. Hare's theory but only descriptive without forming factors; Susilo & Parnaningroem (2020) in "Psychopathic Disorder of Jean-Baptiste Grenouille in the Roman Das Parfum – Die Geschichte eines Mörders" which found 11 psychopathic traits of Hare with

social background factors, but only using one theory; and Mohammad Khikam Zahidi and Hidayah Budi Qur'ani (2021) in "The Psychopathic Image of the Main Character in Nano Riantiarno's Drama Script "Cermin"" which reveals Freud's antisocial and manipulative traits, along with biological and trauma factors, but based on drama and a single theory. However, this study differs in that it integrates Hare's and Freud's theories to analyze the characteristics and roots of psychopathy in the novel in greater depth.

## METHOD

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with a literary psychology approach. Menurut pendapat berbagai sumber bahwa descriptive qualitative method with a literary psychology approach lazim dipakai dalam penelitian pendidikan dan psikologi (Ashlah 2024; Razak, 2017; Sudaryanto, 2020).

The qualitative method was chosen because the study aims to deeply understand the depiction of psychopathic behavior displayed by the character Imelda in Naomi Midori's novel "Patient." The descriptive approach is used to systematically, factually, and accurately describe the characteristics and factors causing psychopathic behavior based on textual data.

The literary psychology approach is used to examine the psychological aspects of characters in literary works, particularly the inner conflicts, motivations, and psychological dynamics underlying their actions. This approach allows for a comprehensive interpretation of the relationship between the character's psychological state and the events they experience in the story.

The data source for this research is the novel "Patient" by Naomi Midori, published by Haru Publishers in 2024. The data collection tool in this study was a text documentation instrument in the form of an analysis indicator table compiled based on the research problem formulation. This instrument was used to collect data in the form of narrative excerpts, dialogue, and descriptions of the character Imelda's actions that indicate

psychopathic behavior. The data were analyzed using Robert D. Hare's theory of psychopathy and Sigmund Freud's personality theory.

The research instrument was a text content analysis guide compiled based on Robert Hare's psychopathic traits and Sigmund Freud's concepts of the id, ego, superego, and childhood trauma. This instrument was used to systematically identify, classify, and interpret the data.

Data collection techniques were conducted through a documentary study, involving intensive reading of the novel, identification of relevant data, selection of data according to the research focus, and grouping of data based on theoretical categories. The data analysis technique used content analysis, with the steps of data classification, interpretation based on theory, and drawing conclusions.

## RESULTS

### 1. Psychopathic Behavioral Deviance

Based on the analysis of Imelda, several characteristics of psychopathic behavior were identified, referring to Robert Hare's psychopathy classification framework. The research findings revealed twelve indicators of psychopathic behavior, supported by thirty-six excerpts from narratives, dialogues, and descriptions of character actions in literary texts.

Her eloquence and charm are evident in Imelda's ability to use language to influence others and create an unnaturally positive image. Her egocentric and arrogant nature is reflected in the character's portrayal of herself as the primary focus and her sense of superiority over other characters. Furthermore, her lack of remorse is clearly evident in Imelda's various actions that harm others without any accompanying feelings of guilt.

Her lack of empathy is a key characteristic, demonstrated by Imelda's inability to understand or feel the suffering of others. Manipulative behavior emerges through the character's tactics of exploiting interpersonal relationships for personal gain. Shallow emotions are reflected in limited affective responses that are



disproportionate to the context of the situation, indicating an emotional emptiness in the character. Impulsive behavior and a need for stimulation are evident in Imelda's tendency to act without deep reflection and to seek out challenging or dangerous experiences. Poor emotional control further reinforces the psychopathic image through uncontrolled emotional outbursts. Furthermore, irresponsibility is evident in the character's refusal to accept the consequences of her actions.

Hints of early behavioral problems and an antisocial orientation further emphasize Imelda's psychopathic personality. These two aspects mark a stable and enduring pattern of deviance. Overall, these characteristics depict Imelda as a complex and multidimensional psychopathic personality. This character is characterized by high self-confidence in social interactions, yet simultaneously exhibits emotional deficiencies that isolate her from human connections in her environment.

## 2. Factors Causing Anomalous Psychopathic Behavior

Analysis of the research results indicates that Imelda's psychopathic behavior is influenced by a series of interrelated factors. Four main factors were identified, supported by twelve data citations, representing the origins of psychopathic characteristics. These factors, based on Sigmund Freud's personality theory, include id dominance, a weak superego as a moral controller, a dysfunctional ego, and childhood trauma.

The dominance of the id is evident in Imelda's tendency to be dominated by aggressive impulses and destructive desires without considering moral or social implications. These unconscious drives drive the character to act impulsively and brutally as a means of fulfilling her psychological needs. A weak superego exacerbates this situation, as Imelda lacks a solid framework of moral values to regulate her behavior. The absence of guilt and empathy is a clear indication of the superego's failure to foster ethical awareness in the character. Furthermore, a dysfunctional ego allows Imelda

to justify her immoral actions. The ego, which should function as a mediator between the id and the superego, fails to fulfill its role, allowing Imelda to rationalize deviant behavior as normal and acceptable. This condition further traps the character in a recurring cycle of pathological behavior.

Childhood trauma also plays a significant role in the development of Imelda's psychopathic personality. Unresolved trauma leaves deep psychological wounds and affects the character's mental structure. This trauma reinforces emotions of hatred, anger, and unconscious impulses, which then manifest in sadistic actions and apathy toward others.

Comprehensively, the findings of this study confirm that the character of Imelda in Naomi Midori's novel "Patient" represents a psychopath whose personality is formed through a complex interaction between internal psychological elements and past traumatic experiences. The dominance of subconscious impulses, a weak moral structure, ego dysfunction, and childhood psychological wounds are the primary foundations for the emergence of extreme psychopathic behavior. Thus, Imelda can be interpreted as a tragic representation of pathological personality in contemporary literature, reflecting profound internal human conflict.

## DISCUSSION

### 1. Psychopathic Behavioral Deviations

According to Robert Hare's theory of psychopathy, one of the hallmarks of psychopathic individuals is eloquence and charm, the ability to speak eloquently, engagingly, and captivatingly, often used to conceal their true intentions and true personalities. In "Patient," Imelda clearly displays these traits through her communication skills and her adeptness at influencing others. This can be seen in the following quote:

"You've been staring at me all this time," she said quietly, without taking her eyes off the phone

screen. Her voice sounded like a soft whisper amidst the pattering rain (Midori, 2024:10).

“On the cover of the folder, the doctor wrote his full name and title. I hope you don't mind if I call you by your title, okay?” (Midori, 2024:13)

“It's different with Imelda. Instead of refusing to make eye contact like my other clients, she openly observed me.” (Midori, 2024:17)

Thus, Imelda's behavior strongly aligns with Robert Hare's theory of psychopathy, particularly regarding superficial appeal. Her charm, eloquence, and social skills are not expressions of honest feelings, but rather manipulative tactics to establish social dominance. This reinforces the notion that Imelda's "eloquent and charming" traits are concrete manifestations of psychopathic traits as described by Hare.

Another striking characteristic of Imelda's psychopathic behavior is her egocentric and arrogant demeanor. As Robert Hare explains, psychopathic individuals tend to be highly self-centered, feeling superior to others and even considering themselves entitled to determine the value of life or death for others. Therefore, psychopathic characters often belittle those around them and justify their actions based on unwavering personal beliefs. This egocentric attitude is clearly evident in Imelda's statement:

"The weak are meat; the strong eat." (Midori, 2024:15)

“Instead of being busy waiting for someone to be rewarded for their bad deeds, I usually prefer to remove them from my life.” (Midori, 2024:23)

"In my opinion, the greatest sin a parent can commit to their child is bringing a child into the world when they themselves are not yet worthy of being a parent. I will never be able to forgive my parents for this." (Midori, 2024:44)

Thus, through the quoted data, Imelda's behavior, which involves feeling superior, insulting others, and ignoring social rules, reflects a grandiose self-perception, which aligns with Robert Hare's theory of psychopathy. This theory states that psychopathic individuals have extremely high self-esteem, excessive egocentrism, and a lack

of empathy for others. This condition makes them believe they have the right to determine what is right and evaluate the lives of others. The relevance of Imelda's behavior to Hare's theory is clear, as her egocentric and arrogant traits are not just ordinary personal traits, but rather a concrete manifestation of psychopathic behavior.

One of Imelda's most prominent characteristics is her lack of remorse for her actions, whether they involve violence or murder. As Robert Hare points out, one of the main signs of psychopathy is The absence of guilt after doing something that harms others, even though the action clearly hurts the victim. For psychopaths, crime actually brings satisfaction, pride, or even pleasure, without any emotional burden. This characteristic is clearly illustrated in the following quote:

“It's hard to describe how I felt. My heart was pounding. That's what it felt like to be God's hand on earth. It turned out to be so easy. I felt a little regretful about not doing it sooner. That night, I slept soundly.” (Midori, 2024:60)

“After making sure the cat wasn't moving, Imelda walked back over to me. ‘Sorry, doctor. The nuisance must be dealt with,’ she said with a chuckle.” (Midori, 2024:64)

“The only regret I felt was the delay. If I had known everything would end so beautifully, I would have killed the whole family sooner.” (Midori, 2024:104)

“I think she deserved all the ease of life after inflicting divine punishment on a family that caused others to suffer.” (Midori, (2024:107)

“Imagine how much easier your life would be if you could eliminate those you consider evil, those who deserve the most horrible death possible. Like me. And my life has never been happier than it is now.” (Midori, 2024:113)

According to Robert Hare, one of the key indicators of psychopathic traits is a lack of empathy for others. Psychopaths are incapable of feeling suffering or sympathy and tend to find satisfaction in seeing others experience hardship



or pain. Imelda, in the novel "Patient," consistently demonstrates this trait through her words, thoughts, and actions, demonstrating a complete lack of empathy and instead relishes the suffering of others as a source of personal satisfaction.

"When my parents died, I was initially shocked. It was as if something constant in my life had suddenly disappeared," Imelda continued, explaining, "but the shock of their passing didn't last long. Within seconds, the sense of loss turned to relief." (Midori, 2024:42)

"Instead of feeling sorry for them, I felt grateful for their misfortune." (Midori, 2024:72)  
"Just a few days after his grandson was buried, Uncle Adil suddenly suffered a stroke. Bravo! It felt exhilarating to see that wretched family befallen by one calamity after another." (Midori, 2024:89-90)

"I want them to remain conscious when I take their lives. The hairs on the back of my neck stand on end when I imagine the blank stares and horrified expressions they might display as they die. What I feel isn't fear, but excitement. My emotions are overflowing, as if I'm waiting for something pleasant." (Midori, 2024:91)

"Her eyes stare at me expectantly. But that's not what I came here for. I didn't come to save her." (Midori, 2024:97)

Thus, Imelda's behavior and speech strongly resonate with Robert Hare's theory of psychopathy, particularly the aspect of a cruel lack of empathy. Hare explains that psychopathic individuals suffer from a fundamental deficiency in emotional functioning, rendering them incapable of genuine empathy, sympathy, or compassion.

In the novel "Patient," Imelda consistently displays this manipulative attitude in her interactions with doctors, Uncle Adil's family, and those around her, exploiting their weaknesses to achieve her own goals. This attitude reinforces Imelda's image as a psychopath who is not only devoid of empathy and cruel, but also extremely cunning and adept at psychologically controlling others. The following quote illustrates Imelda's strategy of using logic and circumstance to engage her interlocutors:

"I need friends who are intelligent enough to keep up with my discussions. Ordinary people are too troublesome. They can spill secrets... but I believe doctors are bound by a professional code of ethics to maintain the confidentiality of each client. Everything clients reveal to me will remain confidential, right?" (Midori, 2024:19)

"He stared at me defiantly. "Don't write my name, Doctor." When I didn't budge, he continued in a softer tone and gaze. "Please, don't write my name, Doctor." He was bold, boldly stating what he didn't like and using various tricks to get the person he was talking to to do what he wanted." (Midori, 2024:20)

"Finally, I came to the conclusion that I had to find a weakness in Uncle Adil's family to blackmail and manipulate them. Using the excuse of borrowing a printer and computer for schoolwork." (Midori, 2024:74)

"I know all of Doctor's activities." "Hmm, by the way, Dea is a smart kid, isn't she, Doctor? A few weeks ago I had a chance to chat with her again in the hospital corridor." "If Doctor wants to report it to the police, you should do it now. You never know what will happen after I get out of here." (Midori, 2024:109)

"However, before I go to jail, I will make sure that Doctor never sees his daughter again. Is that clear, Doctor?" She turned slightly, waiting for my response. I nodded slowly. "Thank you for keeping this secret. As long as Doctor keeps quiet, we are allies. Believe me, Doctor, you wouldn't want to be my enemy." (Midori, 2024:110-111)

Imelda's shallow emotions align with Robert Hare's description of psychopaths, who have shallow emotions, a limited emotional life, and shallow, insincere expressions of feelings. Imelda is capable of displaying emotions that appear intense, but in reality, these feelings are empty and artificial, making her appear cold and unmoved by situations that would normally elicit strong emotional reactions in normal people.

"Imelda? Empty... frankly, the emptiness in her is far more frightening than the despair I usually

see in every client who comes to see me.” (Midori, 2024:18)

“A nuisance.” Imelda said, observing the kitten that had jumped onto our table for the umpteenth time. Before I could throw another fish bone, Imelda grabbed the kitten by the scruff of its neck and carried it to a corner of the hospital. She looked around several times. I thought she would put the animal there or find another hospital staff member to take it away. But I was immediately shocked when I saw her slam the kitten against the wall several times, so hard that it mewed in pain, then lay stiff on the hospital floor. (Midori, 2024:63-64)

“The law can't handle all forms of human cruelty. Doctors are too naive. I'd rather be killed than slandered or criticized.” (Midori, 2024:65)

One important characteristic evident in Imelda was a tendency to act impulsively, taking quick action without careful planning or considering the moral and legal consequences. Within Robert Hare's framework, this impulsivity indicates a lack of self-control and a tendency to take risky actions to immediately satisfy an inner urge, often ignoring the long-term consequences.

“Rather than waiting for someone to be punished for their bad deeds, I usually prefer to erase them from my life” (Midori, 2024:23)

“Seeing an opportunity to finish him off right then and there, I immediately kicked him from behind. Karim fell face down on a mound of mud near the river. He tried to stand and crawl, but the muddy ground from the rain made his footing unstable. He fell several times.” (Midori, 2024:58) Slamming the kitten against the wall...after ensuring it was immobile, Imelda walked back toward me. (Midori, 2024:64)

One consistent pattern is Imelda's need for stimulation, a strong desire to pursue extreme sensations, tension, and pleasure. According to Robert Hare's framework, this drive (stimulation-seeking or a tendency to get bored easily) is a hallmark of a psychopathic lifestyle.

“Since childhood, my favorite activity has been observing my surroundings.” (Midori, 2024:21)

“I enjoy the thrill I get when reading murder novels or crime news.” (Midori, 2024:64)

“I love playing chess, Doctor... I enjoy strategizing to defeat my opponent. I think that's where the beauty of chess lies.” (Midori, 2024:83)

“I believe that to ensure something goes smoothly, the first thing to do is to plan as detailed as possible. However, sometimes waiting too long makes me restless. Every night my mind wanders, thinking about the best way to execute all of Uncle Adil's family members.” (Midori, 2024:88)

Imelda's poor emotional control is consistently evident in various quotes. Her profound impatience, rapid outbursts of anger, and a habit of building up resentment that never fades into a striking, repetitive pattern all illustrate a characteristic weakness in affective control, as outlined in Robert Hare's psychopathy indicators. “Father was so arrogant that he didn't even realize he was stupid... frankly, it was infuriating.” (Midori, 2024:47)

“Is it Dad's fault? Of course. All this happened because he was too stupid. He was willing to have his rights taken away and controlled. Instead of getting angry, he just resigned himself to his fate. As each day went by, the more miserable our lives became, the more my hatred for Father grew. And for his family as well.” (Midori, 2024:53-54)

“For a long time, every time I saw the faces of Uncle Adil and his children, hatred for them grew and spread throughout my body. I secretly put in various curses so that the family would be struck by disaster.” (Midori, 2024:71)

Irresponsible behavior is one of the traits identified by Robert Hare in psychopathic individuals. This is characterized by a disregard for social and moral norms, an attitude of blaming others for one's situation, and a failure to fulfill obligations, evident in Imelda.

“To be honest, the obligation to care for them in old age terrifies me. My father constantly reminds me of a child's responsibilities. Well... I didn't ask to be born into this world. I also didn't ask them to raise me until now. Rather than having to care for them in old age, they would have been



better off killing me as a baby." (Midori, 2024:42-43)

"For me, a child has no obligation to be filial to their parents... you could say I'm glad my parents are gone." (Midori, 2024:45)

Behavioral problems from an early age are an important indicator of psychopathy. This is because antisocial behavior patterns seen in adulthood usually have their roots in childhood or adolescence, including norm violations, defiance of authority figures, and deviant interests. This pattern is clearly visible in Imelda.

"Since childhood, my favorite activity was observing my environment. I always wanted to know how nature worked. I was interested in the various activities around me. At first, I focused on animals and plants. However, as time went on, I learned that my abilities could be used for other things." (Midori, 2024:21)

"As I got older, I grew less and less respectful of my parents." (Midori, 2024:43)

"My father got angry when he heard my complaints. Then he started a lecture about karma, kindness, and all sorts of nonsense that disgusted me... After that conversation, I was too lazy to bring up the subject again. Besides, there was no point in talking to an idiot." (Midori, 2024:51)

Thus, Imelda's behavioral development from childhood to adolescence reflects early behavioral problems, which aligns with Robert Hare's theory of psychopathy. An initially positive interest in a particular activity, followed by rebellion against authority figures and a disdain for moral norms, is an early sign of behavior that could potentially develop into psychopathic traits in adulthood.

Antisocial behavior is one of the main characteristics of the psychopath indicator formulated by Robert Hare. This characteristic includes a rejection of social norms, a failure to establish healthy interpersonal relationships, and a tendency to withdraw or become hostile towards the social environment. In Imelda's case, antisocial behavior developed during adolescence as a result of experiences of social rejection, hatred of others,

and negative perceptions of the surrounding community.

"Whose house are you going to study in a group?" Ambar asked... "Definitely not at Imelda's," Anna added. It was not uncommon for me to hear whispers among my friends. (Midori, 2024:55)

"Karim's presence and our poverty are also the reasons I don't have close friends like others." (Midori, 2024:54)

"I don't want to date you." "The whole village knows what your family is like, Imelda." "You are the offspring of a madman and your father likes debt" (Midori, 2024:55)

Thus, Imelda's antisocial behavior, which emerged from adolescence, consistently aligns with Robert Hare's theory of psychopathy. Social rejection, self-isolation, and the development of negative views of society are early signs that reinforce psychopathic traits in adulthood. The relevance of Hare's theory is evident in these characteristics, as one of the main characteristics of psychopathy, according to him, is antisocial behavior, which includes a rejection of social norms and difficulty establishing healthy interpersonal relationships.

## 2. Factors Causing Psychopathic Behavioral Anomalies

One of the main causes of Imelda's psychopathic behavior is the dominance of the id in her personality structure, as explained in Sigmund Freud's theory. The id, according to Freud, is the basic part of the psyche, filled with primal instincts and operating based on the pleasure principle, the drive to instantly satisfy desires, regardless of social norms, morals, or external reality. When the id takes over and the ego and superego weaken, individuals like Imelda become immersed in instinctive impulses, ranging from desire to aggression, which are executed without restraint. This is what drives her aggressive, sadistic, and cruel side to become so prominent. This is clearly seen in the following quote from Imelda:

"I believe that to ensure something runs smoothly, the first thing to do is to make a plan as detailed as possible. However, sometimes waiting too long makes me restless. Every night my mind wanders freely, thinking about the best way to execute all of Uncle Adil's family members." (Midori, 2024:88)

"I really want to join in and say that there is actually an easier way to stop our family from running out of money. The way is to eliminate Uncle Adil's family... For a long time, every time I see the faces of Uncle Adil and his children, hatred for them grows and spreads throughout my body." (Midori, 2024:71)

"It feels so satisfying to be able to get rid of them. Like a deadly skin disease, I'm glad they're gone from this world." (Midori, 2024:107)

After the dominance of the id that drives Imelda to follow her aggressive instincts, another factor that shapes her psychopathic behavior is a weak superego. In Sigmund Freud's theory, the superego functions as a moral guardian and source of ethics, ensuring behavior aligns with social norms and a sense of humanity that fosters empathy, guilt, and remorse for mistakes. However, if the superego fails to develop properly, the individual loses their moral compass, no longer feels guilty for ethical violations, and even sees them as normal or right. This is evident in Imelda.

"When my parents died... the sense of loss turned into relief... Rather than having to care for them in old age, they would have killed me as a baby." (Midori, 2024: 42-43)

"In my opinion, the greatest sin a parent can commit against their child is bringing a child into the world when they themselves were not yet worthy of being a parent. I will never be able to forgive my parents for this." (Midori, 2024: 44)

"I'm glad my parents are gone." (Midori, 2024: 43)

An optimally functioning ego typically channels subconscious drives in a realistic and socially acceptable direction. However, if the ego fails in its role, the individual loses control over primitive impulses, leading to deviant behavior. In Naomi Midori's novel "Patient," the character

Imelda Shafira demonstrates the causal factor of psychopathic behavior through a dysfunctional ego, namely the inability to balance subconscious drives with social norms. This is clearly evident in the following quotes, which illustrate this dynamic:

"I need friends who are intelligent enough to keep up with my discussions. Ordinary people are too much of a hassle." (Midori, 2024: 19)

"I believe that to get something, we have to work for it." (Midori, 2024: 24)

"To be honest, the responsibility of taking care of them in old age terrifies me... They would rather have killed me as a baby." (Midori, 2024: 42-43)

Childhood trauma plays a major role in shaping one's personality, including tendencies toward psychopathic behavior. According to Sigmund Freud's theory, traumatic experiences in childhood can create subconscious drives that suppress the ego, thus triggering deviant behavior in adulthood. In Naomi Midori's novel "Patient," the childhood trauma of Imelda Shafira's character becomes the primary foundation for the emergence of her psychopathic personality. From an early age, Imelda grew up in a broken and stressful family environment, where she faced abuse and neglect, which gradually fostered negative emotions such as hatred, resentment, and distrust of others. This experience demonstrates how unresolved emotional wounds can transform someone from a victim into a hardened individual.

"His eyes were insolently staring at my body. It made me nauseous. I pushed Karim's body with all my strength out of the room, then slammed the door shut. I don't know how many times this happened while I lived with him. I even caught him peeking at me in the bathroom often." "...in fact, he wasn't even the slightest bit concerned about his crazy eldest brother's lewd behavior towards me. As if I, his daughter, was worthless." (Midori, 2024: 50-51)

"I couldn't stand living with Karim either... Not to mention that he'd done other strange things." (Midori, 2024: 50)

"Is it Dad's fault? Of course. This all happened because he was too stupid. He was willing to have

his rights taken away and controlled. Instead of getting angry, he just resigned himself to his fate. As each day went by, our lives became more miserable, and my hatred for Dad and his family grew stronger." (Midori, 2024: 53-54)

Thus, this dysfunctional relationship became an integral part of the childhood trauma that shaped Imelda's deviant personality, pushing her toward a pattern of conflicted and tense behavior. Imelda's childhood trauma, such as abuse, neglect, and a troubled family environment, played a role in shaping psychopathic behavior. This unresolved internal conflict suppresses the ego, strengthens the dominance of the id, and weakens the superego, so that Imelda develops into an individual with psychopathic behavior.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of Naomi Midori's novel *Pasien* using a literary psychology approach, the character of Imelda Shafira reflects a psychopathic personality formed from the interaction of internal psychological conditions and childhood trauma. Her 12 psychopathic traits indicate a damaged personality structure. The causative factors involve an imbalance of the id, ego, and superego according to Freud, as well as traumatic experiences that encourage antisocial behavior. This novel reveals the fragile layers of the human psyche, emphasizing that psychopathy is not merely a deviation, but the result of deep psychological wounds. This research enriches literary psychology with the integration of Sigmund Freud and Robert Hare's theories, although suggestions for further research are to use more varied literary objects for broader exploration.

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