



Daryl Wayne Flint's psychopathic disorder in Carla Norton's Hunted

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Abstract. The study, entitled Daryl Wayne Flint's Psychopathic Disorder in Carla Norton's *Hunted*, studies the main character Daryl Wayne Flint who has various abnormal characteristics. The study aims to provide further information about psychopathic disorders. This research broadly explains the paradigm, causes, and effects of psychopathic disorder using a qualitative descriptive method combined with a psychological approach. The findings of Flint's symptoms are narcissistic, antisocial, aggressive sadism, and a strong paranoia orientation. The underlying cause for this disorder is started from childhood trauma and the environment that causes a lack of sympathy, negative internal states, and bad repetitive behavior. Flint also causes severe negative effects on his surroundings, including excessive sadistic aggression and long-term trauma for the survivors. Based on the findings above, Flint is a positive psychopathic disorder by showing a tendency for repetitive destructive behavior.

Keywords: *Psychopathic Disorder, Symptoms, Repetitive Behavior, Trauma, Characteristics*

INTRODUCTION

Humans are the most perfect God creatures in the world. According to Elizabeth et al. (2020:749-770), Some variations of the componential displays of emotion, which are described as a condition characterized by completely organized changes in five elements: feeling; changes in personal experience, cognition; focused and inferential procedures action; changes in a preference for or the implementation of specific reactions, expression; facial and vocal physical appearance, expression; physical appearance, and physiological processes. It is still being debated why they can be different, but the clear differences are that humans have the best mental ability, mind, sense, and cognitive skill over everything. They can change along based on their socialization environment. Characteristics, habits, and ways of thinking of every human can be completely different. Therefore, some personality disorders in humans can occur.

One of the personality disorders that is often discussed is psychopathic disorder, a disorder that has a default mode network, lying and dishonesty, encouragement, identifying emotions material, moral issues, and impartial. The phrase default mode

network refers to a network of interconnected brain areas whose activity declines during ambitious tasks. The normal operation of the default mode network is associated to self-referential, affective, and moral cognitive skills (Johanson, 2020:03). These characteristics cause some sufferers to commit crimes continuously due to limited logic. However, not all perpetrators of criminal cases are referred to people with psychopathic disorders. Several tests are carried out to find out whether the perpetrators have psychopathic disorders or not. In 2022 Matt Delisi et al. (2022:05) gathered data from a sample of 636 Californians who were criticized to death for murders they conducted. The Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) instrument was applied to determine this, and one-third of the population in question was categorized as clinically psychopathic with a total PCL-R score of 30 or above. This highlights the reality that not all offenders have psychopathic disorders.

This psychopathic disorder is also discussed in one of the New York Times best seller novels *Hunted*, by Carla Norton. *Hunted* describes a person named Daryl Wayne Flint. He is a prisoner of the mental hospital at Olshaker Psychiatric Hospital and one of his plans is to escape. Daryl Wayne Flint tries to escape with his connections, armed with the code he has designed and prepared various materials. Dr. Moody, the psychiatrist who works to treat Daryl Wayne Flint, becomes his first target in temporary supplies such as money, a car, food and documents regarding his main target, Reeve. Daryl Wayne Flint is also assisted by his uncle who is a businessman to carry out several actions outside the prison such as killing, kidnapping and disguise. However, all of his plans are not implemented as easily as Flint thought. He must keep running from the police.

The writer is interested in examining more deeply the character of Daryl Wayne Flint, who is stated to be a patient in a mental hospital. The writer wants to dig further into Daryl Wayne Flint's behaviors, what caused him to become a different person, the symptoms discovered, and the effects that occurred with a different perspective of research. In fact, the mistreatment of Daryl Wayne Flint's personality disorder can also be examined from a different perspective to determine the outcome of a psychopathic disorder.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the literature, many researchers are interested in learning more about psychopathic disorders. This topic has several previous studies. The previous study is entitled *Bob Anderson's Psychopathy in Stephen King's Novella a Good Marriage*, is written by Intan Gustinarla Musendah in 2021 from the University of 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya. The writer discusses the psychopathic disorder experiences by the main character, Bob, by mentioning the supporting factors in explaining the background of the perpetrators of psychopathic disorder. The writer focuses on past events and his changes that contribute to the character of Bob's psychopathic disorder. The next study, entitled *Amy's Psychopathy in Gillian Flynn's Gone Girl*, is written by Dyah Ayu Margawati in 2022 from the University of 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya. The writer discusses the main character Amy by focusing on Amy's treatment of her husband, Nick Dunne. The writer also obtains the impact that is specifically in the scope of Amy's family. The writer adds several explanations about Nick Dunne's way of dealing with his wife's psychopathic disorder.

From the two studies above, the differences between the current study and previous studies are the subject studied, the causes, the different symptoms, and the effect found about the psychopathic disorder that Daryl Wayne Flint has. The writer also raises more

positive issues about Daryl Wayne Flint's psychopathic disorder, not to validate the actions of the psychopath but to examine more deeply every advantage in a deficiency. The writer also focuses on Daryl Wayne Flint's current life regarding his criminality on the run from the authorities.

METHOD

This research focuses on the main character, Daryl Wayne Flint, who has symptoms of psychopathic disorder in Carla Norton's *Hunted*. The discussion is limited to analyze how Daryl Wayne Flint's psychopathic disorder is described, what are the causes and effects of Daryl Wayne Flint's psychopathic disorder. According to Willis et al (2016:1185) the descriptive qualitative approach is used to identify and understand people's experiences, ideas, and perspectives on specific appearances via the phenomena in a more comprehensive way in order to gain extensive understanding about the concepts. The phenomena creates several points, which are gathered through quotations from various individuals, such as the victim's confession, police statements, and Daryl Wayne Flint's personal perspective.

This research also use psychological approach to examine the main character Daryl Wayne Flint from a psychological lens. According to Nandana (2022:4594), psychology and literature simultaneously revolve around areas consisting in human desire, conflict among individuals, human emotions, and other comparable subjects. The psychological approach takes consideration of all extrinsics elements of literature, in order to be used as a bridge for information that can be interpreted through various events presented by the main or side characters. This method may be used to explain the precise causes of the traits and bad habits that Daryl Wayne Flint developed, which were greatly impacted by his immediate environment.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Daryl Wayne Flint's Psychopathic Disorder

Daryl Wayne Flint is a prisoner at Olshaker Psychiatric Hospital for many years. He has detained for his crimes in kidnapping his victim, Reeve, for four years. While prisoned in the hospital, he prepares and memorizes all the guard's routines and prisoners' activities. On certain days that prisoners get their rights. He begins his plans to escape. He uses several methods and one of his plan first is showing symptoms of narcissism, the sufferers of narcissistic usually experience narcissistic personality disorder. Narcissists think they are superior while continuing to depend on and manipulate others to acquire attention and gratitude; this is known as narcissist supply (Giacomo, 2023:03), which shows how he works alone with his superiority and self-centeredness in mastering the basketball court at the hospital.

Flint ignores the comment and struts across the damp grass toward the asphalt basketball court. Exactly at center court, he stops, opens his arms wide, and starts a slow spin. The familiar scenes flash past, the parking lot, the cafeteria windows, the blank wall, iron girded windows of the warden's corner office, the lawn extending to the fence, the woods beyond, and what's this? A wink of light from between the trees. He wishes he could stop and study but must continue his rotations. (Norton, 2016:11)

In his first plan, Flint is careful to capitalize on the opinion of people who thought that someone with a mental illness is crazy and doing everything individually. Flint attempts to memorize his escape route by frequently performing a spinning in the middle of the basketball court during sports hours to avoid suspicion. Flint does this repeatedly, the other prisoners who see him take over the basketball court often get annoyed and try to

throw him out, but Flint does not care. Flint also suffering from antisocial behaviour. According to Marzili et al (2021:01) an antisocial disorder is defined as a chronic habit of disrespecting or violating the rights of others, frequently without exhibiting concern for their emotions. Specific diagnostic criteria for antisocial behavior include a list of seven indicators that are both behavior- and personality-focused, such as impulsivity, persistent irresponsibility, irritability and aggression, and lack of regret for harming, abusing, or stealing from another. Flint can have several charm advantages that make him more trustworthy and perfectly adapt to his surroundings.

“He’s been on medication for years. I do not understand how a patient who is not fully functioning, and who is certainly not hard to identify, could be allowed to simply walk away. His beard alone-”. “He shaved, goddammit!” Dr. Blume shouts. “Or, to be more precise, he killed the barber who did it for him.” Noticing that other diners are casting disapproving glances in his direction, Dr. Moody forces himself to pause and lower his voice. “Have you alerted the sheriff?” (Norton, 2016:44)

From the sentence above, after Dr. Moody hears the news about Flint's escape, he goes to his house. After he makes sure he locks the door, he enters the house without the slightest suspicion. Suddenly Flint shows himself and grins. He tries to apply psychological pressure and implies the meaning of power position to Dr. Moody who is surprised by the uninvited guest. He wants to show pressure exerted that he takes over control of his psychiatry. Flint's favorite refers to being dominant over other people. His ego must be given special attention. Flint's antisocial symptoms always make him more enthusiastic about showing his power to his psychiatrist. Dr. Moody tries to distract Flint by offering him alcohol. He thinks that Flint still has a strong symptom of paranoia that makes him always need guidance and protection from someone he thinks has power. According to Bird et al (2019:1134) negative emotions, anxiety, unfavorable self-perceptions, sleep problems, and safety-seeking activities are all symptoms of paranoia in adults. Negative social experiences have a bigger impact on the probability for persecutory perceptions to spread. Dr. Moody wants to take advantage of this symptom by diverting his attention, trying to offer any help he can to Flint, who looks aimless.

Dr. Moody then led him downstairs, through the basement, to a door at the back. It was a cold room with a musty smell. Flint stood back and whistled, “That's a nice selection of wine, Terrance. How many bottles have you got there?”. “Nearly four hundred, I believe.”

Dr. Moody faced the racks, lifted a hand and asked, “What would you prefer? Red or white?” Flint shot him in reply. (Norton, 2016:65)

According to the symptoms of psychopathic disorders that often appear in Flint, he can easily do something outside the norm. The lack of empathy and different ways of thinking makes Flint never question his actions. He brutally shoots Dr. Moody in his head. He is feeling tired of playing around. Without feeling guilty, he examines the body that is starting filled with his blood. After making sure Dr. Moody is dead, he continues his plan. Flint takes all the money from his savings, depletes his food supply, and messes up his house. Flint tries to search for information about his favorite victim, Reeve, through Dr. Moody's computer and takes some points that he can use later. One night, Flint discovers a loophole where Reeve is in surveillance of one of the FBI's female officers. Flint quickly gets things ready and carefully breaks into her house, kills the FBI officer, and catches Reeve while she is alone. Flint's symptom of sadistic aggression is also reinforced in the quotation below, where he meets Reeve. What he believes to be his must be taken. Successful sadism becomes the basis of self-dominance over others to build self-confidence through validation, treating others as personal trophies or useless objects that can be throw away.

Her eyes water with fear as she widens her stance, watching as the doorknob slowly turns. Gripping the heavy lid, she raises it higher, arms trembling. Flint burst in, and she smashes the lid down with all her might-but it glances off his shoulder and flies from her grasp, crashing to the floor. She cries out and tries to dash past him, but his fist smashes into her face. She stumbles and he grabs her by the waist, lifting her off her feet with astonishing strength. She screams and thrashes. Her feet touch the floor and she bucks hard, throwing a knee at his groin, but not connecting, she struggles wildly, but he throws her to the floor so hard that her head bounces on the tile. And then he strikes like a viper with a searing hot jolt. (Norton, 2016:355)

The sentence above reinforces the sadistic aggression that Flint suffers from due to his lack of sensitivity to the equal rights of human beings. Flint, who successfully paralyzes Reeve, continues his intention to bring Reeve to the final destination. Even Flint feels a massively greater dominance after seeing Reeve powerless. His uncontrolled ambition and obsession make it difficult for Flint to regulate his intra-psychic social behavior, leaving him with no feelings of guilt, sadness, or mercy. He feels lucky to be able to bring Reeve back. His self-confidence begins to rise. He manages to take control of Reeve back after a few years have passed.

He stares at her limp body, marveling at how superb she is, with her clear complexion and trim physique, he tilts his head from side to side, admiring the artful way her red bronze hair spills across her cheek. Then he spies the scar at the nape of her neck, peels off her sweater, and gazes at her back for a long, thrilling moment, recalling how he created each detail. (Norton, 2016:356)

The sentence above shows Flint's obsession with her beauty, but his focus remains on his work of carving in Reeve's skin. His obsession shows that he never changes even though many years have passed. Flint shows narcissistic symptoms about his pride in his work that will never fade away. His antisocial that makes him prefer to be dominant over his victim. His sadistic aggression leads him to frequently commit violent against his victim. And his strong paranoia orientation shows in his obsession with related stalking

2. The Cause of Daryl Wayne Flint's Psychopathic Disorder

2.1 Trauma

Trauma is the main factor in causing many side effects that can be visible from different perspectives. It recreates an extremely contribution what Flint does in his current life. His trauma caused Flint's behavior to be some symptoms narcissistic, antisocial, sadistic aggression, and strong paranoia orientation. These symptoms also happen because of the feeling of paranoia that often comes and gives little whispers to him about things that are forbidden. Oddly enough, these little whispers lead Flint to be prisoned in the Olshaker Mental Hospital for treatment rather than punishment. Prosecutors argued at the trial that Flint's trauma could disappear with a psychiatrist that expertly able to handle and manage in Flint every treatment session. The sentence below describes the judgment of Flint.

“A fluke. Right. So anyway, Flint had a closed head-injury, some kind of post-concussive syndrome, and after he was sentenced, the DOJ decided that Olshaker was the only suitable institution for someone with his mental problems” (Norton, 2016:95)

However, the post-concussive in the sentence above is not the main cause of Flint's can acts of violence to others. The post-concussive is not necessarily a reason that underlies Flint's trauma. Trauma forms because of frightening treatment that occurs repeatedly. He suffers these symptoms based on childhood trauma that forms him into a hard and numb person. Flint's behavior which often shows abnormalities outside the social norm, is described as revenge for his childhood when he cannot do anything when

facing his problems in the past. This behavior quickly turns into his standardization, which he believes is his principal. It is important to investigate the cognitive processes of Flint, who experienced this symptom. The psychiatrist tries to examine Flint and investigates more into his brain. His psychiatrist concludes and labels Flint, not a dangerous person. The quote that follows further supports this.

The sun disappears behind the clouds, and a cold wind whips Flint's hair across his face as he continues his walk. No one pays any attention. He's the repetitive inmate with post-concussive syndrome who never causes problems. "Mentally disordered, with frontal lobe dysfunction, obsessive tendencies. Antisocial behavioural problems that render him unsuitable for incarceration in the state penitentiary," his psychiatrist had said. (Norton, 2016:15)

Flint's psychiatrist, Dr. Moody, confidently determines that Flint's obsessive preoccupation will not cause him to commit violence despite Flint's discoveries the source of his obsession. He develops a diagnosis after identifying one of his antisocial symptoms. Dr. Moody solely considers Flint to be a traumatic accident victim. He also thinks that Flint's extreme obsession leads to what he does to Reeve. He thinks Flint may stop breaking the law if this obsession is to get the right treatments. Because of this opinion, it is conceivable that Flint diagnose as a low-danger prisoner. As a side effect, Flint is unlikely to approach therapy measures with genuine enthusiasm or desire to change; instead, he may merely see it as a chance to obtain knowledge for his manipulative strategies.

"It's a psychological fact," Dr. Blume again steeples her fingers. "You see, there are three types of human sweat. The one associated with fear is distinct. When afraid, human skin actually sheds cells along with fluid, unlike what is produced during exercise or sexual activity. And fear produces a smell to which psychopaths respond. Measurably". "Respond in what way?" Reeve asks. "I mean in real life". "Brain imaging shows that their pleasure centers are stimulated by fear." (Norton, 2016:118)

The quote above shows Flint as a patient who diverts his trauma to something that makes him more relaxed. However, Flint prefers to follow his obsession which he thinks is normal in society, rather than having to undergo medication which he thinks is troublesome. His obsession is based on his opinion that it forms due to his past trauma, which is considered a justification for his every action. Flint's obsession with fear produces repeating abusive behavior that needs to carries out to generate fear for his victim. He intends to be feared and must develop all negative traits to stand out as a terrible individual. This finding makes it evident why Flint kidnaps Reeve and isolates her in a basement with poor ventilation, insufficient oxygen, and a horrible place to sleep. Even worse, Flint confronts Reeve with a knife every night, intimidating Reeve into silence and often cutting through her skin while terrorizing Reeve.

But Keswick's mind is still back at the crime scene. "These types of predators, they dedicate themselves to their crimes. And they perfect their skills over time," she says, setting two mugs of tea, spoons, and a jar of honey on the table. "But Flint was off the charts, I mean, we found a whole damn graveyard, six so far. And who knows how long he'd been doing this? You're lucky you weren't killed." This last comment stings, but Reeve tries to keep it from showing on her face. "I do not know why he didn't kill me," she says softly. Keswick raises her eyebrows. "I've got a theory about that." She seems to be waiting for permission to continue, so Reeve meets her eye and nods once. "It was your skin" (Norton, 2016:352)

From the quote above, Flint is obsessed with Reeve's skin. When looking at her large and perfectly engraved scar, arises the police's perception that this wound shows Reeve's obedience in every skin carving session. She certainly has an extraordinary fear, so she

calmly accepts all the treatment that Flint does. Flint, who has narcissistic symptoms, is obsessed with this feeling. As a result of his past trauma, he prefers to be dominant. Dr. Blume concludes this is another finding of Flint's obsession, which is obsessed with smells of Reeve that are stimulated by her fear. Her fear also underlies the reason why Flint refuses separated from Reeve. Flint realizes that Reeve is already afraid of him because they frequently do the same things together for years. He just aims to create an artistic creation of work that he carves onto Reeve's skin. Due to other people's attempts at preventing his business, like the police or his psychiatrist, he considers that other people are bothersome. He just only needs to complete the art he started.

2.2 The Environment

Flint characteristics also form perfectly when he finds a role model that supports all of his obsession. Walter Wertz, who also has similar symptoms, such as antisocial and sadistic aggression, is a great contributor that underlie the formation of Flint's characteristics. But Wertz is different from Donald Flint. Donald is more inclined to torture Flint physically and mentally, while Wertz guides him and provides sufficient supplies to satisfy Flint's desires. Flint is only 13 years old and has a great sense of new knowledge. His curiosity becomes a supporter in learning something. Wertz also does things outside of social norms, such as kidnap, killing, or torture until the victim is dead, becomes a role model for him. Environmental effects recreate a major role in underlying his reason to do every violate thing when he grows up as an adult. Wertz's teaching of behavior and decisions are perfectly adopted by Flint. He smartly and swiftly imitates Wertz. He hopes to become Wertz's partner and is always involved in his every devised plan. For years he lives under Wertz's supervision, and Flint becomes a reliable partner. The professional Flint because of Wertz's treatment is reinforced in the quote below.

Wertz treated him differently after that, like he was testing him or something, giving him tasks. But Daryl didn't mind. He knew he'd have to jump through a few hoops if he wanted to team up with someone like Walter Wertz. Getting rid of his brute of a father was a bonus. As Daryl matured, Wertz gave him more responsibility, and they honored their complementary talents. Daryl was good at improvising, while Wertz was always methodical. (Norton, 2016:341)

Flint, who lives with his mother at that time, try to kidnap and bring Reeve to his house. He keeps Reeve in his basement for years. His mother, who frequently gets torments from Donald and has freedom, chose to stay out of any trouble. Flint's mother does not report this to the authorities. Nor does she remind Flint what he is doing is wrong. She does not help Reeve or even talk to her. His mother's actions showed indirect support for Flint. When his mother was silent, it always stimulated Flint to think that what he does is normal and acceptable. He even assumes Reeve is just Flint's girlfriend. Flint's mother's support is implicitly mentioned in the conversation when she meets Reeve again.

Surprised, Reeve is trying to digest this when Mrs. Pratt continues, "But it wasn't so bad, was it, really? It made you famous, didn't it? I've seen you on TV. You're quite the little celebrity, aren't you?" The Floor seems to tilt. "Anyway, let's face it, plenty of girls have trouble with men." Still smiling, she seems to be speaking to the ice cubes clinking in her glass. "So what? It happens. You get over it." Their eyes meet, and something churns in Reeve's stomach. "After all, just look at you. Young and pretty." Mrs. Pratt's eyes sparkle with malice. "You've recovered all right, haven't you? You seem just fine to me." (Norton, 2016:314)

From the quote above, Mrs. Pratt shows more pride in what her son is doing for Reeve. She supposed proud when she saw that Reeve could grow normally after going through

all those times. She does not even show any guilt or apology for what happened. Mrs. Pratt knows it all, knowing every day is a nightmare for Reeve. But she still rejects all guilt. She considers Reeve to be Flint's toy and refuses to consider the matter serious. She assumes that Flint brings Reeve good luck as well. She does not go to scold or protest because what she knows, for now, they both have the same advantage. Mrs. Pratt also shows the same symptoms as Flint. She easily twists facts and makes Reeve feel small. It shows manipulative symptoms to encourage Reeve to feel grateful to have satisfied Flint. His characteristic show that Flint's behavior is because his traumatic and his environmental factors.

Various torments experienced by Flint in childhood formed a trauma that makes him a person who lacks sympathy. The indifference of other people to his suffering makes him realize that sympathy does not have a contribution to his life. His brain makes a program for his indifference and puts aside things that make him unable to think rationally. His beliefs develop in such a way when Wertz, an adult who continues to accompany Flint, guides him to do things outside the norm. Wertz instills the information to Flint that what they are doing is reasonable and acceptable. Because of these reasons, the trauma that formed suggestions in his brain produces more bad characteristics and is difficult to heal. His characteristic show that Flint's behavior is because his traumatic and his environmental factors

3. The Effect of Daryl Wayne Flint's Psychopathic Disorder

3.1 Sadistic Aggression

Flint describes in detail as having significant sadistic aggression. He easily takes other people's lives to his advantage while remaining fearless. According to Robertson & Knight (2014:2) the individuals who are characterized as sadistic are all sexual offenders who have exhibited non-consensual sadistic craves or reactions. Sadism becomes a bridge to create their aggression, emphasizing the superiority and bait they create. This expression of aggression frequently found without any purpose, is contrasted with the antisocial personality repertoire, which is reflected in the predominance of parasitic and manipulative behavior that is concerned with personal gain without regard for the concerns of others. After Flint successfully using the barber as an excuse for his disguise and escaping from the Olshaker mental hospital, Flint begins to make trouble with the various authorities. His behavior has a huge effect as Flint carelessly starts killing people one by one for his purposes, and it repeats. The psychiatrist, Dr. Moody, also becomes one of his victims.

Using both hands, he lifts out the bundles of cash and gold coins and places them on the desk. Then he lowers himself into the soft leather chair while savoring one final memory: in a nice trick of light, Dr. Terrance Moody's pooling blood had looked dark as wine. (Norton, 2016:66)

In the quote above, the sentence implicitly explains the murder that Flint commits against his psychiatrist. Flint will never show guilt in his actions because he kills other people to his personal satisfaction. Flint's characteristic shows evidence that he never thought about any consequences that would occur in the future because of his behavior. Flint does not seem to be able to learn from punishment and is driven only by his immediate demands without regard for the future. Drivers from the previous sentence described Flint as someone who does repetitive behavior. His habits were detrimental not only to the victim's family but to the detriment of innocent people, too. They must die at the hands of criminals like him. The number of victims described implicitly is also indicated in the sentence below.

Flint smiles at this thought, refocuses the binoculars, and stares intently, because there she is, his own little cricket. Her skin is lovely, even at this distance. He likes the red hair. Next to her is another woman, taller, with long black hair, wearing a vest with 'FBI' in bold print. Reggie grabs the woman's elbow and points. And Flint can practically hear her say, "Look there," as she points at where another girl is buried. (Norton, 2016:342)

Although the quote above does not show an exact number, the sentence can show the many of Flint's victims using between the lines. Because in the previous point, they are described as digging, when Reeve shows a gesture as pointing somewhere, it means that more than one victim is buried. Flint also uses the electric shock as another method of incapacitating people which he sees as a victim. The sadistic aggression shown as an effect of his psychopathy becomes even more terrifying when he is put into words below.

Steady.. steady now as they appear... first the girl.. now the man. He sights along the barrel, aiming for the man's chest, tightening his finger, squeezing the trigger. The blast rips through the air and the girl screams and runs as the man spins, raising his weapon. Flint squeezes the trigger again and another gunshot explodes, punching the man off his feet. Gun smoke hangs in the silence, then Flint dashes out to kick the man's gun away. (Norton, 2016:332)

The quote above shows how cruel Flint is in crippling his victims. Due to his indifference to the fate of other people, Flint can do things that are prohibited by law. This is also based on the trauma that is instilled by his father since childhood. His trauma gives rise to the perception that what he is doing is the right thing to do and totally acceptable. From the various kinds of murders that Flint committed consciously and repeatedly to the methods he used to paralyze girls, it is clear evidence that what he does is detrimental to various parties.

3.2 Victim's Trauma

Flint also gives side effects such as traumatizing his longest victim, Reeve, who lived under Flint torment in his basement for years. Reeve, who manages to get her life back, does not easily become a free human being. When she gets the news from the police about Flint's escape, her life, which was starting to get better, makes her feel fear and insecurity again because of her old captor. Reeve's relapsing insecurity is described in the sentence below.

Reeve is shaking with emotion. She says good-bye to Poe and takes several deep breaths, trying to process this news. With effort, she regains her composure and returns the call from the district attorney's office. A man with a reedy voice tries to gently break it to her that Flint has escaped. She listens intently, hoping for something encouraging, but hears little more than what Poe has just told her. (Norton, 2016:39)

Reeve, when she hears about Flint escaping from the mental hospital that has holding him for seven years, makes her scared and confused. In her mind, she wants to run and save herself even though he has not even met Flint in person. Memories of the past make her feel horrified to return to these times. The trauma she has tried to heal for the past few years, and she tries to accept it with a heavy heart, makes her feel a sense of insecurity, which makes her feel very, very tormented again. Her fear is also explained in the sentence below.

Of course, she never expected her kidnapper to walk the earth again, rising up like some undead creature in a bad horror flick. She tells herself to get a grip. Dr. Lerner is out of reach, and she needs to buck up and cope with Flint's escape on her own. Do something. Go for a run. It's the best she can come up with. Bet then she looks around and realizes she hasn't brought a bag. No way she's going running in those shoes from last night. (Norton, 2016:54)

Reeve, that is the only victim left alive by Flint, often experiences panic attacks, fear, and anxiety which leads her to experience bad sleep. She experiences repetitive nightmares every night after hearing the news that Flint is free and unattended. Her nightmares are not coincidental, considering how long she spends her life under Flint's torture, making her always feel the pain and the severity of threats that makes her afraid to die in her old captor. Not many people survive from psychopathic disorders that cause brutal acts against the victim. When Reeve decides to help the police using all of her traumatic experiences, it has a new impact on the victims. Flint's brutality towards Reeve in his earlier torments is explicitly proven by Reeve's great decision to help the authorities. Reeve has a great struggle within herself over the years, more than most people can believe. This reinforces Reeve's desire to accept responsibility and try to stop Flint's bad behavior. Reeve is the only significant victim who is able to overcome her phobia of being a victim of psychopathic disorder.

CONCLUSION

The study, Daryl Wayne Flint's Psychopathic Disorder in Carla Norton's *Hunted*, describes the characteristics of the main character Flint. He spends years as a patient at Olshaker Psychiatric Hospital after being detained for his crimes in the kidnapping and abduction of a girl. He is a psychopath who has a lack of empathy, indifference, an excessive obsession, and other undesirable conduct that supports his characteristics in committing dangerous behaviors outside of the parameters applicable regulations. As a consequence, Flint exhibits several undesirable traits including narcissism; which causes him to become a person who considers himself superior, because of this Flint has difficulty feeling sadness and significant mood changes. Antisocial; which is shown in his indifference to other people's rights, Flint thinks that what he is doing is not a mistake, therefore this factor leads Flint to commit various crimes. Sadism-aggression; which makes him a person with anti-sympathy symptoms, so he can hurt other people easily, not only physically but also mentally. And strong paranoia; which makes him experience worrying thoughts and excessive insecurity in multiple events.

Based on findings about Flint's personality, it determines that several components formed the primary cause of Flint's inappropriate behaviors. First, his childhood memories contribute substantially to his early characteristics that lead him to have trauma. The abuse and violence that Flint suffered as a child changes his brain's tendency to control all emotions in ethical behavior, he can expertly put aside other feelings of sympathy, pity and kindness which comes to feelings of respect for others. For the next part, when Flint finds a role model that perfectly protects and guides him gradually, his personality forms well. Flint also gets some support from his surroundings. For example, his mother, Mrs. Pratt, does nothing when he commits a crime. Mrs. Pratt deliberately closed her eyes and refused to care about what Flint is doing to those around him. She even closed herself off, refusing to give witness statements about what his son did in the past. She prefers to stay away from trouble and seek security for her own life. Mrs. Pratt's characteristic implies indirect support for Flint, which leads Flint to believe that what he is doing is just a normal habit. Basic emotional controls relating to empathy may be immediately conquered which causes Flint to have a significant obsession concerning repetitive bad tendencies. Flint is violently more focused on gaining personal gratification by exploiting and dominance over others.

Flint is labeled as a deadly predator due to his terrible habits. His actions caused several negative effects for the surroundings. First, he frequently kills many people. Tragically,

some of the victims died caused toward his violent murder with a weapon, extended torture that resulted in death, or being burned alive. However, Flint also causes an extremely traumatized victim as a result of his repetitive behavior. Some of the signs that are suffered by survivors include persistent nightmares, permanent physical wounds, and disturbing paranoia. Every aspect of the effects provided pleasant entertainment for him. From the findings above, Flint is indicated as someone who suffers a psychopathic disorder due to his bad behavior.

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