

**AN ANALYSIS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA ON CADEN BOSCH IN
NEAL SHUSTERMAN'S *CHALLENGER DEEP* NOVEL**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2021**

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NEAL SHUSTERMAN'S *CHALLENGER DEEP* NOVEL**

THESIS

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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2021**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that thesis entitled “An Analysis of Schizophrenia on Caden Bosch in Neal Shusterman’s *Challenger Deep* Novel” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, June 2021

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MOTTO

“The bottom is only the beginning.”

(*Challenger Deep* novel by Neal Shusterman)

رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِنْ لِسَانِي يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي

(QS. Thaha 25-28)

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ

DEDICATED

I dedicate this thesis to my parents, my beloved mother, who always support me, pray for me, and my beloved father, who my first love in the world. I also dedicate it to my family and my best friends, who still support, encourage, help, motivate me to complete my thesis.

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It would not be possible to write this thesis without the help and support of the people around me. Above all, I want to thank my advisor, Dr. Hj. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum. Who has helped, support, and also patiently guided me to finish my thesis. Then, I am grateful to all lecturers in English Literature Department. Thank you for giving me very useful knowledge when teaching me at this university. I also express my gratitude to Neal Shusterman because his novel *Challenger Deep* becomes the object of this research.

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The last, if there are errors and inadequacies in this study, I expect all constructive suggestions and critics from all parties for the sake of further improvement. I hope that this thesis can be helpful for me, the readers, and the next researcher.

Malang, June 2021

The Researcher,

Gita Sofyanti

ABSTRACT

Sofyanti, Gita (2021) *An Analysis of Schizophrenia on Caden Bosch in Neal Shusterman's Challenger Deep Novel*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Hj. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum.

Keywords: literary criticism, psychology, mental disorder, schizophrenia

This study used literary criticism theory because literary criticism focuses on literary work. The researcher analyzed the schizophrenic disorder experienced by Caden Bosch using literary criticism theory with a psychological approach. The researcher analyzes abnormal psychology by Susan's theory on the main character, who suffers paranoid schizophrenia, the symptoms, the causes, and the effects on Caden Bosch.

The analysis of this research is based on the problem of the study; Caden has two kinds of symptoms. Based on Susan's theory state that there are positive symptoms and negative symptoms in schizophrenia disorder. Caden Bosch was more dominant in experiencing positive symptoms than negative symptoms. Positive symptoms include delusions, hallucinations, disorganized thought and speech, and disorganized or catatonic behavior. The researcher also found the type of Caden's schizophrenia, namely, paranoid schizophrenia.

The causes of schizophrenia on Caden Bosch because of two factors. The researcher found the factors that caused of Caden's schizophrenia there are psychological disorder and environmental causes. Psychological disorder such that experienced by Caden's schizophrenia such as he gets manic, seeing things, hearing things, believing things that are not true. The researcher also found environmental cause such as a habit of Caden's parents. As we know, children who live in bad habits can give an impact. These two factors are the cause of schizophrenia disorder on Caden Bosch.

The impact of schizophrenia disorder on Caden Bosch that the researcher found are three kinds. There are changes in behavior, changes in feelings, and changes of mind. in changes behavior, Caden Bosch being quiet, having difficulty expressing his feelings, being introverted, difficulty to sleep and often paying attention to his surroundings. While in changes feeling, Caden Bosch becomes excessive fear, gloom, anxiety, and he also feeling alone. Whereas in changes of mind, Caden Bosch often has nightmares in his dream in every night. Furthermore, Caden is also disturbed by his thoughts starting to imagine.

البحث مسخلص

صفيناتي، كُتبتا (٢٠٢١) تحليل لمرض انفصام الشخصية على كادن بوش في رواية نيل شسترمان في تشالنجر ديب. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الدولة الإسلامية جامعة مالانج. المستشار د. هجرية .موندى راهايو، م.هوم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: النقد الأدبي ، علم النفس ، الاضطراب العقلي ، الفصام

استخدمت هذه الدراسة نظرية النقد الأدبي لأن النقد الأدبي يركز على العمل الأدبي. قام الباحث بتحليل الاضطراب الفصامي الذي يعاني منه كادن بوش باستخدام نظرية النقد الأدبي بمنهج نفسي. يحلل الباحث علم النفس غير الطبيعي من خلال نظرية سوزان عن الشخصية الرئيسية التي تعاني من الفصام المصحوب بعقدة الاضطهاد والأعراض والأسباب والتأثيرات على كادن بوش.

يعتمد تحليل هذا البحث على أسئلة البحث. لدى كادن نوعان من الأعراض. استنادًا إلى نظرية سوزان ، تشير إلى أن هناك أعراضًا إيجابية وأعراضًا سلبية في اضطراب الفصام. كان جادآن باسجح أكثر سيطرة في المعاناة من الأعراض الإيجابية من الأعراض السلبية. تشمل الأعراض الإيجابية الأوهام والهلوسة والفكر والكلام غير المنظمين والسلوك غير المنظم أو الجامد. وجد الباحث أيضًا نوع الفصام لدى كادن ، وهو الفصام المصحوب بجنون العظمة.

أسباب مرض انفصام الشخصية على جادآن باسجح بسبب عاملين. وجد الباحث أن العوامل التي تسبب انفصام الشخصية لدى كادن هي اضطراب نفسي وأسباب بيئية. الاضطراب النفسي الذي يعاني منه مرض انفصام الشخصية لدى كادن ، مثل الهوس ، ورؤية الأشياء ، وسماع الأشياء ، والاعتقاد بأشياء غير صحيحة. وجد الباحث أيضًا سببًا بيئيًا مثل عادة والدي كادن. كما نعلم ، يمكن للأطفال الذين يعيشون في عادات سيئة التأثير. هذان العاملان هما سبب اضطراب الفصام في جادآن باسجح.

تأثير اضطراب الفصام على جادآن باسجح الذي وجده الباحث ثلاثة أنواع. هناك تغيرات في السلوك ، وتغيرات في المشاعر ، وتغيرات ذهنية. في تغيير السلوك ، كان جادآن باسجح هادئًا ، ويواجه صعوبة في التعبير عن مشاعره ، والانطوائي ، وصعوبة النوم ، وغالبًا ما ينتبه إلى محيطه. أثناء تغير الشعور ، يصبح جادآن باسجح خوفًا وكآبة وقلقًا مفرطًا ، كما أنه يشعر بالوحدة. بينما في التغيرات الذهنية ، غالبًا ما يواجه جادآن باسجح كوابيس في حلمه كل ليلة. علاوة على ذلك ، ينزعج كادن أيضًا من أفكاره التي بدأت في التخيل.

ABSTRAK

Sofyanti, Gita (2021) *An Analysis of Schizophrenia on Caden Bosch in Neal Shusterman's Challenger Deep Novel*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Hj. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum.

Keywords: literary criticism, psychology, mental disorder, schizophrenia

Penelitian ini menggunakan teori kritik sastra karena kritik sastra berfokus pada karya sastra. Peneliti menganalisis gangguan skizofrenia yang dialami oleh Caden Bosch menggunakan teori kritik sastra dengan pendekatan psikologis. Peneliti menganalisis psikologi abnormal dengan teori Susan tentang tokoh utama yang menderita skizofrenia paranoid, gejala, penyebab, dan efeknya pada Caden Bosch.

Analisis penelitian ini didasarkan pada pertanyaan penelitian; Caden memiliki dua macam gejala. Berdasarkan teori Susan menyatakan bahwa ada gejala positif dan gejala negatif pada gangguan skizofrenia. Caden Bosch lebih dominan mengalami gejala positif daripada gejala negatif. Gejala positif termasuk delusi, halusinasi, pikiran dan ucapan yang tidak teratur, dan perilaku yang tidak teratur atau katatonik. Peneliti juga menemukan jenis skizofrenia Caden yaitu skizofrenia paranoid.

Penyebab skizofrenia pada Caden Bosch karena dua faktor. Peneliti menemukan faktor penyebab terjadinya Caden's schizophrenia yaitu gangguan psikologis dan faktor lingkungan. Gangguan psikologis seperti yang dialami oleh Caden's schizophrenia seperti menjadi manik, melihat sesuatu, mendengar sesuatu, mempercayai hal-hal yang tidak benar. Peneliti juga menemukan penyebab lingkungan seperti kebiasaan orang tua Caden. Seperti yang kita ketahui, anak-anak yang hidup dalam kebiasaan buruk dapat memberikan dampak. Kedua faktor inilah yang menjadi penyebab terjadinya gangguan skizofrenia pada Caden Bosch.

Dampak gangguan skizofrenia pada Caden Bosch yang peneliti temukan ada tiga macam. Ada perubahan perilaku, perubahan perasaan, dan perubahan pikiran. dalam perubahan perilaku, Caden Bosch menjadi pendiam, sulit mengungkapkan perasaannya, introvert, sulit tidur dan sering memperhatikan sekelilingnya. Saat mengalami perubahan perasaan, Caden Bosch menjadi ketakutan yang berlebihan, kesuraman, kecemasan, dan juga merasa sendirian. Sedangkan dalam keadaan berubah pikiran, Caden Bosch sering mengalami mimpi buruk dalam mimpinya setiap malam. Selanjutnya, Caden juga terganggu oleh pikirannya yang mulai berimajinasi.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher describes several points. The first point is the background of the study that contained the topic of research in *Challenger Deep* novel. The researcher involves the objectives of the study, scope and limitation, the significance of the study, definition of key terms, theoretical framework, and research design.

A. Background of the Study

Some people don't realize how important mental health is. People's awareness and knowledge about mental illness or disorders often leads to mistreatment of people living with mental illness. A mental illness is a psychiatric disorder with changes in organ cerebral functions interference of a sufferer's normal perception (Maldonado et al., 2009). There is a phenomenon in which families prefer to confine people who have a mental illness such as schizophrenia rather than taking them to the hospital. In fact, people who have schizophrenia look like normal people until they attempt to talk about what they thought, some of the people with schizophrenia aware that they have something wrong with them. However, in the study of psychology literary criticism, the researcher should understand the interpretation of literary works with a psychological approach.

Every human not only has a physical problem but also potentially suffers from psychological abnormalities. Mental disorder not only occurs in adults; many also seen mental illnesses occur in children. Mental health problems are a disease that can be caused by a disruption in human behavior and thought, resulting in an inability to manage emotions and life normally. In other words, according to the journal article, the author proposes an intriguing idea of concept of mental disorder (Maslim, 2013):

“Mental disorder is conceptualized as clinically significant behavioral or psychological syndrome or pattern that occurs in an individual and that is associated with present distress or disability or with a significant increased risk of suffering death, pain, disability, or an important loss of freedom.” (p. 7)

Many mental illnesses have different characteristics. In general, the characteristics of mental illness are combined by perceptions, emotions, abnormal thoughts, behavior, and relationship with other people. Mental illness includes depression, bipolar affective disorder, dementia, intellectual disabilities, and developmental disorders, including autism, schizophrenia, and other psychosis. However, schizophrenia disorder was depicted by Caden Bosch in *Challenger Deep* novel by Neal Shusterman.

Schizophrenia is one of mental disorders in the form of collections from any symptoms that include thought process breakdown, emotional breakdown, perception breakdown, and behaviors breakdown so that it can cause disablement and addiction. In other words, schizophrenia is a group of psychological disorders with a fundamental personality disorder and a distinctive distortion of thought processes characterized by a patient's thought process detached from reality

(Depkes RI, 1995). An in-between state would be disordered; neither waking nor dreaming would function properly, as the mind/ brain would be attempting two, ultimately incompatible, sets of tasks simultaneously (Llewellyn, 2009). It shows the actual experiences of people with schizophrenia, which is not easy to go on in everyday life. It also emphasizes the struggle of people with schizophrenia to overcome-like a main character in *Challenger Deep* novel.

Challenger Deep novel is written by Neal Shusterman, the New York Times bestselling and award-winning author. *Challenger Deep* is the book that won the National Book Award for Young People's Literature in 2015. Caden Bosch acts as the main character within the story. *Challenger Deep* novel is a story about the great journey of a fifteen years old child who had begun to spend time in half part of their life in Marianas Trench. As we know, Mariana Trench is the deepest sea which is located mostly east as well as south of Mariana Island. It is like a Caden's thought, "the bottom is only the beginning" (N. Shusterman, 2015).

Neal Shusterman started to write this book to comfort those with schizophrenia and let them know that they are not alone. However, recovering from mental disorders will not occur only by routine medication and therapy. The sufferer must also have the drive to recover from within themselves and also the support of family, as well as friends. In *Challenger Deep* novel, the researcher found that Caden Bosch attempted to overcome his imagination in his real-life who sometimes took over him by imaginary. Mental illness does not go away entirely, but it can, in a sense, be sent into remission (N. Shusterman, 2015).

Challenger Deep novel tells about Caden Bosch, who is 15 years old as the main character in this novel. He is a brilliant high school student who is struggling with his mental disorder known as schizophrenia. Caden's journey began with the captain and the parrot on the ship. It is real imagery of his mind: one of the crewmen on the ship start to explore *Challenger Deep that is known as Mariana Trench, the deepest ocean*.

In this case, Caden, who is facing his schizophrenia, makes him more mysterious, acts a bit strange, and sometimes has paranoid over something (Ainunjarah, 2018). Caden is aware that he was there in two different life which is "One: he was there, too: he could not have been there." Caden is aware that his imagination was too real in his life, like the people in his imagery. His friends and also his parents have been there in his imagery. Caden's psychological problem is affected Caden's characters in real life.

At the same time, the researcher found the biological factors, psychological factors, and sociocultural factors of this disorder. However, biological factors are unidentified in specific gen of sufferer's families. The psychological and sociocultural factors are how to gain a full understanding of the sufferer by surrounding. Genetic risk whom sufferers with schizophrenia is conferred by a large number of alleles, including common alleles of small effect (Ripke et al., 2014).

Based on Wellek and Warren's book, it states that psychology obviously can illuminate the creative process (Wellek & Warren, 1954). Sometimes, the

authors create the character in a book that inspired by real-life character. However, psychological literary theory is necessary for analyzing the character that suffered from schizophrenia in *Challenger Deep* by Neal Shusterman.

The psychology approach in literature criticism is the form of understanding and interpretation of literary works from the elements of psychology, especially to interpret and or to analyze the character within the literary works. Psychology, being a study of psychic processes, can be brought to bear on the study of literature, for the human psyche is the womb of all the arts and sciences (Dell & Baynes, 1933). In other words, psychological approach can be used to help studying characters figures in a literary work. Psychology and literature have ties indirectly and functionally. In indirect relation, due either literature and psychology having the same object that is human life. Psychology used to assess real human. Human character in psychology approach become the object in literary works is the result from author's imaginative or an imaginary.

Based on previous studies, most of the researchers focused on the main character in *Challenger Deep* novel. The first previous study was written by Nasiti Hanum Ainunjariah in 2018 with the title *The Struggle of Caden Bosch Who is Living with Schizophrenia in Challenger Deep Novel* explains how Caden Bosch lives his life with his reality and hallucination at the same time and how he can escape from it. The second previous studies study was conducted by Rayidah Elqyyimah and An Fauzia Rozani Syafe'i in 2019 entitled *Wrestling with Schizophrenia in the Novel Challenger Deep* almost explain the same topic like the first previous studies before. They are focusing on how the main character

wrestling with schizophrenia throughout his life that related to the medical theory of schizophrenia and the concept of id, ego, and superego by Sigmund Freud's perspective. However, the researcher finds out the study on the same topic among the previous studies.

Based on the several previous studies above, which analyze several aspects of the main character in *Challenger Deep* novel by Neal Shusterman, they have been not conducted yet. The researcher has not found any researchers who analyze the causes of main character's schizophrenia; the effects of schizophrenia disorder and also the symptoms analysis of schizophrenia disorder in the main character in *Challenger Deep* novel using psychological approach. Psychology was chosen to understand and explain the mental problems and the inner conflict reflected by the main character. This theory is considered the most appropriate way to analyze the main character, including the factors of schizophrenia and the effects of schizophrenia experienced by the main character. Therefore, in these cases, the researcher attempts to fill the gap in the previous studies.

B. Problem of the Study

The research questions of this study focuses on Caden Bosch's psychological abnormal that is mental disorder known as schizophrenia. In other words, the causes of schizophrenia and the impacts of schizophrenia reflect the inner conflict by Caden Bosch will be analyzed. Based on statements of selecting the subject above, the researcher decides the problem of the study as follows:

1. What are the symptoms of schizophrenia experienced by Caden Bosch in Neal Shusterman's *Challenger Deep* novel?
2. What are the factors that cause Caden's schizophrenia in Neal Shusterman's *Challenger Deep* novel?
3. What are the effects of schizophrenia experienced by Caden Bosch in Neal Shusterman's *Challenger Deep* novel?

C. Objective of the Study

The research objective is to collect facts to obtain answers to questions or problems and seek or investigate the principles that lie behind these facts (Jamal, 2012). There are many objectives of this study in this research. The first one is to identify the symptoms of schizophrenia experienced by Caden Bosch in *Challenger Deep* novel. Secondly, this research is to analyze factors of schizophrenia in the main character on *Challenger Deep* novel written by Neal Shusterman. Thirdly, the researcher analyzes the effects of schizophrenia experienced by the main character based on the psychology approach in literary criticism.

D. Scope and Limitation

The researcher gives the scope and limitation of the study. The researcher uses the novel *Challenger Deep* by Neal Shusterman, which was published in 2015, as the object of the study. The researcher analyzes the novel from a psychological aspect which the main character who has mental disorder known as schizophrenia. What will be analyzed are symptoms of schizophrenia that experienced by Caden Bosch, the factors that cause of schizophrenia, and the

effects of schizophrenia experienced by Caden Bosch in Neal Shusterman's *Challenger Deep*. Therefore, this study analyze based on the psychological approach.

E. Significances of the Study

This study is supposed to contribute to understanding literary criticism using psychological approach. It provides a better understanding of Caden Bosch's psychological circumstances, namely schizophrenia. This study can give more information about schizophrenia, the main character's symptoms of schizophrenia, the factors that cause schizophrenia, and the effects of schizophrenia experienced by Caden. The practical significance is to identify which could be used by the readers as references who interested in the topic of mental disorder in literary works. The analysis also can be used by the following researchers as references too who would like to develop deeper understanding about the study of mental illness and/ or the factors that cause as well as the effects of mental disorder; especially, people who live with schizophrenia.

F. Definition of Key Terms

- 1. Abnormal Psychology:** Abnormal psychology is a branch of psychology that investigates all forms of mental disorders and mental abnormalities (Kartono, 1929).
- 2. Literary criticism:** In Practical Criticism, Richards translates the ideas he developed in Principles of Literary Criticism – of literature to the balanced and harmonious development of the personality – into a defined method of reading

and connects his earlier commitment to psychic integration to current social and political concerns (Goulimari, 2014).

3. **Mental illness or mental disorder:** It is condition of the sufferer that affect by the cognition, emotion, and behavioral control and substantially interfere both with the ability of human to learn and with the ability of sufferer to function in their surroundings on society. Psychology abnormal have been applied to the many problems that is closely to the human brain or mind (Comer, 2004).
4. **Schizophrenia:** Schizophrenia is one of mental disorder that is chronic psychiatric disorder which there are a rift or imbalance between thought, feeling, and behavior. In general, sufferer of schizophrenia develop functional capacities that tend to require help and assistance in meeting their needs (Elqayyimah et al., 2015).
5. **Challenger Deep:** Challenger Deep is the deepest ocean in the world that position in the southernmost Mariana Trench, Western Pacific Ocean (Gvirtzman & Stern, 2004).

G. Previous Studies

There are several previous studies that are relevant to be used as researcher's references in writing this study. The researcher found previous studies that used *Challenger Deep* novel as the object of the study. There are previous studies that analyze *Challenger Deep* novel by Neal Shusterman.

The first study was conducted by Rayidah Elqyyimah and An Fauzia Rozani Syafe'i in 2019 entitled *Wrestling with Schizophrenia in the Novel Challenger Deep*. They wrote article journal about the wrestling of the main

character that related to the medical theory of schizophrenia and the concept of id, ego, and superego by Sigmund Freud. this research analyzes many fictional aspects such as plot, conflict, character, and setting. Those aspects are interrelated structure. Character aspect used to conduct the struggle by the main character through the conflict. The conflict and/ or the plot is to reveal the meaning in the novel. Meanwhile, the settings can deal with the circumstances and atmosphere that helps to the analyzing process to reveals the meaning of the novel. The researchers analyze the issue about wrestling with schizophrenia which is done by protagonist and to know the contribution of setting, character, and plot in revealing the issue. The result of this study is Caden Bosch's struggle with schizophrenia through self-controlling and socializing with others. Self-controlling is represented through his imagination and the voices come to him by the protagonist. Besides, Caden socializes with others sufferer of mental illness in the hospital.

The next study was written by Nasiti Hanum Ainunjariah in 2018 with the title *The Struggle of Caden Bosch Who is Living with Schizophrenia in Challenger Deep Novel*. She wrote in her thesis about the struggle of the main character who living with abnormal psychology as known as schizophrenia. This research uses quotation from the novel as the primary data and also uses library research as other sources that can support the data analysis like a book, sources, and articles. Meanwhile, the data analysis uses psychological approach in literary criticism and schizophrenia theory to interpreted and analyzed more about Caden Bosch's schizophrenia and how he struggles to overcome from schizophrenia disorder.

There are two objectives of this research. The first is to observe how the main character live in his real life and his imagination because of his schizophrenia disorder. The second is to find the way Caden Bosch overcome with schizophrenia disorder. She used psychological approach that the researcher can analyze the relationship between psychology of the main character and the symptoms of Caden Bosch as the main character with the theory of schizophrenia. Based on the research result and analysis of the symptoms on main character in *Challenger Deep* novel. The result of this research is Caden Bosch as the main character has schizophrenia that are a paranoid type and disorganized type of schizophrenia. The symptoms of these types are hallucinations, delusions that includes in positive symptoms.

In Geta Brenaita Saragie Sijabat's thesis with the title *Analysis of Leading Character's Negative Symptoms of Schizophrenia Found in Han Kang's Vegetarian* (2018). This research is about analysis of negative symptoms and positive symptoms of schizophrenia in Hang Kang's *Vegetarian* novel. This study using a descriptive qualitative as research method. This research has three problems of the study. There are three problems of the study, the first is how the main character's affective flattening of schizophrenia experienced by Yeong-Hye in *Vegetarian* novel, how a logic of schizophrenia portrayed by Yeong-Hye in *Vegetarian* novel, and the last is how avolition of schizophrenia experienced by Yeong-Hye in *Vegetarian* novel. However, this study used the same theory that is Susan Nolen-Hoeksema's schizophrenia theory and psychological theory in literary criticism. the researcher uses *Vegetarian* novel as primary data and library

research as secondary data. Meanwhile, this research collecting the data by reading the primary data and selecting quotation from *Vegetarian* novel. The result of this research is negative symptoms of schizophrenia experienced by Yeong-Hye such as he got a nightmare, terror for someone life who feels rejection, and fear to be faced alone.

In Muhammad Allam Baharudin's thesis entitled *Elliot's Struggle to Overcome Schizophrenia in Sam Esmail's Mr.Robot: Red Wheelbarrow* (2019). This study is about the Elliot as the main character that has dissociative identity and cultural pathologies like an anxiety, depression, and schizophrenia. Bahrudin analyzes schizophrenia suffered by the main character in Sam Esmail's *Mr. Robot: Red Wheelbarrow* novel. This study is about Elliot as the main character with dissociative identity and cultural pathologies like anxiety, depression, and schizophrenia. He analyzes schizophrenia suffered by the main character in Sam Esmail's *Mr. Robot: Red Wheelbarrow* novel.

Subsequently, this research also describes how the main characters struggle to overcome schizophrenia based on individual perspectives by Alfred Adler. The research questions of this study are; what are the main character's schizophrenia symptoms, what is the main character's type of schizophrenia, and the last is how the main character's struggle to overcome with schizophrenia disorder in *Mr. Robot'' Red Wheelbarrow* written by Sam Esmail and Courtney Looney. The result of this research is the main character has several symptoms such as in his language and thought, hallucination, and delusion. Those symptoms is to make sure to identify the type of schizophrenia portrayed in Elliot. Besides,

Elliot has indicated paranoid schizophrenia. Several ways are portrayed in the novel that Elliot has tried to overcome his schizophrenia. These are controlling himself, isolate from others, create a regimen to avoid using a computer, and consuming Adderall, and consulting to a psychiatrist.

In Dodici Putri Nugraha's thesis entitled *Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Experienced by Ruth Weber in Kate Quinn's The Huntress* in 2020. In this research, she analyzes a little girl who is a victim of the war, has a trauma. She used a psychological approach that the researcher can analyze the symptoms, categories of post-traumatic stress disorder by the symptoms that have found before, the cause of post-traumatic stress disorder, and the effects of post-traumatic stress disorder experienced by the main character based on psychology approach literary criticism. The result is the main character experiences changes in her mind, feelings, and behavior. Besides, as the main character in Kate Quinn's *The Hunteress*, Ruth becomes moody, deep sadness, and an explosion of anger. The research data in this study uses narrative and conversation in the *The Huntress* novel. the data collection of this research is highlighting the conversation and narrative text that related to the research questions. This research also has three objectives of the study, there are to identify the symptoms of PTSD, to identify the causes of PTSD, and to determine the effects of PTSD experienced by Ruth Weber as the main character in *The Huntress* novel by Kate Quinn.

Based on the previous studies above, the researcher found the gap or novelty or as known the missing part on those previous studies that the research might be complete than before. There researchers, which analyze the aspect of

psychological of Caden Bosch with schizophrenia. The researcher will analyze the factors that caused by schizophrenia and the effects of schizophrenia in *Challenger Deep* novel has not conducted yet. However, the researcher has not found any researchers which psychology approach in literary criticism on Caden Bosch with schizophrenia by internal and external factors that already occurred. Therefore, in these cases the researcher attempts to fill the gap in the previous studies.

H. Research Method

The research method will guide the direction of literary criticism. In general, the research methods are discussed about the research method types suitable for the actual data collection and data analysis to discussed and justify which are provided on why the elements of the research method were chosen. On the other hand, research methodology involves learning the various techniques used in the conduct of research and the conduct of tests, experiments, surveys, and critical studies (Sam, 2012). To study the aspect of psychology by the main character in the novel that the researcher was chosen, the researcher applies literary criticism methodology which includes procedures of data collecting, composing, and data analyzing and interpreting. Therefore, the researcher described research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis there follows:

1. Research Design

Research methods consist of a systematic process of study or research that is applied in a manner as to learn deeper something about (Sheppard, 2020). The research design provides the context to understand the function of information at each of the analyzed the point of literary criticism. This study employs literary criticism, which focuses on analyzing literary work as the research method in the form of the novel by using a psychology approach. This approach is appropriate to analyze literary works which focus on the mental disorder as known as schizophrenia by the main character of *Challenger Deep* novel. Therefore, to get a better to an understanding of the literary criticism in the main character, the researcher applies psychological approach.

2. Data Source

In this research, the main data source or primary data of this study is *Challenger Deep* novel which written by Neal Shusterman and illustrated by Brendan Shusterman. The primary data sources include the words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and or the dialogues among the characters referring to the main character's struggle who is living with schizophrenia in *Challenger Deep* novel by Neal Shusterman. This novel was published in 2015 which consists of 161 chapters and 253 pages. The e-book version was bought by the official publisher such as amazon, goodreads, and others.

3. Data Collection

Data collection in this research conducted by reading closely to understand well the information about the plot in the story. The first step, the researcher read a book novel *Challenger Deep* by Neal Shusterman to identify and analyze the data and the problem. Afterward, the researcher does the second reading of the novel, reports the reading progress in a daily journal, and notes any chapters.

4. Data Analysis

In this part, the researcher will do some steps to analyze the data of this study. There are, the first step is reading closely and understanding *Challenger Deep* novel. Secondly, this step identifies the primary data from *Challenger Deep* novel that can be analyzed and then classified data into some categories, including the factors caused by schizophrenia in the main character and how the schizophrenia effects Caden Bosch based on psychology approach in literary criticism. The final step is to conclude the data analysis to answer the research problem above.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is a literature review. Literature review elaborates overview of a particular topic in order to provide the related literature about the theories and related on the studies. Several theories and related of the studies are theory of schizophrenia and psychological literary criticism that used to analyze psyches of Caden Bosch who people with schizophrenia in Neal Shusterman's *Challenger Deep* novel.

A. Psychological Approach in Literary Criticism

Discussing about literature is a common topic. Literature is a form of creative artistic work whose objects are humans and their lives by using language as the intermediary. Literature is a means of shedding ideas or thoughts about life and society by using beautiful words. Literature consists of three genres; namely, the literary genre consists of three forms (poetry, prose, and drama) (Ahyar, 2019). As a literary work that uses humans as the object and all the elements of life, it is not only a medium to convey ideas, theories, or human thinking systems. On the other hands, literature must be able to produce a literary work and try to bridge the needs of human like a novel.

There are many types of works in literature, including novels. Novels are included in literary works that do not escape to provide full dramatic, romantic or

tragic stories depending on the life-giver of the novel they produce. A novel is like a painting of a character's life that tells the character's life journey. Novels have a creative power based on the author's experience, who can describe the stories of the characters he brings to life.

Novel is one of literary work in a form of processing the social problems in society. In Indonesia, novel as literary work is the processing of social problems by Indonesian who educate people since 1920s (Cahya, 2016). Meanwhile, literary analysis serves to understand and explain the true intentions of the story and what the reason happened. There are various approaches to studying literature. The approach must be appropriate to the cases of the study being discussed

Psychology as a science that studies of behavior and psychic (spiritual) life of humans can be used to understand literary works. This study will analyze literary works with a psychological approach. Literary psychology is a psychological result of the author as outlined in the form of a work (Melati et al., 2019). Likewise, with readers, appreciating the work will not be separated from psychological activity. Literary psychology has a thought to present humans as a form of instincts and inner conflicts. The psychology approach departs from the view that a literary work generally contains problems surrounding human life through the characterizations displayed by the author.

According to Wellek and Warren, the term psychology of literature has four meanings. The first is the study of the psychology of the author as a type or

as a person. The second is the study of the creative process. The third is the study of types and psychological laws applied to literary works. And the last is the study of the impact of literature on readers (reader psychology) (Wellek & Warren, 1954). Psychology as a science that studies the behavior and psychic (spiritual) life of humans can be used as a means of understanding literary works. Psychology analyzes the literary works with a psychology approach in literary theory. The literary psychology approach starts from the view that a literary work in general contains the problems that surround human life, through the characterizations displayed by the author.

Psychology of literature is a branch of literary science that approaches literature from a psychological point of view. Its attention can be directed to the reader or to the text itself. The term psychology of literature has four possibilities, namely (1) the study of the psychology of the author as a type or differentiator, (2) the study of the creative process, (3) the study of types and psychological laws applied to literary works, and (4) the studies that study the impact of literature on readers or reader psychology (Wellek & Warren, 1954).

Literary psychology is a literary study about how the literary work as a psychological activity. The author uses creativity, taste, and how the author's work in their literary work. Likewise, the reader, in responding to the literary works will also not to be separated from the psyche. Literary psychology recognizes literary works as a reflection of the author's soul. The author captures the symptoms of the soul and then processes it into text. The projection of one's own experiences and life experiences around the author is projected imaginary

into a literary text. Literary works are seen as psychological phenomena, display psychological aspect through characters if by chance the text is in the form of drama, prose, and poetry.

Definitively, the purpose of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a literary work. There are three ways that can be help to understand the correlation between psychology and literature, namely: a) understanding the psychological elements of the author as a writer, b) understanding the psychological elements of fictional characters in a work, and c) understanding the psychological elements reader (Dyah, 2016). Basically, literary psychology focuses on the second problem, namely the discussion in relation to the psychological elements of fictional characters contained in the work. As a world, literary works include various aspects of life, especially humans. In general, these aspects of humanity are the main objects of literary psychology, because it is only in humans that, as characters, psychological aspects are grafted and invested.

Improving a theoretical framework that guides the logic of what you are doing in the research that can be challenging (Watts, 2020). The study of psychology approach in literature review is about to understand the interpretation of literary works from the other elements, especially to describe the character in the story and/ or to analyze the character within literary works. In other words, psychology approach also can be used to support the research of characters figures in a literary work. Indirectly, literature review and psychology are closer ties based on the way to study. In other words, the relation among it is due both

literature and psychology having the same object that is human. Psychology used to assess real human real. Human character in psychology approach becomes the object in literary works is imaginative or an imaginary entity in authors' mind.

Literature and criticism are two intimate knowledge or sciences in literary work. Literary work is created based on the author's imagination, author's experiences from real-life realities that is poured into literary works. Meanwhile, literary criticism is a scientific discipline of how to interpret, evaluate, and analyze a literary work (Fard, 2016). On the other hand, the study of literature is the knowledge that analyzes literary works, along with the events and social facts relating to the existence of literary works, authors, readers, publishing institutions, mass media, and so on, which are also the object of his investigation.

In literary criticism, the greatest interest topic is psychoanalysis which dominated by either in classical version or in modern version (Lindauer & Baust, 1974). The correlation among literature and psychology has the same intersection in two ways at the point of people essentially and human behavior. Especially, those are possible to approach literature and to evaluate literary works with the psychology resources. An addition, it can also possible to interpret the literary works based on psychology and to reveal psychological theory in literature (Emir, 2016).

Based on Adnan's book, it states that psychology comes from the Greek word psychology which is a combination of the words *psyche* and *logos*. *Psyche* means soul, and *logos* means knowledge

(Achiruddin Saleh, 2005). Therefore, psychology is a science of the soul. The word *logos* is interpreted as reason and logic. The word *logos* becomes even knowledge and can be understood more simply. The word *psyche* is an interesting discussion for undergraduates of Psychology. The term *psyche* or soul is still difficult to define because the soul is an abstract object.

Psychology approach in literary study only focusses on the side of the psychology of fear it would be the psychology course examine. Some of the function of psychology personality can be explained further can be understood in accordance with the dogma and reality. The first function is descriptive. Descriptive function which is this theory personality can organize and tell mannerisms or events experienced by individuals in the systematic point. Human personality is the complex characteristics and traits that shape and distinguish an individual (Kedia & Cloninger, 2010).

B. Susan Nolen- Hoeksema's Theory of Abnormal Psychology

According to Susan Nolen-Hoeksema, abnormal psychology is the study of people who suffer emotional, mental, and often physical pain as a some mental disorder that referred to as psychopathology (Nolen-Hoeksema, 1959). People with abnormal psychology sometimes have unusual experiences even it is more extreme. Unusualness is people behaviors that are unusual, considered abnormal. However, behaviors that are usual, typical, are considered normal. Behaviors can become the causes of people to suffer disorder that prevent functioning in daily life that are abnormal.

In psychology, deviant behavior is called abnormal behavior. It can cause depression, stress, or an abundance of long-black thoughts that makes a person stressed. The branch of science that studies deviant behavior is psychopathology or abnormal psychology. As the name implies, abnormal psychology is a science that focuses on abnormal behavior. It discusses abnormal behavior problems, mental disorders, and mental abnormalities or behavior that are incompatible with normal or abnormal behavior.

Abnormal psychology attempted to investigate and classify causes for personal disturbance and aberrant forms of behavior. The classification of abnormal behavior consists of anxiety disorders, mood disorders, schizophrenia, personality disorders, and drug dependence (Atkinson, 2003). Schizophrenia is one of the most abnormally subjective psychological subjects. This section shows the correlation between the main character schizophrenia study and the schizophrenia study presented through abnormal psychology.

Discussing mental health is a common knowledge nowadays. Understanding mental health cannot be separated from understanding physical health and illness. Various studies have revealed a relationship between individuals' physical and mental health, in which individuals with medical complaints show psychological problems to the level of mental disorders (Dewi, 2012). Many kinds of psychological abnormality have different symptoms and the types such as schizophrenia.

Schizophrenia is a mental disorder as known as psychosis. The disorder attacks the psychology of the patient. Schizophrenia comes from the Greek language, namely *schizo* and *phren*. *Schizo* is split, while *Phren* means soul. *Schizophrenia* is a psychotic disorder in which personal, social, and occupational functioning deteriorates as a result of strange perceptions, unusual emotions, and motor and motor abnormalities (Comer, 2004). In other words, schizophrenia is one of mental disorders known as psychosis that attack on people's thought and behaviors.

In general, signs and symptoms in schizophrenia are inappropriate behavior, a decline in social functioning, self-care deficits, inability to work, self-talk, hearing voices, suspicious, aggressive behavior, unusual and illogical thinking, and lack of interest in environmental activities (Baputty et al., 2008). Meanwhile, Nolen-Hoeksema divided the symptoms of schizophrenia into two groups based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder Text Revision (DSM IV-TR), namely positive symptoms and negative symptoms.

1. Symptoms of Schizophrenia

Some sufferer of schizophrenia are almost dominated by the symptoms. The symptoms are the group which have three categories, the first is positive symptoms (excesses of thought, emotion, and behavior), negative symptoms (defect thought, emotion, and behavior), and psychomotor symptoms (unusual movements or the gestures) (Comer, 2004). There are many positive symptoms that can be analyze in people with schizophrenia. The first one is delusion,

disorganized thinking and speech, heightened perceptions and hallucination, and inappropriate affect. Negative symptoms are the characteristics that are lacking in an individual. There is poverty of speech, blunted and flat affect, loss of volition, and social withdrawals. However, psychomotor symptoms may take certain extreme forms, collectively called catatonia (Bowden, 1992).

In general, the symptoms of schizophrenia can be divided into two groups, namely positive symptoms and negative symptoms. Positive symptoms or real symptoms are in the form of delusions, hallucinations, and confusion of mind, restlessness and disorganized behavior. Negative symptoms or vague symptoms such as flat affect, not having the will or will, withdrawing or isolating oneself from relationships, tending to be quiet and difficult to communicate with, passive, apathetic or indifferent.

Positive symptoms and negative symptoms characterize schizophrenia disorder. The definition of positive and negative symptoms is not in the sense of good and bad. Positive symptoms mean that it represents the personality of unusual perceptions, thoughts, and behavior. Meanwhile, negative symptoms of schizophrenia represent the absence of usual emotional and behavioral responses. There are positive symptoms such as delusions, hallucinations, disorganized thought and speech, and disorganized or catatonic behavior. However, negative symptoms are affective flattening, alogia, and avolition (Nolen-Hoeksema, 1959).

1) Positive Symptoms of Schizophrenia

Positive symptom is generally defined as uncivilized behavior in normal people. Positive symptoms appear and dominate the patient's behavior in the "active" schizophrenia phase. The active phase of patients is usually hospitalized or referred to as experts for disturbing those around people who have schizophrenia.

Positive symptoms are dominated by the people who suffer schizophrenia, which reflect the release of function through damage to some specific, higher cortical area that inhibits that function (Andreasen N.C., 1982). Some of the symptoms of positive symptoms of schizophrenia, including (Nolen-Hoeksema, 1959):

Positive Symptoms	Definition and Example
Delusion	Belief in unreal things. (e.g., beliefs someone is being persecuted or that one is the Messiah)
Hallucination	Perceptive or sensory experiences that are not real. (e.g., seeing, hearing, and feeling things that unreal)
Disorganized thought and speech	Irregular speech patterns (e.g., complete incoherence, linking together of words based on sounds instead of meaning)
Disorganized or catatonic behavior	Unpredictable behaviors or show complete lack of responsiveness to the outside world (e.g., complete motion lessness for long periods; sudden, untriggered outbursts)

Table 1. Positive Symptoms of Schizophrenia

2) Negative Symptoms of Schizophrenia

Negative symptoms appear and dominate on prodromal phases and residual from schizophrenia. Negative symptom is a symptom that relates to the

patient's passive behavior but tends to be invisible and neglected by those around the sufferer of schizophrenia.

Negative symptom involves losses, deficiency, in certain domains. Negative symptoms through damage to some area of the brain (Andreasen N.C., 1982). Some of the symptoms of negative symptoms of schizophrenia, including: extreme apathy, sparse speech, and dull or unnatural emotional responses usually resulting in withdrawal from social interactions and decreased social performance (Herdarsyah, 2016). However, according to Susan's book, it states that negative symptoms of schizophrenia have three categories. There are:

Negative Symptoms	Definition and Example
Affective flattening (blunted affect)	The drastic reduction and there is bad emotional response (e.g., no emotional expression in voice)
Alogia	The drastic reduction and there is no speech at all (e.g., complete mutism for weeks)
Avolition	Inability to do anything at common (e.g., inability to get dressed, brush teeth, breakfast in morning)

Table 2. Negative Symptoms of Schizophrenia

From the description above, it can be concluded that schizophrenia is a state of psychosis in which a person is torn between their thoughts and emotions. It is characterized by symptoms that seem to interfere with their social functioning and are unable to distinguish what is real and what is unreal things.

2. Types of Schizophrenia

Several types of schizophrenia are classified based on specific symptoms that differ by the types. The classification of type schizophrenia focuses on the

symptoms that can identify during interview when compared abnormality thinking of suffer (Bota, 2013). The presence of these specific symptoms was confirmed to have persisted for at least one month or more. However, DSM-IV-TR said that to be diagnosed with schizophrenia disorder, a sufferer must show the symptoms of schizophrenia for at least six months (Nolen-Hoeksema, 1959).

Types of Schizophrenia	Major Features
1. Paranoid Schizophrenia	Hallucination and delusions with themes of persecution and grandiosity.
2. Disorganized Schizophrenia	Incoherence in cognition, speech, and behavior and flat or inappropriate affect.
3. Catatonic Schizophrenia	Nearly total unresponsiveness to the environment, as well as motor and verbal abnormalities.
4. Undifferentiated Schizophrenia	Diagnosed when a person experiences schizophrenic symptoms but does not meet the criteria for paranoid disorganized, or catatonic schizophrenia.
5. Residual Schizophrenia	History of at least one episode of acute positive symptoms but currently no prominent positive symptoms.

Table 3. Types of Schizophrenia

1) Paranoid Schizophrenia

According to Susan Nolen-Hoeksema's book, it states that paranoid schizophrenia is the most researched and best-known in the type of schizophrenia (Nolen-Hoeksema, 1959). Hallucinations and delusions and/or *waham* dominate people with paranoid schizophrenia. People with paranoid schizophrenia seem cynical about defending arguments about what they believe. As for the forms of paranoid schizophrenia, according to Hawari (Hawari, 2003), the sufferer is

constantly covered with various delusions and hallucinations, their emotions are generally frozen and apathetic, the patient looks saner and is not strange when compared to other schizophrenics, and feels substantial. According to Hawari (Hawari, 2003), people with a paranoid schizophrenia show the characteristics of paranoid schizophrenia, including:

- a. Pervasive and unwarranted suspicion and mistrust of others, as demonstrated by at least three of the following eight points:
 - 1) Feelings that they will be cheated or harmed, have bad feelings, and find it difficult to believe the good intentions of others.
 - 2) Excessive vigilance, which manifests as an attempt to constantly examine signs of a threat from the environment or take extreme preventive measures.
 - 3) Guarding or covering up, carrying out physical security and their place of residence.
 - 4) Don't want to accept criticism or mistakes, even if there is an evidence feeling of sensitivity, reactivity, and irritability.
 - 5) Doubting the loyalty of others, always suspecting that they will be betrayed, and therefore it is difficult to find friends or partners.
 - 6) Intensively and likes to find fault and evidence about his prejudice without trying to see the whole of the existing context.
 - 7) Excessive attention to hidden motives and special meanings, full of suspicion about events or incidents around them that are misinterpreted and are considered to be aimed at him.

- 8) Jealousy that is pathological, unreasonable, and irrational with reasons that are sought to justify his jealousy.
 - b. Hypersensitivity, as indicated by at least two of the following four:
 - 1) Tendency to feel humiliated or belittled and quickly take an offensive attitude.
 - 2) Exaggerating small, disproportionate, and dramatizing difficulties as if facing severe difficulties or threats.
 - 3) Ready to retaliate if they feel threatened, counterattacks that are not appropriate.
 - 4) Unable to relax, not calm, always restless and tense because there is no security feeling.
 - c. The limitations of the natural life of feeling (affective) as shown by at least two of the following four things:
 - 1) Cold and emotionless appearance, blank facial expression (does not live like a mask).
 - 2) Feeling proud that he is always objective, rational, and not easily aroused emotionally, as well as high subjectivity.
 - 3) There is no sense of good humor, and it seems serious (does not like to joke).
 - 4) There is no emotional warmth, soft and sentimental, as if feelingless, bland, and does not react to stimuli or things that for others make funny or happy.

2) Disorganized Schizophrenia

Unlike the paranoid type of schizophrenia, disorganized schizophrenia does not perform well in its delusions and hallucinations. In other words, people with disorganized schizophrenia are having a complex analysis in their thoughts and behaviors. The basis of the criteria for the type of disorganized schizophrenia according to the DSM-IV is hebephrenia. Besides, disorganized schizophrenia exhibits at least two symptoms; incoherent speech, irregular behavior, and flatness or inappropriate influence (Ortiz et al., 2013).

Schizophrenia hebephrenic or disorganized schizophrenia have characteristics. Hebephrenia is diagnosed for the first time only in adolescents or young adults (onset usually 15-25 years). Premorbid personality shows characteristics: shyness and likes to be alone (solitary), but it does not have to make a diagnosis (Maslim, 2002).

3) Catatonic Schizophrenia

Catatonic schizophrenia is different from other types of schizophrenia. Patients with catatonic schizophrenia tend to show some motoric behavior and some ways of speaking that are less responsive to the environment (Nolen-Hoeksema, 1959). The diagnostic criteria for catatonic schizophrenia based on clinical image are: One or more of the following behaviors should dominate his clinical image: a) stupor (very slight reactivity of the environment and in spontaneous movements and activities) or mutism (nonspeaking); b) noise-anxiety (apparent motor activity, not affected by external stimuli); c) displays certain body

positions (voluntarily taking and maintaining certain body positions that are unnatural or awkward); d) negatives (apparent resistance to all commands or efforts to move, or movement in an appropriate direction; e) rigidity (maintaining a rigid body position to resist moving) (Maslim, 2002).

4) Undifferentiated Schizophrenia

This type of schizophrenia shows signs such as waham, hallucinations, erratic speech, erratic behavior, and a level afek. According to the DSM-IV, it identifying Undifferentiated Schizophrenia was the last option for the patient who did not meet the criteria in the Paranoid Schizophrenia, Disorganized Schizophrenia, and Catatonic Schizophrenia types (Ziso et al., 2014).

5) Residual Schizophrenia

Chronic schizophrenia with a history of at least one distinct psychotic episode and symptoms developing toward more prominent negative symptoms. The negative symptoms include slow psychomotor relationships, drop in activity, afek suspension, passive and no initiative, poverty in speech, declining nonverbal expressions, and a downside of self-nursing. Residual schizophrenia doesn't show signs of waham, hallucinations, talk chaotic, as well as erratic or catatonic behavior.

Type of Residual Schizophrenia has had at least one acute. Basically, the Residual Schizophrenia type criteria are the absence of positive symptoms but identified fully of negative symptoms (Mcglashan & Fenton, 1991).

3. Cause of Schizophrenia

According to Pedoman Penggolongan Diagnosa Gangguan Jiwa III (PPDGJ III) Schizophrenia is a syndrome caused by various causes which are characterized by deviations of thought and perception as well as abnormal affect. Patients with a diagnosis of Schizophrenia will experience a setback in daily life, this is characterized by a loss of motivation and responsibility, in addition, patients tend to be apathetic, avoid activities, and experience disturbances in appearance (Maslim, 2013).

Based on Iskandar Junaidi's book (Junaidi, 2012), it states that the cause of schizophrenia is currently unknown, but it is not because of bad parenting. However, according to the *diathesis-stress* model, schizophrenia occurs due to impaired integration of biological, psychosocial and environmental factors. A susceptible person (diathesis), when activated by the stressful influence of physical, psychosocial and environmental factors, may develop schizophrenia. Biological components include genetic disorders, brain structural or functional disorders, neurochemistry, infection, psychological (for example, stressful family situations or death of close relatives), and environmental components such as substance abuse, psychosocial stress, and trauma.

1) Genetic Factor

Genetics is one of influencing factor that has a high probability number. Many studies result show that children with schizophrenic parents have a higher risk than children whose parents do not have schizophrenia. People who have a

family history of schizophrenia (parents or siblings) has tenfold the risk of schizophrenia than the general population (Gamayanti, 2016). This statement can conclude that genetic factor affects people to experience schizophrenia disorder.

2) Psychological

People who suffer from mental disorders have an imagination that unreal; have a higher risk of schizophrenia disorder. According to Maramis (Erlina et al., 2010) states that the appearance of schizophrenia symptoms results from changes in environmental patterns, behavior, and the individual's biological condition. In the wrong psychological development, there is immaturity or fixation that the individual fails to develop further in the next phase, and there are places that are weak (vulnerable).

Psychological problems are internal problems that everyone should be able to control. Most of the patients diagnosed with schizophrenia do not have a broad heart or broad-mindedness so that every problem that exists only makes them stressed. Then the patient's quiet nature can increase the patient's stress burden because the burden faced is only kept alone and puts more stress on the patient.

3) Environmental

The cause of patients having schizophrenia disorders was because they were depressed by environmental conditions. The patient's bad relationship with friends or neighbors, such as patients who are accused of stealing, have been

raided by residents, beaten by friends and even get pressure from their own family. Some of people who have schizophrenia said that after the incident, the patient became often daydreaming and sometimes aggressive. Several factors environmental is capable of triggering or recurrence of a mental disorder. These environmental factors include a stressful life situation, employment problems, poverty, stigma, lack of social support, unemployment, difficulty interacting with environment, rejection, and hostility. Such as a circumstance or event that causes a change in one's life so that person has to make adjustments to coping with the mental distress that arises. However, it is not all people are able to adapt especially people who have schizophrenia and overcome them and thus have complaints of mental illness schizophrenia.

Generally, people are developing a person's personality through the environment in which they spend their childhood. Some of the things that were experienced during childhood will be very influential in the future. Every phenomenon or developmental phenomenon of a child is a product of cooperation and the mutual influence of heredity potentiality with environmental factors (Ajhuri, 2019).

4. Effects of Schizophrenia

Symptoms in people with schizophrenia are changes in behavior, emotions, and thoughts in a negative direction and take place constantly within two months (Peristianto & Lestari, 2018).

1) Changes in Behavior

Behavior change can be influenced by several factors. It is also in people who have schizophrenia. People who have schizophrenia has the effect that change in their behaviors. Changes in behavior in people who is schizophrenic are include: (a) being quiet, (b) having difficulty expressing his feelings, (c) being introverted, and (d) difficulty to sleep and often paying attention to his surroundings.

There is a case example of the changes in behavior of people who have schizophrenia. The patient said that in the last three months, the patient often woke up from sleep at around 01.00 WITA. The patient awakens due to anxiety at hearing a male voice. After awakening, the patient admits that he often screams in fear and tries to stop the sounds. After that, the patient says it is difficult for him to fall asleep again and is usually dazed and will force his eyes to close to fall asleep again. The patient also said that he often woke up because of nightmares (Lestari, 2013).

2) Changes in Feelings

People who have schizophrenia disorder can change in feelings. Changes in feeling such as: (a) excessive fear, (b) gloom, (c) anxiety, (d) mood swing, and (e) feeling alone. For example, there is a case that show changing feelings. Sufferer of schizophrenia have several symptoms. One of the symptoms found in patients are the presence of mood and affect disorders, as well as insights and the ability to judge bad reality with one look. The patient has been experiencing these

symptoms for about a year. These clinical symptoms result in obstacles to daily activities and the patient's social relationships with their families and local communities. Based on this, the diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia can be made (Fr & Hutaaruk, 2019).

3) Changes of Mind

People who have schizophrenia disorder can affect changes in his mind. Changes of mind in people who is schizophrenic such as: (a) impact on his nightmares, (b) his imagination, and (c) his dreams. Something that happened in his thought had an impact that could disrupt his life and cause it to happen.

An example of the changes in mind by schizophrenic is in this case. A case example, a 46-year-old woman came with complaints of tantrums for no apparent reason. About one month before being admitted to a mental hospital, the patient's family said that the patient was often seen talking to himself and laughing. Patients seem to speak to themselves and like to sing alone, and often lecture those around them. The patient said and felt that he was not sick, so she did not know why she was taken to the hospital (Sanjaya, 2014).

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher will provide the results of analysis of the study. Moreover, a further description will be presented to interpret the objectives of the study. The following finding and discussion will analyze: First, symptoms of schizophrenia experienced by Caden Bosch; Second, the factors that cause Caden's schizophrenia; and the effects of schizophrenia experienced by Caden Bosch in *Challenger Deep* novel.

A. The Symptoms of Schizophrenia Experienced by Caden Bosch

To describe more about the causes and the effects of schizophrenia experienced by Caden Bosch in *Challenger Deep* novel, the researcher will analyze the symptoms and the type of schizophrenia. There are two kinds of schizophrenia symptoms.

1. Positive Symptoms of Schizophrenia

1) Delusions

As we know, the delusions experienced by Caden Bosch are difficult for the surrounding to accept. Caden believes that he is on the crew of the ship. His journey begins when Caden realizes that he is on two different sides of life. In the *Challenger Deep* novel, there is a chapter in the first paragraph of the first

line, "There are two things you know." It means that Caden realizes that he is in two different lives. "One: You were there" here means that Caden stays in his real life, and "Two: You could not have been there." means that Caden is either in an unreal or imagined life. Even though, in chapter one, Caden still confused where he lives and many Caden's imagination about his journey in the crew of the ship.

"Holding these two incompatible truths together takes skill at juggling. Of course juggling requires a third ball to keep the rhythm smooth. That third ball is time-which bounces much more wildly than any of us would like to believe." (Shusterman, 2015:p.11)

In quotation above, it describes that Caden need time to dealing with his disorder. The phrase "incompatible truths" means that there are two sides of life experienced by Caden Bosch. In other words, the phrase "third ball" means that time is part of important thing between two sides of his life.

Based on the data, Caden illustrated what was on his mind fifteen times. Caden created his imagination through the picture that he has drawn. Caden interpreted his thought that he was there in real life and his delusion on the ship. It is shown as in appendix 1, Caden drew a sketch-like face in the middle of the picture surrounded by waves and several star points. He visualized what was on his mind, namely a captain in the crew.

2) Hallucinations

Unlike delusions or *waham*, hallucination is the disturbance of perception. Caden Bosch experiences several hallucinations. Such as visual hallucination, auditory hallucination, tactile hallucination, and others. It can happen because the sufferer can not deal with their thoughts.

Caden experienced visual hallucination in chapter 5. In this chapter, Caden hallucinated that he become a compass. It can be seen in Caden conversation with the navigator below:

"My maps show us the path, but your visions show us the way. You are the compass, Caden Bosch. You are the compass!"

"If I'm a compass, then I'm a pretty useless one," Caden tells to him.

"I can't find north." (Shusterman, 2015:p.15)

In the conversation above, Caden and the navigator talk about Caden must become the compass of this ship. However, Caden cannot do it because he cannot find the wind direction. Caden was confused about determining the direction to direct this ship. In another time, Caden and his family goes to Las Vegas for holiday for two days. They stayed in a hotel which have thirty-story pyramid. In fact, this vacation is aiming at Caden's healing process, which Caden's parents carry out. It can be seen in their conversation below:

"You need to eat." Caden's mom tell to him.

"You need a nap. You need to get over this social anxiety, Caden." Caden's dad also tell to him. (Shusterman, 2015:p.37)

In this conversation between Caden and his parents, it states that Caden needs a rest to heal from his social anxiety. However, Caden does not feel that he has social anxiety. Caden is still confused with what his dad said. Here means that Caden's parents still do not know that Caden has a mental disorder known as schizophrenia. They thought Caden was just not good at socializing because he seemed to have withdrawn from his surrounding for several days.

3) Disorganized thought and speech

Someone who has schizophrenic disorder got disturbances in their thoughts and speech. Especially Caden, the main character who has a schizophrenia disorder. He does not know what happens with his thought. He cannot control his thought. Especially when Caden in his imagination. Caden's parents thought that Caden was fine, just having some anxiety in his life.

It can be seen in chapter 22, Caden looks like he has a hallucination that disturb his mind. When Caden and his family in Las Vegas for two days, Caden and Mackenzie went out when both parents console themselves with spa treatments. There, Caden realizes his imagination return. Caden saw something bustling and unreal that was almost perfect, like the Eiffel tower, the statue of liberty, and half the city of Venice. Furthermore, there is one statue that catches the attention of his older brother, Mackenzie. Then, they start a conversation like:

"What is with the naked guy?" Mackenzie asks to Caden.

"Don't be dumb, it is David."

"Oh, David who? What in his hand?"

"A slingshot."

"It does not look like a slingshot."

"It is a biblical slingshot, he used to kill Goliath." (Shusterman, 2015:p.37)

From the conversation between Caden and Mackenzie above, Caden seems to have a lot more knowledge than his brother, Mackenzie. However, after the conversation ended, Caden began to get annoyed with some questions on his mind. Caden stared into the stone's eyes of the David statue. He began to ask, "If *David* was like me," he said, who could see all kinds of monsters around and not enough weapons, like a slingshot to kill them.

"Color, collar, holler, dollar." (Shusterman, 2015:p.15)

"Talent, talons, tally, envy." (Shusterman, 2015:p.15)

"Trouble, Hubble, hobble, gobble." (Shusterman, 2015:p.28)

"Mutton, mutiny, destiny, desperately," (Shusterman, 2015:p.141)

"Parchment, judgement, sacrament, sacrifice." (Shusterman, 2015:p.193)

"Doubloon to festoon. Festoon to festival. Festival to vegetable. And vegetable to." (Shusterman, 2015:p.217)

In the Caden's talking to himself above, he uses the words that sound similar. This illogical communication term is known as disorganized thinking. It affects the use of words in the speech that sound the same or rhyme but do not have meaning or relationship in each dish. In this case, the researchers found there were six times.

4) Disorganized or catatonic behavior

Irregular or catatonic behavior is unpredictable behavior such as strange and less responsive to the outside world. In this study, researchers did not find Caden's behavior or attitude less responsive to the outside environment. Caden is a schizophrenic boy who behaves like an average person.

Caden's adventure into the deepest through his imagination reveals that Caden does not realize what is happening to himself. Caden acted as if nothing had happened. In fact, he tends to choose not to say anything to anyone, including his family members.

2. Negative Symptoms of Schizophrenia

Based on the results, the researcher found many symptoms of schizophrenia but not at all the symptoms.

1) Affective flattening (blunted affect)

Affective flattening (blunted affect) is the drastic reduction and there is a bad emotional response to the environment. It means that not being responsive to something or no emotional expression. However, researchers did not find Caden when he did not respond to something. Caden finds it challenging to express what he feels, but he can catch and respond to this.

2) Alogia

Alogia means the drastic reduction, and there is no speech at all. That is, people who have schizophrenia tend to shut themselves off from talking to anyone except their imagination. It is also the same case with Caden. However, Caden doesn't do it all.

Based on the novel, Caden does not limit himself to talking to the people around him. Researchers did not find Caden pulled out of his environment. Caden keeps in touch with his family. One day, in chapter 8, Caden believes that one of his schoolmates will kill him. The person is in the same school as him but not in the same class. Then, Caden tried to tell this to his family members, including his parents.

Caden's mother began to look panic in the living room when Caden told her that a school friend was going to kill him. Then Caden's father tried to continue talking to Caden. His father intended to know all the details. However, when Caden wanted to tell it, Caden had difficulty explaining it until Caden

reassured his father that the suspicion was just because he was stressed and hallucinated.

"Just wait," he says. "Let me get this straight. This kid that's got you all worried—he's in a class with you, and there's something about his behavior that you find threatening."

"Actually, I don't have any classes with him."

"So how do you know him?"

"I don't. but I pass him in the hallway sometimes."

My dad looks down, doing some mental calculations, then looks back up at me again. "Caden... if you don't know him, don't know that he never threatened you, and he's ever done is pass you in the hallway, what makes you think that he wants to hurt you?" Dad asks to Caden.

"Yes, you are right, I am just stressed."

"You are probably overreacting."

"Right, overreacting." Now that I've said it out loud, I can see how silly I've been sounding. I mean, this kid doesn't even know I exist. I don't even know his name. (Shusterman, 2015:p.19)

In the conversation between Caden and his father above, Caden proves that he does not limit himself to communicate or open interactions with other people. On the other hand, both of his parents began to notice that Caden had an abnormal breakdown at that time. Even his father and mother suggested Caden to do positive activities such as sports and take up a sport to reality Caden's nervous energy.

3) Avolition

Avolition is the action or behavior of the sufferer to stop doing activities or activities in general, such as brushing teeth, paying attention to the appearance of clothes, eating breakfast, and others. In Caden's case, researcher found no change in behavior. Caden continues to carry out his daily activities like an average person.

It isn't until morning that I find her slipper on the floor near my bed—left there not accidentally, not carelessly, but with mischievous purpose.

At breakfast I will bring it to her, kneel before her, and slip it on her foot. And, just like in the fairy tale, it will be a perfect fit. (Shusterman, 2015:p.150-151)

Avolition is the action or behavior of the sufferer to stop doing activities or activities in general, such as brushing teeth, paying attention to the appearance of clothes, eating breakfast, and others. In Caden's case, researcher found no change in behavior. Caden continues to carry out his daily activities like an average person.

3. The Causes of Schizophrenia Experienced by Caden Bosch

In this part of section, the researcher will investigate the causes of schizophrenia befall to Caden as the main character in the *Challenger Deep* novel. According to the theory, schizophrenia can be caused by several factors.

1) Genetic Factor

Mental disorders patients are at high risk due to genetic factors. Genetic factors, especially those inherited from the patient's parents, such as schizophrenic patients. as experienced by Caden Bosch in the novel *Challenger Deep*, researcher did not find any hereditary factors or genetic factors that are the leading cause of mental disorders in Caden. The novel has a storyline that tells from the beginning of Caden's journey suffering from schizophrenia.

2) Psychological

Apart from genetic factors, the researcher found other factors, namely the patient's psychology. People who suffer from mental disorders has an imagination

that is unreal, have a higher risk of schizophrenia disorder. It is the same as the case of Caden Bosch in the novel *Challenger Deep*.

"... they changed my diagnosis to schizoaffective."

Carlyle explains that schizoaffective is a cross between bipolar and schizophrenia. "Cause first you get manic, thinking you are king of the universe, then you go off the deep end, seeing things, hearing things, believing things that aren't true. Then when you come down, you fall into a depression once you realize where you have been." (Shusterman, 2015:p.173)

In the above conversation, Carlyle, a psychiatrist who handled Caden's case, said that Caden was diagnosed as schizoaffective. Carlyle shared briefly about her struggle to recover from a mental disorder. Carlyle also convinced Caden, giving attention and support to Caden with schizoaffective disorder. From the conversation above, the researcher found that the leading cause of Caden's diagnosis of schizoaffective was not due to genetic factors. However, the causes include Caden get manic, seeing things, hearing things, believing things that are not true.

He watches me for a few moments, then says, "You remind me of me when I used to be in your shoes."

"You?"

"Yep." He closes his laptop, to give me his full attention. There are others in the rec room with us, but they are mostly just watching TV. We are the only ones talking. "You're lucky. I was also fifteen when I had my first episode, but I didn't end up in a place as nice as this."

"You?" I say again.

"At first they thought bipolar one, but when the delusions got increasingly psychotic, and I started to have auditory hallucinations, they changed my diagnosis to schizoaffective."

He says the words without whispering. He says them without the fearful gravity people on the outside give the words. The idea that Carlyle is one of us troubles me, because what if he is lying? What if he is making it up to mess with my head? No. that's just paranoia. That's what Poirot would say, and Poirot would be right. Carlyle explains that schizoaffective is a cross between bipolar and schizophrenia. "Oughta be called 'tri-polar,'" he says. "Cause first you get manic, thinking you are king of the universe, then you go off the deep end, seeing things, hearing things-believing things that are not true. Then when you come down, you fall into a depression once you realize where you have been." (Shusterman, 2015:p.178)

In the quotation above, at the afternoon, Caden and Carlyle talks about what they felt as a people who lives with schizophrenia disorder. Carlyle said that Caden as a schizophrenic still lucky because when he developed many symptoms of schizophrenia at fifteen years old and he was too young to identified and diagnosed. Carlyle tell that he was diagnosed as bipolar one, but when he got delusions such as auditory hallucinations got increasingly psychotic, then he was diagnosed as schizoaffective. Schizoaffective means that is a cross between schizophrenia and bipolar.

3) Environmental

Schizophrenia is not only due to decreased psychological health but also because of the patient's environmental factors. Caden is a 15-years-old boy who lives in a real family environment. However, some things are not appropriate, such as the habits of both parents who are drinking alcohol. The researcher found this case in chapter 23:

*"My parents are a little drunk on the first evening of our Las Vegas extravaganza.
Their fight over who was responsible for the day's gambling losses is over.
They decide to rise above it all. Literally." (Shusterman, 2015:p.39)*

In the quote above, it can be described that when Caden family has a vacation in Las Vegas, Caden's parents did not care about their surroundings. It means that drinking liquor in front of a minor can affect a child's psyche. Caden felt insecure in his family environment. In this case, it can cause Caden to feel he cannot be close to his family or be more introverted. Caden is afraid to start deep conversations with his family members even when Caden is having

hallucinations. Several times Caden tried to tell or describe his imagination, but it never worked. Until his family members, especially his parents felt that Caden was fine, just experiencing social anxiety.

4. The Effects of Schizophrenia Experienced by Caden Bosch

Besides the researcher analyzing the symptoms of schizophrenia experienced by Caden Bosch, the researcher also discussed the impact of schizophrenia in the novel.

1) Changes in behavior

The following impacts of schizophrenia disorder experienced by Caden Bosch are changes in his behavior. Caden experiences behavioral changes such as being quiet, having difficulty expressing his feelings, being introverted, having difficulty to sleep and often paying attention to his surroundings. This is because of schizophrenia. However, researcher did not find any Caden's behavior or an attitude which is significant. In general, there are not a few schizophrenics who say they are crazy. However, not many people with schizophrenia look like other normal humans like Caden Bosch.

"I'm nervous for no reason that I can figure. "You need to eat," Mom tells me. I eat, and it doesn't go away. "You need a nap," Dad tells me, like I'm a toddler, but it's not that either, and they both know it. "You need to get over this social anxiety, Caden," they tell me more than once. The thing is, I never had social anxiety before—I was always pretty confident and outgoing. They don't know-I don't even know yet-that this is the start of something bigger. It's just the dark tip of a much larger, much deeper, much blacker pyramid." (Shusterman, 2015:p.37)

In the snippet above, it is Caden's emotional form of what he was going through. Caden felt the change in him. He felt insecure and had difficulty

interacting. He realized changes in him when his parents were trying to communicate with Caden, who did not want to go out to socialize with those around him.

2) Changes in feelings

In this study, the impact of schizophrenia suffered by Caden Bosch is a change in feelings. Researcher found several changes in the feelings experienced by Caden as a schizophrenic sufferer, including excessive fear, gloom, anxiety, and feeling alone. What he experienced during his struggle against schizophrenia, one of the things that happened to Caden that had an impact, can be proved in the following quote. Here are the changes to Caden's feelings of excessive fear:

"The fear of not living is a deep, abiding dread of watching your own potential decompose into irredeemable disappointment when "should be" gets crushed by what is. Sometimes I think it would be easier to die than to face that, because "what could have been" is much more highly regarded than "what should have been." Dead kids are put on pedestals, but mentally ill kids get hidden under the rug." (Shusterman, 2015:p.135)

The description above mentioned a picture of Caden's greatest fear in his life. That fear is the fear of not living or dying. Caden felt that the fear of not living was eternal in him. Caden described his fear of being a child with mental illness by comparing himself. He feels that people who do not have mental illness are freer to express or to interact with other people, while he tries to take refuge in an environment that makes him comfortable.

3) Changes of mind

The impact of schizophrenia experienced by Caden Bosch also affects mind changes. Caden's mind changes have an impact on his nightmares, his imagination, and his dreams. Something that happened in his thought had an impact that could disrupt his life and cause it to happen. As in the following quote:

*The navigator peers down from his bunk above mine, not seeming to care that the ship is about to be shredded into driftwood by the enraged sea.
 "Bad dream?" he asks.
 "Yeah," I squeak.
 "Were you in the kitchen?"
 That catches me by surprise. I never told him about it. "You know about that place?"
 "We all go to the White Plastic Kitchen sometimes," the navigator says. "Don't think you own it, because you don't" (Shusterman, 2015:p.42)*

In the conversation above, Caden just woke up from a nightmare. Then in Caden's imagination, he was approached by a navigator in the crew of his imaginary ship and the navigator asked about Caden's nightmares. Caden was very surprised because the dream could disturb his sleep until he woke up. In addition, in the novel *Challenger Deep*, it is told that Caden Bosch experienced many of his imaginations which led him on a journey to the deepest place in the world. Caden's adventures, not infrequently, make Caden confused with his imagination. Caden could not tell what was real and what was imagined. In fact, Caden is often silent in a crowd in his real life because he also feels his imagination happening simultaneously.

When Caden and his family are having vacation in Las Vegas; according to Caden's father, in addition to a family vacation, this also aims to restore Caden's

state of social anxiety. At one point, Caden and Mackenzie tried to get around the hotel they were staying in. then Caden felt him in his imagination. Caden saw several famous statues in the world gathered around the hotel. Caden also said that around him, there was a statue which monitors him.

Besides, within the school environment, Caden felt someone was watching him. The man in Caden's imagination was a schoolmate. Caden often saw him in the school hallway waiting for Caden to come out of class. In Caden's hallucination, the man wants to kill Caden. However, it did not really happen because it was just Caden's imagination. Caden realized that his imagination made him afraid to leave the house, even to leave his room. For Caden, he was never completely alone ever.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher provides a conclusion and create summary of the point result of the study. Furthermore, the researcher adds suggestions for the next researcher in the field of psychology of literary criticism.

A. Conclusion

In this section, the researcher makes up a conclusion. Caden Bosch is the main character of *Challenger Deep* novel who suffer from a schizophrenia disorder exactly paranoid schizophrenia type. Caden has two kinds of symptoms. Based on Susan's theory states that there are positive symptoms and negative symptoms in schizophrenia disorder. However, Caden Bosch was more dominant in experiencing positive symptoms than negative symptoms. Positive symptoms include in delusions, hallucinations, disorganized thought and speech, and disorganized or catatonic behavior. Based on the result of Caden's symptoms of schizophrenia, the researcher found the indicates of schizophrenia type. Caden Bosch indicates paranoid schizophrenia.

The causes of schizophrenia on Caden Bosch are due to two factors. The researcher found the factors that cause Caden's schizophrenia are psychological disorder and environment. Psychological disorder experienced by Caden is in the form of gets manic, seeing things, hearing things, and believing things that are not

true/ real. However, some studies state that they cannot find the exact cause of schizophrenia. Furthermore, the researcher also found environment cause such as a habit of Caden's parents who are drinking alcohol in front of him. These two factors are the cause of schizophrenia disorder on Caden Bosch.

The impact of schizophrenia disorder on Caden Bosch that the researcher found are three kinds. There are changes in behavior, changes in feelings, and changes of mind. In changes behavior, Caden Bosch being quiet, having difficulty expressing his feelings, being introverted, difficulty to sleep and often paying attention to his surroundings. While in changes feeling, Caden Bosch becomes excessive fear, gloom, anxiety, and he also feeling alone. Whereas, in changes of mind Caden Bosch is often have nightmares every night. Furthermore, Caden is also disturbed by his thoughts and starting to imagine things.

B. Suggestion

Based on the research results, the researcher realizes that this study still has many shortcomings in analyzing data. Therefore, the researcher suggests that the next researcher can investigate different topics and theories from the previous ones. In *Challenger Deep* novel, there are several interesting aspects to be researched. Caden Bosch, the main character who has schizophrenia, can be examined from the aspect of the language used by using psycholinguistic theory. Future researchers can use several references as sources of data on the back page of the novel *Challenger Deep*.

In this study, people can understand more about mental illness, especially schizophrenia disorders. People can learn about the symptoms of schizophrenia, the causes of schizophrenia, and the effects of schizophrenia. The researcher hopes that the results of this study can be helpful in understanding cases of schizophrenia in children.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Gita Sofyanti was born in Pasuruan on November 1st, 2000. She graduated from SMAN 2 Pasuruan in 2017. During her studies at Senior High School, she participated in scout as a member. She is active as a secretary and ahead of the class. She began her tertiary education in 2017 at English Literature Department at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2021. During her studies at the university, she ran an ambassadorial race, namely Duta Gemarikan Kota Pasuruan 2019. After that, she actively become member of Forum Komunikasi Duta Gemarikan Kota Pasuruan. She also joined an internship of journalism with a lecturer in one of a university in Malang. At the end of her semester in college, she began teaching at one of the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah in Pasuruan for six months as a homeroom teacher in 3rd grade.

APPENDIX



Appendix 1. Caden visualized what was on his mind.