
**MENTAL ILLNESS OF BRUCE WAYNE IN *BATMAN BEGINS* (2005) AND
TONY STARK IN *IRON MAN* (2010)****Lirang Titania Miranda,*¹ Sape'i,² Hasbi Assiddiqi²**¹Mitra Tambang Kampit Utama, Indonesia²English Literature, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Gunung Djati
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ABSTRACT

Literary psychology is defined as a field of study that examines literary works that involve fictional or factual characters acting out events from human life. Superheroes figure started to show up in 1930s, their characters were always written as a perfect human being due to the WW II. This study compared mental illnesses encountered by the two major protagonists in Christopher Nolan's *Batman Begins* (2005) and Jon Favreau's *Iron Man 2* (2010) films. Mental issues have been very openly discussed in the current days and there are lots of movies which started to portray mental issues in the story, including superhero movies. This was a comparative literature from Bassnett (1993) and Damono (2009) to discover the similarities and differences between the characters, as well as Psychology of Literature by Minderop (2010) assisted by structuralism theory and theories of mental disorder from psychology. This study used a qualitative method. The results showed that Batman and Iron Man suffer from several mental illnesses, such as: depression, anxiety, antisocial, schizoid, PTSD, narcissistic, histrionic, and OCD. The study concluded that both main characters as the centre of the story who have an internal problem within themselves because of their mental illnesses.

Keywords: comparative literature, psychology of literature, mental illness, main character

INTRODUCTION

Comparative literature, according to Bassnett (1993), entails the study of writings from other cultures, is multidisciplinary, and is concerned with patterns of linkage in literatures across time and geography. In theory, comparative literature research is an in-depth observation study that looks

for similarities and contrasts between two or more literary works while also seeking for a relationship or connectivity between them. The topic that is compared in this research is the psychology conditions of the main characters.

Psychology, generally defined, is the scientific study of behavior, including externally visible action and interior cognition, according to Wortman (1999:4). Humans make literature; it is a result of human mind. As a result, the author's way of thinking, surroundings, and lifestyle may all have an impact on their creative work. Some individuals believe that literary works are also a reflection of human existence. As a result, literary works serve as a platform for authors to express what they observe or experience in social life including human activities. People are familiar with literary works in written form, such as prose, poetry, or plays (Sangidu, 2004). Because both deal with human behavior, thinking, and people as living beings and social beings, psychology and literature may be synergistic in their roles in life. Both have their own purpose in life, in that they utilize human life experiences for study or learning. As a result, in literary study, the psychology method is extremely essential. Psychology is a branch of science that studies the mind and behavior of humans. Even though everyday human life and thoughts are complex, they may be described utilizing psychology. Humans may learn more about their difficulties and how to solve them by studying psychology theory. By lowering their complexity, our problems may be reduced and made clearer. Psychology has the power to affect people's thinking and assist them in detecting and solving issues. Because literary work is tied to human existence and the psyche, psychology theory is critical to understanding it. We may dig further into features of characterization, provide input to researchers on the created characterization problem, and examine literary works that have a lot of psychological difficulties by applying literary psychology (Endraswara, 2003). The psychology in literature is closely related to the characterization of the characters.

When we combine psychology and literature with the goal of understanding literary work, we often forget about the literary qualities and focus solely on the psychological side. As a result, literary theories should come before psychological analysis of literary work. It means that an analysis of a literary work that reflects a character characterization who is experiencing psychological problems must pay close attention to how the author of the literary work depicts that psychological problem, such as through the characterization's reflection as shown by the method of telling, showing, point of view, or writing style (Minderop, 2016:3) Therefore, the mental illness experienced by the main characters in the movies will be shown by their action and dialogue.

Any behavioral aberration, whether functional or biological, serious enough to demand professional care and (usually) hospitalization is characterized as mental illness (Chaplin, 1985). Mental illnesses are the term used in psychology to describe mental suffering. Simply said, mental disorder

is a mental condition caused by a person's incapacity to deal with challenges that must be solved, resulting in improper behavior. The course of a person's mental illness leads him or her into both favorable and negative situations. Positive; following his fall, his emotional trauma is addressed, as are his efforts to survive in life, such as athletics or positive hobbies. adversely; the trauma is diluted, resulting in dissatisfaction, i.e. mental pressure, because the individual in question does not get what he or she desires (Mubasyaroh, 2013). Furthermore, non-fulfillment of requirements might lead to the establishment of a mental condition in a person. Every human person, as we all know, has a variety of demands in order to survive. As a result, motivation, effort, and dynamism are required to achieve these demands.

Nowadays, people like to watch superhero movies both from DC and Marvel, and there are a lot of discussion or debate comparing superheroes movies from both companies. The history of superheroes has come a long way from world superheroes comics in world war II. In the Book of *Masa Depan Kemanusiaan : Superhero dalam Pop Culture* by Paul Heru Wibowo, it was explained that superheroes figure started to show up in 1930s, their characters were always written as a perfect human being, strong and never seen any failure. But, the concept started to be unpopular due to World War II had ended. When the WWII was ongoing, superheroes were seen as hope and strength, thus when it ended, people started to become uninterested with such concept.

At the time, Marvel comics used new approach with new concept of superheroes who people can relate to in real life. The new concept showed that superheroes are also human who feel emotions, make mistakes, have personal problem and not perfect. From this concept, they created human like superheroes character such as Iron Man, Hawkeye, and the Fantastic Four. Because of this, Marvel comics got really popular which made DC comics tried to do the same thing with their character. As the result, they changed Batman's character to be more human.

Fast forward to present days, superheroes movies are thriving, the franchises are one of the biggest worldwide box office with millions dollars of profit. People like to compare DC movies with marvel movies, and few of them were Iron Man movies with Batman movies. This is due to both characters have similar background yet completely different personalities.

Both are superheroes character with no superpower, they rely on high technology which makes them more human compared to other superheroes. In modern days, people are now more aware of mental issues, and mental health. Back in time, people with mental issues were shunned and shamed but now the issue is seen as something important. People start to address the issue freely and people with mental issues are more vocal about it. It is also can be seen with lot of movies produced in modern days, including the superhero movies. There are a lot of movies who start to address the issue as well, either by characters or plot. In the end, humans have emotions and they

have personal problems in their environment that caused problem to their mental health and it is not something to be shamed about.

The result of the analysis gives the conclusion that Batman and Iron Man suffer from several mental illnesses, such as: Depression, Anxiety, Antisocial, Schizoid, PTSD, Narcissistic, Histrionic, and OCD. Batman has the tendency to be working alone, and also a bit more violent than Iron Man due to PTSD as he witnessed the murder of his parents. He also has reoccurring nightmare as a child due to his childhood trauma being swarmed by bats in a cave. While for Iron Man, the feeling of abandonment as a child by his father made him has the tendency to seek for attention, he also like to be the center of attention which concluded him suffering from narcissistic and Histrionic. His condition of being seriously ill in the Iron Man 2 movie is also the cause of him suffering from anxiety and depression.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study addresses the issue of influencing factors on second language acquisition, focusing specifically on the impact of these aspects on third-grade elementary school students while they learn their second language within an educational setting. The main objective of this research is to examine the diverse elements that contribute to the acquisition of a second language. Accordingly, the study aims to foster a scholarly discourse by investigating inquiries related to the process of children's second language acquisition. The acquisition of a second language hinges on two key categories: psychological and social factors (Steinberg & Sciarini 2006:123).

METHOD

This was a comparative literature study. Wellek (1997) defined comparative literature as "the study of connections between two or more literatures", and the phrase has been understood differently or inaccurately from the early nineteenth century to the present. Comparative literature today includes 'comparative cultural studies,' which borrow some aspects (theories and methodologies) from comparative literature. Comparative literature is a method that doesn't have its own theory. According to (Damono, 2009: 1), any theory can be employed in the study of comparative literature, depending on the topic and purpose of the research.

Comparative literature, according to Zepetnek (1998:1), is the understanding of more than one national literature and language as well as the knowledge or application of other subjects in and for the literature research. Furthermore, comparative literature has an inclusive ideology towards others, whether it is marginal literature in the sense of marginality, genres, various types of texts, etc. In conclusion, it depends on the object and purpose of the research, comparative literature can use any theory, and any method to compare national language/literature, literature with different type of arts or even other discipline in another study (Sahin, 2016).

This research used qualitative method. A qualitative research is a type of research that provides explanation in descriptive form using the data that has already been obtained. We cannot classify or link data in qualitative research unless we've initially read and evaluated it; we cannot correlate categories unless we have first classified and linked the data; and we cannot construct an account unless we have first sorted and linked the data (Dey, 1993: 272).

The researcher used a qualitative approach and also comparative literature as its method by focusing on the mental illness differences and background similarities between Bruce Wayne and Tony Stark. First, the researcher watched all the movies *Batman Begins* and *Iron Man 2*. Then the researcher began to do documentation, like taking notes from the movie, continued by printing out the movie scripts, and used highlighter or colorful paper marks to make signs of the important dialogue. After arranging the data, the researcher watched the films again, this time to observe the scene with the dialogue that has been marked and match it. After that, the researcher categorized the data between *Batman* and *Iron Man*. Third, the researcher identified the data that has been selected with the statement of the problems to find out similarities and differences of the research objects. To help understand it more, the researcher used psychology of literature and mental illness theories.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The following data are the result of the analysis, that shows there are 4 types of mental illnesses found in both Bruce Wayne and Tony Stark characters in the *Batman Begins* and *Iron Man 2* movies. These mental illnesses are depicted through action and the dialogue of the characters in the movies.

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

The first sort of mental disease Bruce Wayne suffers from is post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (Figure 1). According to Bisson (2015), some persons develop post-traumatic stress disorder after experiencing a shocking, unpleasant, or hazardous experience (PTSD).

Datum 1 (00:01:14 - 00:01:52)

OLD MAN : A dream?

WAYNE : A nightmare.

OLD MAN : Worse than this?

In this opening scene, the story starts with Bruce Wayne when he was young, playing with Rachel Dawes, his childhood friend. When suddenly he falls down a dry well, Rachel runs to get help from her mother meanwhile Bruce is looking at a dark cave inside the well, and suddenly he is attacked by a swarm of bats coming from the cave. The scene ended when 28-year-old Bruce suddenly woke up from his nightmare, which is also his childhood memory. In this scene, we are introduced by the story of how Bruce still suffers from his

childhood memory and how he develops the fear of bats. Bruce is still having nightmare from it.



Figure 1. Bruce Wayne suffers from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

The PTSD symptoms usually occur within three months of the stressful incident, but they might appear later (Bisson, 2015). To satisfy the criteria for PTSD, symptoms must last more than one month and be severe enough to interfere with daily living, such as relationships or job. The illness advances in a variety of ways: some patients recover in 6 months, while others suffer for a year or more. Thus, from that statement we get to find that Bruce has PTSD because he is still suffering from his childhood trauma which is already happened years ago. He also still calls it “a nightmare” in the dialogue when someone asks if he has a dream, which means that memory is still a bad thing to him.

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)

The second type of mental illness experienced by Bruce Wayne is Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder or also known as OCD. Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) according to Ramasamy *et al.* (2013) and Bokor (2014) is an anxiety disorder characterized by intrusive thoughts that cause emotional lability, uneasiness, fear, or concern, behavioural difficulties aimed at relieving the anxiety, or a combination of obsessions and compulsions. In Bruce’s case, his obsession towards the act to uphold justice and also bats are the form of OCD.

Data 2 (00:31:35 - 00:32:23)

DUCARD : When you lived among the criminals, did you start to pity them?

BRUCE : The first time I stole so that I wouldn't starve, yes. I lost many assumptions

about the simple nature of right and wrong. And when I traveled... I learned the fear before a crime...and the thrill of success.

[MAN SHOUTING IN MANDARIN]

BRUCE : But I never became one of them. ...

DUCARD : You've traveled the world to understand the criminal mind and conquer your fears.

In data 2, the movie shows us a flashback of how Bruce ends up in the Bhutanese prison (Figure 2). After trying to kill Chill but fail cause someone else shoots him, Bruce learns that Gotham has rot to the core by corrupt police and criminals. He realized he needs to learn about the criminal's minds and conquer his own fear by being criminal himself. At some part he feels pity toward them when he, himself steals food because he was starving. But he says that he is never becoming part of them. This implies, that due to his trauma since his parent were killed by a criminal, he will never be able being part of those criminals although in some parts that he feels pity toward them.

The scene clearly shows the audience that Bruce is obsessed to fight for justice, that he let himself experience it, being far from home even though he comes from a wealthy family. He leaves his life as Bruce Wayne, just to learn about criminals and tries to become one of them. Obsession is one of OCD symptoms, Obsessions are reoccurring ideas that do not go away despite efforts to ignore or confront them. Patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) engage in repetitive actions, or compulsions, to alleviate obsession-related distress. The sharpness and vividness of the first obsessions, or intrusive thoughts, differs across and within individuals. A general sensation of disorder or tension, as well as the conviction that life cannot continue as usual while the imbalance exists, are all symptoms of a vague preoccupation. More extreme obsessions include preoccupations with the death of a loved one or intrusions into the "rightness" of a relationship (Brock and Hany, 2023).



Figure 2. The OCD Experienced by Bruce Wayne

Bruce Wayne is obsessed to uphold justice and to fight criminals. He feels the need to fight them even if it means leaving his home, and family behind. He spends years in the Bhutanese prison and fight almost every day with other prisoners. Bruce just cannot simply ignore when he thinks Gotham city is already rotten to the root, he feels the need to protect his

parent's beloved city, and to fight criminals because they killed his beloved parent. He believes that Gotham will not go on as usual if the imbalance exists. At the beginning, he also joins Ra's al Ghul to learn how to fight, even go to the mountains to find them, in order to be able to protect Gotham.

Schizoid Personality Disorder

The third type of mental illness experienced by Bruce Wayne is schizoid personality disorder or also known as SPD. Schizoid personality disorder is an uncommon condition in which people avoid social circumstances and often engage with others. They also have a limited emotional range. If you have schizoid personality disorder, you may be seen as a loner or indifferent of others, and you may lack the motivation or aptitude to form meaningful personal relationships.

Data 3 (00:54:27 - 00:55:15)

WAYNE : I've been watching. You're a good cop. One of the few. What would it take to get Falcone?

Gordon narrows his eyes, puzzled.

GORDON : Carmine Falcone?

WAYNE : He brings in shipments of drugs every week, nobody takes him down. Why?

GORDON : He's paid up with the right people.

WAYNE : What would it take?

GORDON : Leverage on Judge Phelan. And a D.A. brave enough to prosecute.

WAYNE : Rachel Dodson in the D.A.'s office.

GORDON : Who are you?

WAYNE : Watch for a sign.

GORDON : You're just one man?

WAYNE : Now we are two.

GORDON : We?

In the data 3, the movie is trying to tell the audience that Bruce as Batman works alone and not quite a team 'player' (Figure 3). He shows up out of nowhere in Gordon's office and points a gun behind him, he was asking Gordon how to catch Falcone, one of the biggest criminals in Gotham. Gordon tells him the method, but they need a prosecutor who is brave enough to indict him. Then Bruce answers that Rachel is a brave one. After they exchange information, Bruce immediately leaves the building in silent, without revealing his identity at all.

Schizoid personality disorder according to Cook *et al.* (2020) is characterized by a lack of interest in forming intimate connections, even within the family, as well as a preference for solitary activities or hobbies. Bruce behavior of being a loner describes that he is in fact has SPD, the scenes did not say it directly with dialogue, but rather showing viewers of

how Bruce works as Batman. He always vanishes into thin air after he gives both Gordon and Rachel a lead, indicate that he likes to take care of everything himself, and only give lead if he needs help from others. It also implies that as Bruce, he does not like to form any close relationship, other than to fight criminals, even though he knows both Gordon and Rachel. He does not tell Rachel anything although she is his childhood friend. Batman can actually be called Bruce's main occupation. As an occupation, being Batman is solitary, even his headquarter is an underground dark batcave, he uses mask to conceal his identity and he works alone most of the time and this matches another symptom of SPD.



Figure 3. The SPD experienced by Bruce Wayne

Antisocial Personality Disorder

The fourth type of mental illness experienced by Bruce Wayne is antisocial personality disorder or also known as ASPD. According to the Gibbon (2020) ASPD is characterized by a continuous intolerance for and violation of the rights of others (1994). Over the past century, scientists and medics have devised a number of terms to explain ASPD, including "moral lunacy," "psychopathy," and "sociopathy."

Data 4 (01:39:22 - 01:40:33)

ALFRED : It's a miracle no one was killed.

BRUCE : I didn't have time to observe the rules of the road, Alfred.

ALFRED : You're getting lost inside this monster of yours.

BRUCE : I'm using this monster to help other people, just like my father did.

ALFRED : For Thomas Wayne, helping others wasn't about proving anything to anyone, including himself.

BRUCE : It's Rachel, Alfred. She was dying. She's downstairs, sedated. I need you to take her home.

ALFRED : Well, we both care for Rachel, but what you're doing has to be beyond that. It can't be personal, or you're just a vigilante.

In the data 4, Bruce is arguing with Alfred. Alfred has quite disagreement of Bruce becoming Batman, he shows the chasing scene

between police car and Batman's car on television and he is thankful and no one was killed (Figure 4). Alfred says that Bruce is becoming obsessed of this 'monster' but Bruce validating his 'monster' because he believes he is helping people just like his father did. Alfred disagrees, saying that Thomas did not help people to prove himself. Bruce then tells Alfred about Rachel and asks him to take her home. As the conversation going on, Bruce says that he needs all the guests of his birthday party to leave. Alfred gets mad because he wants Bruce to protect the Wayne's family name, especially his father's name which did not get responded by Bruce.



Figure 4. The ASPD experienced by Bruce Wayne

The DSM-IV defines antisocial personality disorder as a pervasive disregard for and infringement of others' rights which has been prevalent in the individual ever since age of 15, as indicated by three (or more) of seven factors, including an inability to comply with social norms, deceitfulness, indifference to the welfare of others, ruthlessness, an inability to plan ahead, and mood swings and aggressive behavior (APA, 1994). The first scene shows that Bruce admits that Batman is a monster he needs to help people. Bruce thinks that he helps people like his father did, which is denied by Alfred because their method of helping people is completely different. Batman indeed is helping people but his way of helping people can be relative. Some might think he is mysterious superhero while the other might think that he is indeed a vigilante who uphold justice on his own way.

Major Depressive Disorder (Depression)

The first type of mental illness experienced by Tony Stark is Major Depressive Disorder or also known as simply Depression. A medical illness marked by one or more major depressive episodes is known as MDD or simply depression (Li, 2021). A major depressive episode is defined as a period of low mood or lack of interest (pleasure) that last about two weeks and is associated by at least four other depressive symptoms.

Data 5 (00:28:52 - 00:30:15)

TONY : Got any other bad ideas?

HAMMER : Tony! Tony and I... Tony... I love Tony Stark. Tony loves me. We're not competitors. Him being out of the picture created tremendous opportunities for Hammer Industries, you know? Everything that Tony and I do...

TONY (on TV): Well, what's the use of having... is a healthy... and owning a race car... competition... if you don't drive it?

HAMMER : Is he driving?

PEPPER : Natalie. Natalie!

NATASHA : Yes, Miss Potts?

PEPPER : Did you know about this?

NATASHA : This is the first that I have known of it.

PEPPER : This... This cannot happen.

In the data 5, Tony is off to Monaco for some much-needed rest and relaxation. Tony is contacted at an entry before the Monaco 500 by his favorite "Vanity Fair" writer Christine Everheart, where Stark Industries is financially backing a driver and has joined a Formula 1 racer (Figure 5). Christine desires that Pepper appear on the front of the next issue, that will reveal her as the new CEO of Stark Industries. Justin Hammer will also be present. They also welcome Elon Musk, CEO of Tesla Motors, who has requested a panel at the Stark Expo to show off his latest invention. Tony does another blood test and finds out that his palladium poisoning has increased. Tony chooses to drive the Stark Industries automobile rather than the pre-selected driver.



Figure 5. The MDD Experienced by Tony Stark

That scene of Tony involve in a race car might be a form of self-harm. Various things induce tension and concern for different people. Some people may cope with their problems by talking to their friends and family, but others may find them overwhelming. Some people turn in on themselves and use their bodies to express the ideas and feelings they are unable to articulate verbally. When it all becomes too much for somebody, they frequently injure themselves which is called self-harm. If you self-harm, you may find that you

feel compelled to damage yourself even more when you are angry, distressed, concerned, or depressed. Anyone can be affected by self-harm, no matter they are young or old. There are few factors that can lead to self-injuring such as Suffering from Mental Illness like depression, anxiety, borderline personality disorder, and eating disorders Sadath (2023).

Tony knows from the dialogue that he involves in the race is a bad idea, but he still does it. Race car is quite dangerous if it is not driven by someone professional. Even after knowing that Tony going into the competition, Pepper gets freak out and worry about Tony. He decides to participate in the race after he finds out that his blood toxicity has worsened. It makes him even more depressed as stated by Fine (2001) before that, symptoms from a disease will make terminally ill patient gets even more depressed. Self-harm can be related to depression, and it has so many forms. Self-harm is not only cutting one self's arm or slapping one self's face, it can be about activity that endangering them and they do it consciously. And the self-harm form for Tony is getting into the competition which he knows that it is dangerous.

Generalised Anxiety Disorder

The first type of mental illness experienced by Tony Stark is Major Generalized Anxiety Disorder or also known as GAD. The GAD is described as an anxiety condition characterized by excessive concern and anxiety that is not related to any event and so is generalized (Newman *et al.*, 2015).

Data 6 (00:18:12 - 00:22:06)

PEPPER : What are you thinking?

TONY : Hey, I'm thinking I'm busy. And you're angry about something. Do you have the sniffles? I don't wanna get sick.

PEPPER : Did you just donate... Keep your business. Our entire modern art collection to the...

TONY : Boy Scouts of America.

PEPPER : ...Boy Scouts of America? ...

PEPPER : No, you are not listening to me.

TONY : I'm trying to make you CEO. Why won't you let me?

PEPPER : Have you been drinking?

TONY : Chlorophyll. I hereby irrevocably appoint you chairman and CEO of Stark Industries, effective immediately.

The data 6 shows Tony is on JARVIS investigating the newest Iron Man prototypes, his health, palladium toxicity, and how Jarvis has attempted but failed to create new elements (Figure 6). When Pepper comes in, the two argue about the future of Stark Industries. Tony informs Pepper that he earns more money from the company's shares than he did as CEO. He believes he's gotten enough of being CEO and wants to focus solely on the creation of Iron Man. When he reveals Pepper as the new CEO, Pepper is taken aback.

The main problem of GAD is excessive worry. Worry has been defined as a series of persistent thoughts and pictures associated with unpleasant affect and focused on potentially dangerous situations with unknown outcomes. According to studies, when we worry, we are hyperaware of potential hazards, we prefer to imagine several unfavorable outcomes for future events, and our mood is notably apprehensive and negative (Newman *et al*, 2013).



Figure 6. The GAD Experienced by Tony Stark

Tony has been worrying about his death almost every day, his reactor is poisoning him and he is constantly checking on his blood toxicity. He tries to drink medicine to slow down the effect of the poisoning but the more he uses the Iron Man suits the faster the poisoning goes. He is worried about Pentagon or other people weaponizing his suits, as well as the fate of Iron Man. Tony been feeling guilty because his weapons are used maliciously to kill people, and Iron Man is his wake-up call to save the world. In the first scene, Pepper gets angry at Tony because he donated all his modern art collection to a random organization like Boy Scouts of America. He even points Pepper as CEO, saying that he is sick of being CEO, and that he is good focusing on developing his Iron Man stuff. All of these actions from Tony actually a form of his anxiety about death, he is impulsive in taking decision such as donating art collection without discussing with Pepper because he simply thinks that he is going to die in the end. He points Pepper as CEO because he thinks he is dying and it is time to find successor, and even made the decision in just a few seconds. This shows that he is been feeling restless or tense about going to die.

Tony shows a lot of irritability and problem concentrating which are symptoms for anxiety disorder according to Hallion *et al*. (2018). He blatantly rejects to end the party after Pepper says the party is over, in front of all the guest. He shows irritability when Rhodes takes one of his suits and even does not doubt to attack him at all. He also shows irritability when the guests are watching him having fight with Rhodes, and decides to scare them off by yelling at them.

Narcissistic Personality Disorder

The third type of mental illness experienced by Tony Stark is Narcissistic Personality Disorder or also known as NPD. Narcissistic personality disorder (NPD), according to Kacel (2017), is in the same family of diseases as antisocial, histrionic, and borderline personality disorders. The NPD is characterized by an exaggerated sense of self, a lack of compassion or empathy in relationships, and the use of a variety of methods to maintain the inflated self-views.

Data 7 (00:28:00 - 00:17:32)

HAMMER : Fromage. Say, "Brie."

CHRISTINE : ...that you guys have seen each other?

TONY : God, that's so awful.

CHRISTINE : Listen, is it the first time you've seen each other since the Senate?

TONY : Since he got his contract revoked...

HAMMER : No. The truth is... Why don't we put that away? The truth is, I'm actually hoping to present something at your Expo.

TONY : Well, if you invent something that works, I'll make sure I get you a slot.

NATASHA : Mr. Stark, your corner table is ready.

HAMMER : Yes? I actually have a slot this year. Yes, I do.

The data 7 shows Tony is off to Monaco for some much-needed rest and relaxation (Figure 7). Tony is greeted by his favorite "Vanity Fair" writer Christine Everheart at the Monaco 500, where Stark Industries is financing a driver and has fielded a Formula 1 vehicle. Christine demands that Pepper appear on the cover of the next edition, which will reveal her as the new CEO of Stark Industries. Justin Hammer will also be present. And they're being interrogated by Christine, something Tony is attempting to avoid at all costs. In terms of interpersonal relationships, narcissism is linked to the utilization of social events to boost one's status and regard. Such tactics include exaggerating and boasting (Buss, 1991), competing (Raskin, 1988), and trying (often successfully) to succeed at difficult activities when others are watching (Wallace, 2002).

According to DSM-IV (American Psychiatric Association, 1994) a grandiose sense of self-worth (e.g., vastly overstates achievements and skills, intends to be recognized as superior despite lack of equivalent achievements), appears to believe that he or she is "extraordinary" and distinctive and can only be recognized by, or should interact with, other special or high-status people (or institutions), Lacks empathy: refuses to recognize or sympathize with the feelings and needs of others, and displays arrogant, disrespectful actions or attitudes.

Narcissistic is a word that can describe Tony Stark character whole fully. In the first scene, he is constantly ignoring or throwing jokes at the senator, because he thinks of them as 'Ass-clowns', it means he thinks that

they are just stupid people. Tony has no respect towards others whom he thinks less competent than him, and will constantly telling them sarcastic sentences to insult them because he feels superior.



Figure 7. The NPD Experienced by Tony Stark

He says that other country is 5 or 10 years late for the reactor technology and proceed to insult Justin Hammer saying that he is late 20 years, he does not feel guilty insulting Justin Hammer by showing all the making Iron suits attempt videos on the screen. He is clearly does not take the senate hearing seriously, because the senator constantly criticizes him and a narcissistic like Tony gets aggressive when someone criticize him. He believes that he is special and exaggerates his achievement such as 'privatize world peace', implying that he basically makes world peace his property. He insults the senator in the end of the hearing by calling him clowns, and show no empathy.

Histrionic Personality Disorder

Histrionic personality disorder is included as a mental condition in the most recent version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders (DSM-5; American Psychiatric Association 2013). People with this disease are prone to theatrical, persuasive, or attention-seeking conduct (Lewis and Mastico, 2017).

Data 8 (00:11:07-00:12:11)

SENATOR : Mr. Stark, could we pick up now where we Left off? Mr. Stark. Please.

TONY : Yes, dear?

SENATOR : Can I have your attention?

TONY : Absolutely.

TONY : Well, it depends on how you define the word "weapon." The Iron Man weapon. My device does not fit that description.

SENATOR : Well... How would you describe it?

TONY : I would describe it by defining it as what it is, Senator. As? It's a high tech prosthesis. That is... That is... That's actually the most apt description I can make of it.

The American Psychiatric Association [APA] 2013 provides a few diagnostic criteria for histrionic personality disorder (HPD), such as discontent with not being the center of attention, displays of superficial or fast fluctuating emotions, and the manipulation of physical appearance to bring attention to oneself. Involvement in self-dramatization or excessive emotional display; impressionistic or lack of specific detail speaking style.

In the data 8 which is also a scene from the senate hearing, Tony is seen ignoring the senator while he is speaking on purpose, turns his back just to talk with Pepper (Figure 8). This behavior also indicate that it is attention-seeking behavior, then the senator calls him out and asks if he gets Tony's attention already, he says yes. Tony also often talks in not detailed way, the senator asks if Tony possessed a weapon, and Tony denies it.



Figure 8. The HPD Experienced by Tony Stark

Because his Iron Man suits, in his opinion does not match the description of a weapon. But when the senator asks how would Tony describe it as, Tony does not answer that much and just answers it with 'I would describe it by defining it as what it is, Senator.' After that he proceeds to say that it is a high-tech prosthesis jokingly, and even makes a sign peace with his fingers to the audience after they laugh with his joke. It implies that he is trying to draw attention to himself in the hearing.

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (5th ed.; DSM-5; American Psychiatric Association [APA] 2013) stated other criteria for HPD, such as Seductive, flirty, or provocative conduct that isn't appropriate. People with HPD are known to be seductive, flirtatious and inappropriately sexual. Tony is known as a biggest playboy and always try to flirt when he is attracted with a lady.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis above, the researcher concludes that the comparison of the main characters mental illness in *Batman Begins* (2005) directed by Christopher Nolan and *Iron Man 2* (2010) directed by Jon Favreau showing several mental illnesses. *Batman Begins* (2005) and *Iron Man 2* (2010) movies, have both main characters as the centre of the story

who have an internal problem within themselves because of their mental illnesses and how it is affecting their superheroism. Through this analysis the researcher can find several mental illnesses (PTSD, OCD, MDD, GAD, SPD, ASPD, NPD, HPD), and the factor of their trauma, through the main characters of the two movies, that are Bruce Wayne and Tony Stark.

The researcher concluded that, the way the movies portray mental illnesses from both characters. Both Bruce Wayne and Tony Stark are orphan, the difference is that Bruce witnessed the murder of his parent right in front of his eyes in such a young age, while Tony thought that his parent died from car crash because he was told so. Bruce as a kid was really close to his father, it is shown in the movie that Thomas Wayne cared for young Bruce, while Tony says it himself, that his father is cold and never really care about him. These are the major factors of the mental illness differences experienced by both of them. Bruce's trauma as he witnesses murder caused him experiencing PTSD, and this led to another mental illnesses like OCD, SPD and ASPD. He becomes distant with his family and friend, avoid everything that remind him with his parent, does not have social life, being alone most of the time, obsessed with upholding justice and catching criminals. For Tony Stark, as a child his father never cares and pay attention to him, this caused Tony developing HPD and NPD. He is narcissistic, always want to be the center of the attention, feeling superior than other people, constantly insulting people that he thinks are less competent than him, and constantly attention-seeking. In the movie, he suffers from blood poisoning because of the Palladium reactor on his chest for his Iron Man suits. This caused him also experiencing Depression and Anxiety when he knows that he is dying.

Similarity of the two movies are the depiction of mental illness, and the background of the two characters. Meanwhile, the differences between the two movies are in the characters and their characterization, the way they face their inner problems, and their mental illnesses. Both main characters suffer from several mental illnesses which causes difficulties in their lives as superhero. It is shown in the movie from their actions as superhero and their dialogues, and it affects their characterization.

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