

INTROVERSION IN ROWLING'S *FANTASTIC BEASTS AND WHERE TO FIND THEM*

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Abstract : The aim of this research is to point out and explain about the introversion of Newt Scamander. This is a qualitative research, meaning that the data will not be presented through numbers but descriptions. In this research, the researcher uses J. K. Rowling's screenplay *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them* as the main source and other related sources such as books, online articles/journals, etc. while, in point out and explaining about the main character's introversion, the researcher used psychoanalytic approach. After analysing the screenplay, the researcher finds that people should be allowed to be themselves and do what they are best at and not to be pressure to do something or being someone their not. Introversion is not a bad thing so instead of trying to change the introverts the society should try to embraces them. Understanding ones' general attitude and function types is important to get a better understanding of ones-self.

Keywords : *Screenplay, Personality, Introversion, Psychoanalytic*

INTRODUCTION

In both life and literature, it can be found that there are different types of personality being display or describe that made us feel or relate to a person or character. These personalities are what differentiate one person or one character from the other. It is important, in literary work, for the writer to write characters that the readers or audiences could somehow relate to, if not, even with a great plot or story line, the story would have feel like it lacks on something, because character are one, if not the most, important elements of a story.

Newt Scamander as the main character in J. K. Rowling's *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*, is somewhat different than the stereotypical main character. "The stereotype is attached to each individual as a member of society." (Maru, 2014; 3). A character that in another story would probably just be one

of the people in the background of the story - not such an important character - is the main character of the story. This is a great way to actually reach out for the readers or audiences, like finally, those who usually feel like they are not represented in a story - because of the stereotypical hero that are usually describe as bold, courageous, daring, and other stereotypical type that are usually glued to the main character - but with Newt as a main character, readers or audiences who are introverted, can relate and feel like they are being represented, to have a hero whose just like them, an introvert.

In terms of courage, the researcher thinks it can have many interpretations; one person's way of showing courage may be different than another. What the researcher mean by not being the stereotypical kind of courageous is that instead of showing it in a macho kind of way he shows it with being reasonable and

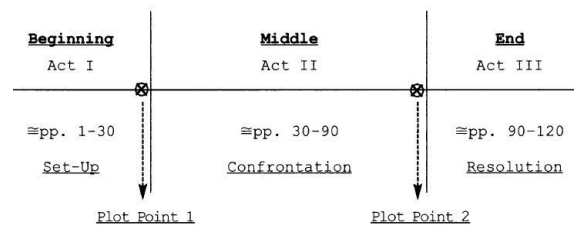
talk his way through a crisis. “Courage is a positive attitude by any person in establishing the truth and justice.” (Mamentu, Oroh, and Sabudu. 2018) Newt shows his courage in an introverted way just like his personality which is introverted.

In *Two Essays on Analytical Psychology* (Jung; 1928; 41) Carl Jung wrote that introverted attitudes, “if normal, is revealed by a hesitating, reflective, reticent disposition, that does not easily give itself away, that shrinks from object, always assuming the defensive, and preferring to make it cautious observation as from a hiding-place.” Daryl Sharp, in his book *Personality Types: Jung’s Model of Typology* (Sharp; 1936; 13), described introverts as people that, “is essentially conservative, preferring the familiar surroundings of home, intimate time with a few close friends, and are self-sufficient.” These descriptions, to the researcher, seem to fit with Newt as a character.

The story itself took place in New York City, 1926, where the condition as described in the screenplay as “severe” (Rowling; *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them: scene 20, line 6*), meaning the threat of exposure of the magical world is high. Basically at the time, the magical world is under a threat from their own, from both Grindelwald – a dark wizard that tried to waged war between the magical world and the non-magical world - and the non-magic; a hate group who threaten to expose the magical world called New Salem Philanthropic Society. Being from England, Newt was kind of oblivious of the current situation in the city. To make it worse, the escapes of his magical creature seems to worsen the already ‘severe’ situation. This is where Newt’s quality of character is being display. Being an introvert, instead of getting pulled into the negative energy, Newt calmly approaches the situation and at the end of the day manages to turn the

condition around and is able to fulfill his whole reason of coming to New York, and even finds himself some friends. Newt’s characters are able to change the condition instead of him being change by it.

Literature is an artistic expression of feelings and emotions that poured into words. Literature is highly important to us because literature is basically the human’s life in the written form. According to William H. Hudson (Hudson; *An Introduction to the study of Literature: 1965; 42*) “literature is a vital record of what man have seen in life, what they have experience of it, what they have thought and felt about aspects if it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us.” Literature has three general genres, which are Poetry, Drama/Play, and Fiction/Novel. In this research study the researcher will explain about Screenplay, another form/genre of literature. Sydney Field (Field; 2005; 19) explained that, “Film is a visual medium that dramatizes a basic story line; it deals in pictures, images, bits and pieces of film... the nature of the screenplay deals in pictures...” Sydney Field then stated, in the same book, *Screenplay: the Foundation of Screenwriting* (Field; 2005; 19-20), “A screenplay is a story told with pictures, in dialogue and description, and placed within the context of dramatic structure. It is the art of visual story telling.” About the structure of screenplay, Sydney Field, illustrated the basic three acts structure:



Field, Sydney. *Screenplay: the foundation of screenwriting*. Delta Trade paperback revised edition. Bantam Dell. A Division of Random House, Inc. New York. 2005. Page 21.

Personality Types

Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961), a Swiss psychiatrist that had manage to come up with his own theory of classifications by reviewing theories that his predecessors had made alongside with his years of experience in psychiatry. In his book *Psychological Types* (1946), Jung comes up with *general attitude types* -introverted and extraverted- and *function types* – thinking, feeling, sensation, and intuition. Jung writes, “Two persons, for example, see the same object, but they never see it in such a way as to receive two identically similar image if it.” (Jung; *Psychological Types* 1946; 473) Introverted people would see something from subjective point of view and extraverted people would see the very same thing from objective point of view, but even amongst introverted people the very same image would be receive differently because we all have different ways of seeing things. This very idea is also stated by Tania, Nihta, and Maru, saying, “Every individual may produce different perception than another individual toward a single object. Every individual must also have different experiences that influence the process of perception.” (Tania, Nihta, and Maru. 2016; 30) So, that being said, there are no two individual that could truly have a same perception about something. This difference is what Jung tries to explain with his theory of personality.

The *general attitudes types*, as was explain by Jung in *Psychological Types* (Jung; 1946; 413), “are differentiated by their particular attitude to the object. The introvert’s attitude to the object is an abstracting one; at the bottom, he is always facing with the problem of how libido can be withdrawn from the object, as though an attempted ascendancy on the part of the object had to be continually frustrated. The extravert, on the contrary, maintains a positive relation to the object. To such an extent does he affirm its importance that

his subjective attitude is continually being oriented by, and relate to the object. An fond the object can never have sufficient value; for him therefore, its importance must always be paramount.”

Besides the *general attitude types*, Jung also explains about *Function Types*, which are *thinking, feeling, sensation, and intuition*. *Thinking* is the function that focuses on cognition or logic, *feeling* on the other hand is the function that focuses on values or assessments, *sensation* is the function that uses the five senses and utilize them into creating perception, and *intuition* is function that operates within our unconscious – otherwise known as the sixth sense - to creates perception (Sharp; *Personality Types-Jung’s Model of Typology* 1987; 14.) Jung described thinking and feeling as the rational functions because they run on reasons and logic, and sensation and intuition as irrational function because both did not rely on logic. Each of the four functions can be either introverted or extraverted in the way. (Jung. *Psychological Types* 1946; 480)

Introversion

According to Carl Gustav Jung in *Psychological Types* (1946; 567), “Introversion means a turning inwards of the libido, whereby the negative relation of subject to object is expressed. Interest does not move towards the object, but recedes towards the subject. Everyone whose attitude is introverted thinks, feels, and act in a way that clearly demonstrates that the subject is the chief factor of motivation while the object is most receives only a secondary value. Introversion may possess either a more intellectual or more emotional character, just as it can be characterized by either intuition or sensation, introversion is *active*, when the subject *wills* a certain seclusion in face of the object; it is *passive* when the subject is unable to restore again to the object the

libido which is streaming back from it. When introversion is habitual, one speaks of an *introverted type*.”

RESEARCH METHOD

In conducting this research, the researcher chooses to use the qualitative research design. According to Bogdan and Biklen, “Qualitative research is descriptive; the data collected are in the form of words and pictures rather than numbers. The written result of the research contains quotation from data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation.” (Bogdan and Biklen. 1982; 30) In conducting this research, the researcher used the screenplay of *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find them* by J. K. Rowling as the main source and also supported by other relevant sources such as website, online books/articles, and books; particularly books about literatures, psychologies, and screenplays. According to Bogdan and Biklen, “Data analysis is a process of systematically searching and arranging the material that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.” (Bogdan and Biklen 1982; 153) Because of the nature of this research, the researcher will use one of the *Psychological Approaches*, which is *The Psychoanalytic Approach*, in conducting this research. Psychological approach itself according to Guerin “is an approach to literature that view works through the lens of psychology. The basis of this approach is the idea of the existence of a human unconscious: those impulses, desires, and feelings about which a person is unaware but which influence emotions and behavior.” (Guerin 1992; 42)

The *Psychoanalytical Approach* was created by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939), also known as the father of *psychoanalysis*. Freud founded the *International Psychoanalytical Association (IPA)* in 1910 with mission to

advance psychoanalysis worldwide. According to IPA, “Psychoanalysis is both the theory of the human mind and a therapeutic practice.” It has four major areas of application: 1) as a theory of how the mind works; 2) as a treatment method for psychic problems; 3) as a method of research; and 4) as a way of viewing cultural and social phenomena like literature, art, movies, performances, politics and groups. (<http://www.ipa.world/>) After Freud, Carl Jung proposed his own theory of psychoanalysis, known as *analytic psychology*. Jung also comes up with *Psychological Types/general attitudes types, Introversion and extraversion and function types*, which are *thinking, feeling, sensation, and intuition*.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The Introversion of Newt Scamander

The particular point that distinguishes between extraversion and introversion is that extraversion put focus on the objects and outside influences, while introversion orientate on the subject, one’s internal world. (Sharp. *Personality Types-Jung’s Model of Typology* 1987; 65)

Attitude towards People

The focus of introversion is on the internal world, because of that introverts are often considered as shy, cold even, cause the lack of desire that they put towards the outside world. Because of that lack of desire towards outside world introverts don’t like to be in the center of attention, prefer to blend in the background. Take Scene 7, line 46-50 for an example,

MARY LOU (*charming, to Newt*)

You, friend! What drew you to our meeting today?

Newt is startled to find himself the center of attention.

NEWT Oh . . . I was just—passing . . . (Scene 7, line 46-50)

Unlike extraverts who enjoys being at the center of attention, introverts would only feel uncomfortable and get an urge to draw away from the attention. In explaining about the difference between the two *general attitude types* in *Two Essays on Analytical Psychology* (Jung; 1928; 41-42), Jung explains that introverted attitude is, “if normal, is revealed by a hesitating, reflective, reticent disposition, that does not easily give itself away, that shrinks from object, always assuming the defensive, and preferring to make it cautious observation as from a hiding-place.” As can be seen in the scene 7, Newt’s introversion makes him feel startled of the attention being given to him, instead of liking the attention, Newt deflects the attention preferring to make excuse. The attention being an objective influence, that Newt as an introvert feels the need to be defensive. Introverts tend to put on defensive system against outside influence that, for them, threatens their inner world. As we can see in the Scene 45, line 7-16,

TINA I thought you might like a hot drink?

Tina carefully hands Jacob his mug. Newt remains turned away, feigning sleep, so Tina, with some frustration, pointedly places his cup on the bedside table.

JACOB Hey, Mr. Scamander—
(*to Newt, trying to make him friendlier*)

Look, cocoa!

Newt does not move. (Scene 45, line 7-16)

Though it can be seen as rude of Newt to feigning a sleep as to not to have deal with Tina, it is actually because of his introversion. It made him cautious, so he chose to barricade himself and act in a defensive way toward what his subconscious believes as an objective influence. In his mind, whatever it is that Tina is trying to do, no matter what

intention lie behind it -good or bad- she is still the person that is in the way of him achieving his purpose, so he chooses to ignore her for it.

An extravert would have consider Tina’s approach as of in a friendly nature, she is just offering some cocoa, maybe she is trying to be a good host, she did let them stay in the night, what would be so bad about accepting the cocoa?! Well, Jung explains this type so bluntly with, “He confronts the world with an elaborate defensive system compounded of scrupulosity, pedantry, frugality, cautiousness, painful conscientiousness, stiff-lipped rectitude, politeness, and open-eyed distrust.” (Jung 1979; 976) This explanation by Jung perfectly describes Newt in the scene above. Even with good intension, an outside influence is still an outside influence. An introvert like Newt, as the researcher has explained before, would only reflect inside instead of considering outside condition, so no matter how good Tina’s intention is, she is still provides an outside influence.

Attitude towards the Creatures

From the first scene of his appearance in the screenplay we can see clearly how distance Newt is from everyone; except for his creatures, for in the researcher’s understanding after throughout reading of the screenplay, Newt felt that the creatures is like a part of himself. Newt’s affection towards his creatures cannot be denied, it had been shown in many of the scenes, how much he cared and valued the creatures, even putting himself up for them. His attitude when he is with a creature (any creature, magical or not) is more of himself, less trying to hide or become defensive, more calm and friendly. These are all because of his introversion. Though the creatures are objects, the drives to protect them are subjective. Newt made saving the creatures as his life mission and drive comes from within, not

from outside influence, so when it comes to the creatures he takes it personal, not seeing them as objects but as his life mission derives from his subjective believe.

Despite their altercation, Newt is fond of the Niffler. He grins as he tickles its stomach, causing more treasure to pour out.

(Scene 15, line 46-48)

Dealing with what was probably his most difficult creature to handle for its (the Niffler) tendencies to run away and go towards and steals shining objects, Newt chooses to handle it with fondness which is one of the thing that made the creatures trusted him. He always threats them with kindness instead of force. Despite the Niffler's wrong doing Newt knows that the drives behind his behavior are instinctual and not materialistic, so he does not really blame the Niffler.

JACOB So what, you—you rescue these creatures?

NEWT Yes, that's right. Rescue, nurture, and protect them, and I'm gently trying to educate my fellow wizards about them. (Scene 47, line 90-95)

Not only trying to protect the creatures himself, he tried to guide people into understanding the creatures, for if it works – if people accept his writings – not only would he be able to ensure the safety of the creatures he now had able to took, it will ensure that they all have a future in this world even after he is gone.

Jacob suddenly looks to the left, his face one of terror.

JACOB *(barely able to speak)*

Lion . . .

A beat and then, in unison, the police turn both their eyes and their guns toward the other end of the street.

Perplexed, Newt looks too . . . A lion is stalking toward them.

NEWT *(calm)*

You know, New York is considerably more interesting than I'd expected. (Scene 50, line 128-137)

This scene shows just how different Newt feels like with a creature than with human. He is calm and at ease when he is with creatures rather than with people. He -unlike the others who just see the lion as a wild creature, an object, which can be seen as dangerous- sees the lion as somewhat interesting, how such an exotic animal ended up in the middle of the city, therefore find the city as interesting.

Realizing it's been spotted, the Demiguise turns and looks at Newt quizzically before moving up a set of side stairs. Newt smiles and moves to follow. (Scene 90, line 37-39)

When dealing with the Demiguise Newt does not just capture it. This shows that Newt's taking his time to get to know these creatures not just to write a book about them, but he writes a book about them because he truly cares about them. With the Demiguise Newt takes his time to slowly approaches the creature to figure out what is it been up to. Because of that the creature are also responded to him, for they know that he just want to help.

NEWT Right . . . I think we need to talk. See, I wouldn't have let him keep you, Pickett. Pick, I would rather chop off my hand than get rid of you . . . After everything you have done for me—now come on.

(Scene 92, line 20-26)

After almost given Pickett to Gnarlak, though he explains that he would let him keep Pickett, which is a sigh of apology. See, Newt feel that he has the responsibility to take care of each and every one of the creature in his care, so this is his way of apologizing to Pickett for almost putting him in danger. He believes that the creatures have feelings and should be treated as such, so after what he put

Pickett through it is only right to apologize.

Newt moves forward—he examines Frank, a look of real tenderness and pride on his face.

NEWT I was intending to wait until we got to Arizona, but it seems like now you are our only hope, Frank.

A look between them—an understanding. Newt reaches out his arm, and Frank presses his beak lovingly into the embrace—they nuzzle each other affectionately.

The assembled group watches in awe.

NEWT I'll miss you too.
(Scene 116, line 32-42)

This is the scene where the other witches and wizards had actually able to see how affectionate Newt is with his creature, how this creature who towers everyone in size and strength acted so lovingly and affectionate towards him, the moment when hopefully people will begin to appreciate these fantastic creatures. And it was all because of Newt. He had managed to influence them, not with force nor with pride, but with kindness

Newt's Introverted Function Types

To enable us to understand anything we need all the four function, though not all of the function are equally contributes at the same time. The four functions are like equivalent in the *general attitude*, even when someone is an introverted the person has two extraverted functions that contributes and contradict their introversion. Like Newt, as an introvert he primarily uses his introverted function which is the feeling type, to balance it he has an inferior thinking function which are extraverted. His auxiliary or second function would be intuition type which is extraverted and balance with introverted sensation function as his third function. Which make him have an introverted first function, extraverted second function,

introverted third function, and introverted fourth function. In this research the researcher would only explained about his introverted function but, would also explain how the contradictory functions affects the functions.

Newt's Introverted Feeling Function

The function that Newt relies on the most is his introverted feeling function therefore making it his primary function. The reason why is because it can be seen that Newt puts values more than thoughts, sensing, or intuition. Even with the other function still took part in his consciences, the feeling function seems to be the one that Newt relies on the most.

Values

This type focuses on inner images that manifest as values. (Sharp. *Personality Types-Jung's Model of Typology* 1987; 75) In other word, an introverted feeling type of person evaluates everything in their lives with their inner values, that they themselves develop not from outside influences. By value, it could mean the sentimental worth, whether something is acceptable to them or not, values in moral or ethical, beliefs, etc. In *Jung's Typology*, von Franz notes that, "Introverted feeling types, for instance, very often form the ethical backbone of the group; without irritating the others by preaching moral or ethical precepts, they themselves have such correct standards of ethical values that they secretly emanate a positive influence on those around them. One has to behave correctly because they have the right kind of value standard, which always suggestively forces one to be decent if they are present. Their differentiated introverted feeling sees what is inwardly the really important factor." (1971; 49)

Whether it was intended or not, Newt has made quite the impact on the lives of people and creatures he meet. Take Jacob for an example,

NEWT Now, there's absolutely nothing for you to worry about.

JACOB Tell me—has anyone ever believed you when you told them not to worry?

NEWT My philosophy is that worrying means you suffer twice.

Jacob digests Newt's "wisdom."
(Scene 54, line 10-18)

Now this scene may just look like Newt was trying to calm Jacob down with his "wisdom", but it was so much more. This is Newt, in his own introverted way, emanating a positive influence towards Jacob. Newt as an introverted feeling type cared more about intensive feeling, being if he worries it would only disturb his inner peace and therefore disturb his inner reality. This "wisdom" can actually be very affective for people for the value it brought. It teaches that there is nothing good can be brought from being worries but suffering. On another scene,

Two executioners in white coats lead a shackled Newt and Tina down to a dark basement, away from the cell.

Newt turns to look back.

NEWT *(over his shoulder)*

It was good to make your acquaintance, Jacob, and I hope you get your bakery.

ANGLE ON JACOB, scared, left behind, clutching at the bars of the cell. He waves forlornly after Newt.
(Scene 64, line 4-9)

In this scene, after getting falsely arrested, Newt still spends the time to bid Jacob a well-wisher. This shows Newt's character; despite the odd still finds a way to be polite and friendly to someone who just about hours ago meant nothing to him but a stranger. This becomes a remedy to Jacob, with this little gestures, Newt had again emanating a positive influence towards Jacob. But it did not just stop with him emanating these good and positive

influences toward Jacob. With the time they spend together Newt had grew on to Jacob considered him as a friend, as can be seen in the scene 120, line 9-23.

JACOB Hey. Hey, this is for the best.

(off their looks)

Yeah—I was—I was never even supposed to be here.

Jacob fights back tears. Queenie gazes up at him, her beautiful face full of distress. Tina and Newt, too, look incredibly sad.

JACOB I was never supposed to know any of this. Everybody knows Newt only kept me around because—hey—Newt, why did you keep me around?

Newt has to be explicit. It doesn't come easily.

NEWT Because I like you. Because you're my friend and I'll never forget how you helped me, Jacob.

A beat.

Jacob is overcome with emotion at Newt's answer.

JACOB Oh! (Scene 120, line 9-23)

When having to deal with saying goodbye to Jacob, Newt could not help but to being honest about what he felt about Jacob, how much he valued and appreciates him; a morally good value, honesty and appreciation in friendship. Newt's introverted feeling was shown here with how much he valued their friendship; it is not about the idea of having a friend or Jacob being his friend, but the value of their friendship itself. So much he valued their friendship, that he even helps Jacob even when at the time Jacob does not remember him.

A man walks toward him—Newt. They collide and Jacob's case is knocked to the ground.

NEWT So sorry—sorry!

Newt has moved swiftly and purposefully onward.

JACOB (no recognition)

Hey!

Jacob bends to pick up his case and looks down, puzzled. His old case is suddenly very heavy. One of the catches flicks open of its own accord. Jacob smiles a little, and bends down to open the case.

Inside, the case is filled with solid silver Occamy eggshells, a note attached. As Jacob reads, we hear:

NEWT (V.O.) *Dear Mr. Kowalski, You are wasted in a canning factory. Please take these Occamy eggshells as collateral for your bakery. A well-wisher.*

(Scene 121, line 6-20)

Because of his introverted feeling function he cares more about subjective value; how he valued their friendship. The state of things does not matter to him – whether Jacob remembers or not – he just want to do what he value, to do the right thing which was to help his friend’s dream become a reality. But his values did not just show in terms of friendship, it also shown in his choice of profession. See, Newt’s introverted feeling function also contributes in him choosing his line of work. Because of how much he values animals, especially the magical creatures, he chooses to be in his line of work, a zoologist (or rather magizooologist, zoologist for magical creatures), it is not because of the profit the profession is offer, he chooses it solely because he values these creatures as a living being and that cause him to sought and protect them, not only that he also wanted to make sure their survival. With him writing a book about these creatures, it will help to educate his fellow wizards and witches about the creatures.

NEWT I’ve just completed a year in the field. I’m writing a book about magical creatures.

TINA Like—an extermination guide?

NEWT No. A guide to help people understand why we should be protecting these creatures instead of killing them. (Scene 24, line 18-26)

In *Psychological types*, Jung stated that, “Their outward demeanor is harmonious and inconspicuous; they reveal a delightful repose, a sympathetic parallelism, which has no desire to affect others, either to impress, influence, or change them in anyway.” (Jung 1946; 492) Although they have no desired to affect or to influence others they have these abilities without realizing it. About the “change”, if introverted feeling type does not want to change others in anyway, then how come Newt want others to understand his point of view of the magical creatures? The answer goes back to the fact that introverted feeling are orientated with inner images that manifest as values rather than outer facts (Sharp. *Personality Types- Jung’s Model of Typology* 1987; 75). Changing others is not what he was aiming for; it is changing their opinion and/or point of view. The scene 24 above is one of the examples. It is the public opinion that the magical creatures are a danger to both wizarding world and non-wizarding world that Newt wanted to change.

NEWT I need to get going, find everyone who’s escaped before they get hurt.

The pair enters another forest, Newt plowing ahead, on a mission.

JACOB Before *they* could get hurt.

NEWT Yes, Mr. Kowalski. See, they’re currently in alien terrain, surrounded by millions of the most vicious creatures on the planet.

A beat.

Humans. (Scene 47, line 55-67)

This scene shows Newt's value of humans, which was as "the most vicious creatures on the planet." Newt traveling around the world was in a purpose of documenting the magical creatures to then educate his fellow wizards and witches about his findings and trying to convince them that those creatures are not as dangerous as they accuse them to be. Imagine what kind of things he must have been witnessing during his travel, one of those things must have been how humans have destroyed and misused the creatures. So, to the researcher, it is understandable that Newt have grown accustomed to avoid humans/people, not only because of his introversion.

Newt puts his all in order to ensure the safety of the creatures. He made it somewhat his life mission to rescue, nurture, and protect the creatures. They have becomes a part of him in so many ways; he even calls himself as their 'mum' (Scene 47 line 138) or 'mummy' (Scene 91 line 41), indicating parental care like feeling with the creatures. He would do pretty much anything to protect them.

NEWT (*magically restrained*)

No—no—don't hurt those creatures—please, you don't understand—nothing in there is dangerous, nothing! (Scene 60, line 95-99)

NEWT (*screaming, desperate*)

Don't hurt those creatures—there is nothing in there that is dangerous. Please don't hurt my creatures—they are not dangerous . . . Please, they are not dangerous! (Scene 60, line 106-112)

Knowing that in the America the witches and wizards are more up tight than in the England and that if they sees the creatures inside of his suitcase they might harm them, it can be seen in the scene above that Newt fought hard, though he was bound and his wand were taken from

him, he still trying to explained, beg even, for the MACUSA people to not harm his creatures. That's how much he cares about them.

Curiosities

Being an introverted feeling type person is not just about having good and positive values, Jung stated that for introverted people, "When he asks questions, it is not from the curiosity or a desire to create a sensation, but because he wants names, meanings, explanations to give him subjective protection against the object." (*Psychological Type* CW 6 1979; 897) Introverted people, or in this case Newt, have this need to know about things or people to make their own valuation about the things or person. Jung also writes that, "This type observes a benevolent though critical neutrality, coupled with a faint trace of superiority that soon takes the wind out of the sails of a sensitive person." (*Psychological Type* CW 6 1979; 640) this type is also a good type to be scientist for the critical neutrality that the type have, exactly perfect because Newt is a scientist, he is kind, helpful, and generous though he does not flaunt it, and as neutral as can be.

Newt slows down and watches Mary Lou as he would observe a foreign species: No judgment, simply interest. (Scene 7, line 16-17)

Being a zoologist or "Magizoologist", Newt has this natural sense of curiosity towards any creatures and the environment that they were living. The same curiosity was apparently applied to people as well. But, it is so that he can understand the creature or people or environment or things, to have a subjective valuation of those so he knows how to deal with it if one day he has to. That's why he has no judgment and just simply interested.

NEWT I was watching you at dinner.

JACOB Yeah.

NEWT People like you, don't they, Mr. Kowalski?

JACOB (*startled*)

Oh—well, I'm—I'm sure people like you too—huh?

NEWT (*not very concerned*)

No, not really. I annoy people.

JACOB (*not sure how to answer*)

Ahh.

Newt seems thoroughly intrigued by Jacob. (Scene 50, line 5-17)

In this scene Newt displayed a willingness to actually start a conversation with someone. He was curious about Jacob at the present, wanting to know more about him, not to judge him, just to get to know Jacob's character to determine his value, again not in judgmental way.

In his book, *Personality Types – Jung's Model of Typology*, Sharp explained that, "Introverted feeling is counterbalance by a primitive inferior thinking. Since thinking in this type is extraverted, it tends to be reductive – concretistic, slavishly orientated to facts." (Sharp. 1987; 77) Newt's inferior thinking function makes him somewhat reckless since the nature of feeling, his primary function, is the very opposite of thinking. Sharp explained that it needs to be understood that, "The thinking functions has no necessary connection with intelligence or the quality of thought, it is simply a process." (*Personality Types – Jung's Model of Typology* 1987; 44) This explains why a scientist like Newt can have inferior thinking type and prior feeling type; because in terms of personality, thinking does not have anything to do with intelligence same goes with feeling does not have anything to do with emotions. These are just, again, modes of orientations.

Newt's Introverted Sensation Function

Differ than the introverted feeling function that is the primary function, the

introverted sensation function is a complementary function. Someone of this type, when they see something, they pay attention to the smallest details but because of the introversion, the person's outer demeanour would look rather odd, just staring not saying much or at all, except when it is necessary (Von Franz. 1971; 27).

Sensible

Newt's sensation takes great contribution in his overall character. Newt has this somewhat subtle ability to make good judgement. He notices things that others might have missed and are able to make good judgements base on reasons.

NEWT It's an Obscurus—
(*off her look*)

But it's not what you think. I managed to separate it from the Sudanese girl as I tried to save her—I wanted to take it home, to study it—

(*off Tina's shock*)

But it cannot survive outside that box, it could not hurt anyone, Tina!

GRAVES So it's useless without the host?

NEWT "Useless?" "Useless?" That is a parasitical magical force that killed a child. What on earth would you use it for? (Scene 65, line 53-69)

When hearing the word 'useless' in the dialogue above some may not paying much attention to the small detail or rather to take the word literally, that somehow the obscurus have a value, but Newt does. Though it is a small detail, that to some may seem like it had no meaning and Graves could just be saying that as an expression of some kind, Newt is able to see the meaning behind that. "Introverted sensation apprehends the background of the physical world rather than its surface." (Jung; 1979; 649.) Newt's sensible enabling him to figure out who Mr Graves truly is.

Awareness

Newt has this awareness that other people seem to be missed or chose to ignore. He sees things differently. His introverted sensation allowing him to see the meaning attached with the object not just the physical properties. (Sharp. 1987; 80)

NEWT I've just completed a year in the field. I'm writing a book about magical creatures.

TINA Like—an extermination guide?

NEWT No. A guide to help people understand why we should be protecting these creatures instead of killing them. (Scene 24, line 18-26)

While other witches and wizards are afraid of the magical creatures and want nothing to do with them than to exterminate those creatures, Newt sees them as worth protecting and are willing to take great length to research and write about these creatures in order to educate his fellow witches and wizards about these creatures. Newt is aware that these creatures are endanger and are about to go extinct if someone does not come and help them, and this awareness encourage him to do it himself.

CONCLUSION

Newt's introversion is not explicitly mention in the screenplay but it is shown in how he behaves with other people or when he is with his creatures. His attitudes towards people are very much always in defence and very focus on subjective things instead of objective in many of his descriptions. Though with many problems Newt has in terms of his personality, especially with other people because of his introversion, the researcher finds that when he did things his own way, he succeeded. Introverted people are often being force to adopt extraverted way of living because of the pressure from society, ended up shutting themselves up even more due to

them not being able to live being their true self.

Sometimes society can be cruel towards people who are different, excessively judging without understanding, but no matter what the society think it is best to always be yourself in everything that you do. So what if sometimes you make mistakes, many times it is your mistakes that made you who you are, and getting up and learning from that mistakes is what make you strong. Just like Newt, through-out this research the researcher have provide examples of mistakes that Newt makes, still he come through and manage to save the day with being nobody but himself; he stays true to himself and that is his best quality. Instead of being in a way his introversion is what kept him through his journey, what allowed him to inspire other, his persistence and will to help is what gotten him far in life. So, in conclusion the researcher takes that newt does indeed shown to behave in introverted way and it is not a disadvantage but the opposite and following Newt's behaviour people have to stay true to yourself, no matter what.

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