

**SCHIZOPHRENIA SPEECH ABNORMALITY OF THE MAIN
CHARACTER OF A BEAUTIFUL MIND MOVIE**

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

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**SCHIZOPHRENIA SPEECH ABNORMALITY OF THE MAIN
CHARACTER OF A BEAUTIFUL MIND MOVIE
THESIS**

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Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

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2022**

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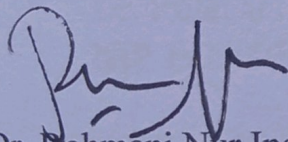
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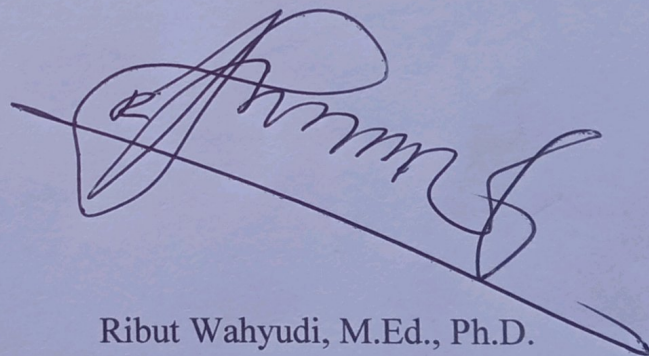
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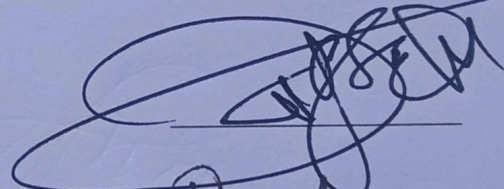
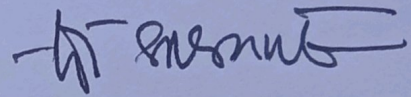
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MOTTO

"O mankind, indeed there has come to you a lesson from your Lord and a cure for diseases (which are) in the chest and guidance and mercy for those who believe".

(Q.S Yunus (10) : 57)

DEDICATION

This thesis proudly dedicated to:

My beloved parents, My father Alam Sahari, My mother Taksiah, My
sister Siswati, and My beloved big family

My beloved friends especially Putri Zahara and Andre Afrilian.

Thank you for your support and your helps.

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Alhamdulillah, thank you for all the blessings that Allah SWT has given. Lord of the worlds for all the blessings that have been given to me, so that in a healthy and fit condition I can complete my thesis with the title “Schizophrenia Speech Abnormality of The Main Character of A Beautiful Mind Movie” as one of the requirements to get this Bachelor of Letters (S.S) degree well. I do not forget to say and thank the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided me in living life. Then, I would like to thank:

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Finally, if this thesis contains any errors or deficiencies, I anticipate that all parties will offer criticism and suggestions for future improvement. I hope that the thesis will be valuable to both me and the next researcher.

Malang, 24 Mei 2022

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ABSTRAK

Andani, M. 2022. *Schizophrenia Speech Abnormality of The Main Character of A Beautiful Mind Movie*. Skripsi Linguistic, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Penelitian ini melihat kelainan bicara tokoh utama skizofrenia dalam film A Beautiful Mind. John Nash adalah karakter utama dalam film A Beautiful Mind. Kemampuan John Nash untuk berpikir, berperilaku tepat, dan berkomunikasi dapat dirusak oleh skizofrenia. John Nash terdiagnosa skizofrenia, dia menderita halusinasi dan delusi yang membuatnya sulit untuk berkonsentrasi, mengingat, dan berbicara atau bertindak secara teratur. Penelitian ini memiliki dua tujuan: pertama, menemukan kelainan bicara John Nash dalam film A Beautiful Mind, dan kedua, mendeskripsikan bagaimana kelainan bicara John Nash terjadi dalam film tersebut. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif untuk mengetahui lebih dalam tentang kelainan bicara John Nash, tokoh utama dalam film A Beautiful Mind yang menderita skizofrenia. Informasi tersebut berasal dari tuturan John Nash yang di mainkan dalam film A Beautiful Mind. Dengan menggunakan teori Liddle et al. (2002), penelitian ini menemukan hanya terdapat 13 ucapan yang di hasilkan oleh John Nash. Dari delapan kategori kelainan bicara, John Nash hanya memiliki empat kelainan bicara berdasarkan teori Lidde (2002). Jenis yang termasuk yaitu perseveration of idea, peculiar logic, loonsess, and poverty of speech. Penelitian ini juga mengungkapkan bahwa ketidakteraturan bicara disebabkan oleh dua gejala utama skizofrenia, gejala positif dan negatif, yang mengubah pikiran, bahasa, dan emosi John Nash. Akhirnya, dari empat jenis kelainan bicara yang di alami John Nash. John Nash menghasilkan perseveration dan logika aneh yang paling produktif. Dia sering mengatakan sesuatu yang tidak logis dan tanpa bukti yang mendukung, dan sering mengulangi kata-katanya. Oleh karena itu, peneliti berharap para pembaca dapat memperoleh pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang berbagai jenis kelainan bicara skizofrenia.

ABSTRACT

Andani, M. 2022. *Schizophrenia Speech Abnormality of The Main Character of A Beautiful Mind Movie*. Thesis. Linguistics Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd.

Keywords : Schizophrenia, Speech Abnormality, A Beautiful Mind

This study looks into the speech abnormalities of the main character of schizophrenia in the film A Beautiful Mind. John Nash is the main character in the film A Beautiful Mind. His ability to think, behave appropriately, and communicate can be damaged by schizophrenia. John Nash was diagnosed with schizophrenia suffering from hallucinations and delusions that make him difficult to concentrate, remember, and speak or act regularly. This study has two objectives: first, to find out John Nash's speech disorder in A Beautiful Mind movie, and second, to describe how John Nash's speech disorder occurs in the movie. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach to find out more about John Nash's speech abnormalities, the main character in the film A Beautiful Mind who suffer from schizophrenia. The information come from the speech of John Nash in the movie. Using the theory of Liddle et al. (2002), this study found that there were only 13 utterances produced by John Nash. Of the eight categories of speech abnormalities, John Nash only has four speech abnormalities based on Lidde's (2002) theory. The types included perseveration of ideas, peculiar logic, loonsess, and poverty of speech. This finding also revealed that speech disorder is caused by two main symptoms of schizophrenia, positive and negative symptoms, which alter John Nash's thoughts, language, and emotions. Finally, of the four types of speech disorders experienced by John Nash. John Nash produced the most prolific perseveration and peculiar logic. He often says illogical things without supporting evidence, and often repeats his words. Therefore, the researcher hopes that the readers can gain a better understanding of the various types of schizophrenic speech abnormalities.

ملخص البحث

أنداني، ميري، ١٧٣٢٠٢٢٩، ٢٠٢٢. انفصام الشخصية وشدوذ الكلام من ممثل رئيسي لفيلم "A Beautiful Mind" أطروحة لغوية، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الحكومية الإسلامية مالانج. المشرف: دكتور. حاجة. رحمني نور إنداه الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: انفصام الشخصية، وشدوذ الكلام، "A Beautiful Mind".

تبحث هذه الدراسة في اضطراب الكلام من ممثل رئيسي لمرض انفصام الشخصية في فيلم A Beautiful Mind. جون ناش هو ممثل رئيسي في فيلم A Beautiful Mind بحسب الباحثة يمكن أن تتضرر قدرة جون ناش على التفكير والتصرف بشكل مناسب والتواصل بسبب الفصام. يشخص جون ناش بالفصام في هذه الدراسة. يعاني من هلوسة وأوهام تجعل الصعب عليه للتركيز والتذكر والتحدث أو التصرف بشكل منتظم. الدراسة لها هدفان: أولاً، اكتشاف اضطراب الكلام لجون ناش، وثانياً، لوصف حدوث اضطراب الكلام لجون ناش في A Beautiful Mind. تستخدم الباحثة المنهج الوصفي النوعي لمعرفة المزيد عن جون ناش، الممثل الرئيسي في فيلم الذي نبخته A Beautiful Mind من لديه الفصام. تأتي المعلومات من خطاب جون ناش في فيلم A Beautiful Mind. وجدت الباحثة أنواعاً مختلفة لاضطرابات الكلام الفصامية، ووصفت كيفية ظهور اضطرابات الكلام. باستخدام نظرية ليدل وآخرون. (٢٠٠٢). وجدت الباحثة في هذه الدراسة سوى ١٣ كلاماً نطق بها جون ناش من بين الفئات الثمانية لاضطرابات الكلام، يعاني جون ناش فقط من أربعة اضطرابات في الكلام بناءً على نظرية ليدل (٢٠٠٢). الأنواع المدرجة هي المثابرة على الأفكار، والمنطق الغريب، والبطالة، وفقر الكلام. كشفت المزيد من الأبحاث أن اضطراب الكلام ناتج عن عرضين رئيسيين لمرض انفصام الشخصية، الأعراض الإيجابية والسلبية التي تغير أفكار جون ناش ولغته وعواطفه. أخيراً، من بيان الأنواع الأربعة في اضطرابات الكلام التي يعانيها جون ناش. أنتج جون ناش المثابرة والمنطق الأكثر غرابة. غالباً ما يتكلم أشياء غير منطقية وبدون أدلة داعمة، وغالباً ما يكرر كلماته. لذلك، يأمل الباحث أن يتمكن القراء من اكتساب فهم أفضل عن أنواع مختلفة لاضطرابات النطق الفصامية.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background study, objective, significance, scope and limitations, definitions of key terms, and previous studies conducted in this study.

A. Background of the Study

This study identifies the type of speech abnormality of the main character of the film *A Beautiful Mind* movie who suffers from Schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is part of a psycholinguistic study that explains the relationship between speech abnormality in a conversation. The purpose of this study was to examine the types of speech abnormality of John Nash as the main character in the movie by using the theory of Liddle (2002).

Schizophrenia is a mental disorder that results in language disorders. According to Nugroho (2017), schizophrenic can speak without stopping and without reaching out the purpose of the speech. The language style of people with schizophrenia can be defined in several stages according to specific characteristics. Schizophrenia is a brain disorder that produces strange and surprising thoughts, perceptions, feelings, and actions. Schizophrenia is the disease itself, but rather a process that includes several types and symptoms, such as cancer (Videbeck, 2012). Schizophrenia is a chronic mental condition with a complex genetic and neurobiological nature that affects early brain development

and causes hallucinations, delusions, and disorganization, as well as cognitive failure (Rasool et al., 2018).

Schizophrenia is a serious mental illness in which sufferers have difficulty distinguishing between reality and illusion. Positive symptoms of this condition include disorganized speech, delusion, hallucination, cognitive abnormalities, and perceptual problems. It also covers avolition (lack of interest and motivation), poor desire to chat and talk, flat affect, and strained personal relationships are some of the negative symptoms. Symptoms of schizophrenia seem to hinder a person's ability to understand and solve problems, impact their lives, and interfere with personal relationships. These factors contribute to impaired functioning or the inability of people with schizophrenia to live their lives (Setiadi, 2006).

Several abnormalities in semantics or meaning in language are present in schizophrenia, including problems with the word or lexical selection and retrieval, impaired priming, and reduced proactive resistance. Language difficulties in schizophrenia are thought to be caused by abnormal semantics and phonology. The disorder is one of the many causes of schizophrenia, leading to abnormal speech (de Boer et al., 2020). Language problems are also a part of schizophrenia. It can be explained in two ways: anomalies in semantic memory and function in the construction and use of contexts (Kuperberg, 2010).

A Beautiful Mind is one example of a film that shows the symptoms of schizophrenia to its audience, especially the mental and communicative difficulties faced by person with schizophrenia. It shows that schizophrenia is a

real disease that attacks humans. Through the films, the characteristics of schizophrenic are introduced through the story that is not only entertain but also inspire audiences.

Other researchers have conducted several studies on language difficulties, especially in schizophrenic patients. Astuti (2014) found the types of hallucinations, delusions, and formal thinking disorders depicted in the schizophrenic conversations of the main characters in the film *The Uninvited*. Agustina (2014) examined the linguistic phenomenon of schizophrenia faced by Mary, the protagonist in the film *Canvas*. Next, Apriyanti (2014) examines how the traits and types of schizophrenia suffered by the main character in *Uninvited* film. Nugroho (2013) concerned language understanding in schizophrenic sufferers in the film *A Beautiful Mind*. Supianoveri (2015) identified the types of schizophrenia symptoms expressed by a schizophrenic patient in the film *The Sixth Sense*.

The next research, Arfani (2018) concerns the characteristics of schizophrenia in the *Beautiful Mind* movie. Furthermore, Hasanah (2020) aims to see the speech disorder of the main character in the *Middle School* film who suffers from schizophrenia. Santiah (2021) finds and explains the types of schizophrenia in the main character Teddy Daniels in the film *Shutter Island* and what medication is used to treat schizophrenia. Next is Irfandiana (2021), who looks into the main character's speech disorder in the film *Fractured*, who suffers from schizophrenia. Sofyanti (2021) analyzed the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia in Neal Shusterman's *Challenger Deep* Novel.

This study is similar to previous research on speech difficulties. However, in *A Beautiful Mind*, a biographical film about an American mathematician, research focuses on the speech disorder schizophrenic. *A Beautiful Mind*, a 2001 film, opens in 1947 and tells the stories of the main characters. John Nash was a Carnegie Scholar when he arrived at Princeton University, a prestigious mathematics prize. She meets fellow graduate student Charles Herman, a literature major who is also her roommate, at her new college. They were friends until John Nash accepted a position at MIT as a lecturer (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). While giving a guest lecture at Harvard University, John tries to flee from persons he believes are Soviet operatives. He escapes with psychiatrist Dr. Rosen, who is forcibly sedated. Dr. Rosen discovered John had schizophrenia after the incident. For a variety of factors, the researcher chose this film to analyze. To begin with, the main character in this film has schizophrenia. Second, this study used the main character's expressions and dialogues with other individuals, as well as when meeting with a psychiatrist for help, as subjects and data.

The researcher tries to focus on speech abnormalities of schizophrenic person as represented by the main character in the movie selected in this study. It is assumed that the analysis would produce different results from the previous studies. The study looked at the information needed to understand speech issues in people with schizophrenia, as well as how they manifested in the man character of the film *A Beautiful Mind*.

B. Research Question

Based on the research background, this research has two problems formulated as follows;

1. What type of speech abnormalities appear in the utterances of the main character of A Beautiful Mind movie?
2. How are the speech abnormalities occur in the utterances of the main character of A Beautiful Mind movie?

C. Objective of The Study

Based on the research questions above, the aims of this study are below:

1. To present the description of the types of speech abnormalities appeared in the utterances of the main character of Beautiful Mind Movie.
2. To describe the speech abnormalities occur in the utterances of the main character of A Beautiful Mind Movie.

D. Scope and Limitation of The Study

The research focused on John Nash, the protagonist of the film Beautiful Mind, who suffers from schizophrenia and has speech problems. The study focused on communication and expressive abilities. The researcher's major analysis in this study is psycholinguistic techniques. She examined the data using the Liddle et al. hypothesis (2002).

E. Significance of The Study

This research could aid readers, particularly linguistics students, in better comprehending the hallucinations, delusions, and formal thinking impairments that characterize schizophrenia. Its purpose is for readers to be able to openly express themselves after experiencing schizophrenia personally. Because everyone is a member of society, having a personal understanding of schizophrenia can help improve awareness and acceptance of the disease and its victims. With understanding and public acceptance, stigmatization and discrimination towards sufferers can be minimized, allowing for adequate treatment and rehabilitation. This work is also likely to be a useful resource for other academics interested in undertaking similar research, as well as a source of inspiration for them to conduct more schizophrenia research.

F. Definition of Key Term

1. Schizophrenia

Schizophrenia is a mental disorder that interferes with a person's ability to think, fear, hallucinate, and communicate. In this study, John Nash's condition was caused by schizophrenia, which caused him to have hallucinations and was also overshadowed by fear, which made him unable to think clearly.

2. Speech Abnormality

Speech abnormalities are a type of speech disorder caused by psychological, genetic, or environmental factors, as well as other mental factors.

This study focuses on the psychological illness of schizophrenia, as depicted in the film *The Beautiful Mind* by the main character.

3. A Beautiful Mind Movie

A Beautiful Mind is a biographical drama film that premiered on December 13, 2001 and was released in the United States on December 21, 2001. The story is about John Nash, a great mathematician who suffers from schizophrenia. Due to his illness, he often hallucinates and develops a persona that turns out to be nothing more than his imagination.

G. Previous Studies

This research is mainly based on previous research. This can be applied to new research findings in the future. Previous research has concentrated on schizophrenia. Astuti led the first one (2014). The aim of this research is to find out what kinds of hallucinations, delusions, and formal thinking disorders are reflected in the schizophrenic speech of the main character in *The Uninvited*. His study uses Vague theory (2007) to increase data dependence by referring to schizophrenia theory from many books and magazines. This allows for theoretical triangulation.

Agustina (2014) is in charge of the second study. His research focuses on Mary, the main character in the film *Canvas*, and her linguistic manifestations of schizophrenia. Ferri's research has two main objectives: (1) a description of the language disorders of schizophrenic patients in *Canvas*; and (2) exhibiting and explaining schizophrenia-related behaviors on *Canvas*. This study uses a

qualitative descriptive technique. It has to do with Mary, a schizophrenic in Canva's film, expressing the facts through speech. It is, on the other hand, used to help with data analysis. The steps in data analysis include identifying the raw data, classifying each datum, analyzing and interpreting each datum, and presenting the results, all based on Liddle's (2002) theory to investigate the phenomenon of schizophrenia.

Third, Afriyanti (2014) examines how the traits and types of schizophrenia suffered by the main character in *Uninvited* film. Released in 2009 by Dreamworks SKG. Her study focuses on the main character's qualities and the type of schizophrenia that the main character in this film suffers from. The study's goal is to demonstrate the main character's psychological issue in the film *Uninvited*. As a response to the research problems, this film will be carefully and accurately studied using some schizophrenia characterization theories and the idea of schizophrenia.

Fourth, Nugroho's study (2013) examined how schizophrenic patients understand language in the film *A Beautiful Mind*. The main focus of his study is on the difficulty of understanding people with schizophrenia. Using qualitative descriptive methods. His research classifies and analyzes data from films using Ginsberg's (1951) theory. According to research findings, the main character has difficulty understanding language as a result of delusions and hallucinations. In the dialogue, nine types of language comprehension difficulties were discussed.

Fifth, Supianoveri (2015) focuses on schizophrenia. His study aims to (1) identify the types of schizophrenia symptoms described in the literature, (2) identify the types of schizophrenia based on the symptoms expressed by schizophrenics in the film *The Sixth Sense*, and (3) classify the types of schizophrenia based on symptoms shown by Cole in the film *The Sixth Sense*. Cole Sear provides qualitative research data for this study in the form of dialogue from the film *The Sixth Sense*. Data is collected through watching movies, verifying scenarios for dialogue, and filling tables with important information. The researchers used Liddel's (2002) theory to increase the dependence of the data.

The sixth was carried out by Arfani (2018). The purpose of her study concerns the characteristics of schizophrenia in the film *A Beautiful Mind*. She examines the type of schizophrenia, Nash's difficulties, and the moral value of the film. In this film, three types of schizophrenia are depicted. The first is about paranoid schizophrenia. Hallucinations and delusions are two symptoms of paranoia. The second is about disorganized schizophrenia. Disorganized schizophrenia itself covers two ways: disorganized speech and disorganized behavior. Third, undifferentiated schizophrenia. Lack of interest in social detachment appears to be a symptom. To carry out this analysis, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method and referred to theories from several books that relate to schizophrenia.

Seventh, Hasanah (2020) looked at several forms of speech disorders owned by Rafe, the main character in the film *Middle School*. The initial aim of

this study was to identify various kinds of speech disorders that can be found in Rafe's speech in the film. The second goal is to find out how Rafe's speech problems are stopping him from communicating. Finally, she examines Rafe's statement in the film *Middle School* by using a qualitative descriptive technique. focuses on Liddle's (2002) theory.

Eighth, Santiah (2021) find and evaluate Teddy Daniels suffering from schizophrenia, and the film investigates and assesses the cause. Learn about the different types of schizophrenia featured in the film *Shutter Island* and what is being done to help people manage the disease. The author uses three ideas to respond to the problem formulation: Kallman's perspective on the causes of schizophrenia, Kenna's theory of schizophrenia, and Rosen's theory of healing schizophrenia.

The ninth, was conducted by Irfandiana (2021). Her research looks at the schizophrenia-related speech problems of the main characters in the film *Fractured*. Ray Monroe is the main character in the film *Fractured*, according to experts. Ray Monroe's ability to think, feel, act properly, and communicate can be hampered by schizophrenia. Ray Monroe was diagnosed with schizophrenia during this examination. As a result, he suffers from hallucinations and delusions, making it difficult to concentrate, remember things, or speak or act properly. He used the descriptive research method of Liddle (2002) and Covintong et al (2005).

The last is Sofyanti (2021) who examines two types of symptoms in Neal Shusterman's *Challenger Deep* Novel. In schizophrenia, there are positive and

negative symptoms. Caden Bosch has a higher tendency towards there are more positive symptoms than negative symptoms. Positive symptoms include delusions, hallucinations, disorganized thoughts, and speech. Literary criticism focuses on literary works, so her study uses literary criticism theory. Susan's (1959) theory about the main character suffering from schizophrenia is examined by the researcher as an example of abnormal psychology.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The researcher describes the ideas used as the basis for this research in this chapter. The main theory in this study is psycholinguistics, which contains psycholinguistics, language disorder, speech abnormalities, and schizophrenia.

A. Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics is the study of language and the soul. Psycholinguistics, as defined by Graham (1990) related to language as a psychological phenomenon and how humans use language. He says that psycholinguistics is the study of the human mind and the mental processes involved in the production of language. In line with Graham's assertion, Altmann (2001) defines psycholinguistics as the study of the human mind related to the mind's ability to communicate and understand certain languages. Since it is related to thought and language, psycholinguistics is concerned with how people interpret, produce, and acquire language. In other words, as the name suggests, psycholinguistics is primarily a blend of psychology and linguistics.

Psycholinguistics is the study of language processes in human production (Syal & Jindal, 2008). Aside from that, psycholinguistics was also the act of arranging concepts that would later be depicted in the form of language. Furthermore, Cutler (2005) characterized psycholinguistics as a blend of psychology and linguistics that resulted in the creation of new psycholinguistic fields. Psycholinguistics is a scientific subject that examines how humans understand language and acquire it, particularly in children who are just learning

to speak, generate language appropriately, and remember and store the words they have learned.

As Psycholinguistics concerns language performance, Cutler argues that it also deals with the relationship between language structure and language use (in Dressler, et al., 1992). Consequently, the mental structures and processes involved in language use are described in psycholinguistics. They want to know why certain aspects of language are universal. Psycholinguistics also needs to understand the structure of language. They should pay attention to the different patterns in language performance and the explanations behind the patterns.

Furthermore, language structure is directly related to the language we use in our daily lives. Language and the brain, communication storage, language learning, and language use, according to Field (2004), are areas that are needed in scientific psycholinguistics. In this scenario, various processes in the human brain have occurred when humans create language, or rather, communicate, thereby generating psycholinguistic references. Then, due to some of the reasons previously explained, problems arise about how a child who cannot speak a language acquires and uses his or her first language, and how the language used can represent the human brain.

Psycholinguistics has produced several hypotheses that have been supported by several studies and have proven to be beneficial in the field of language instruction. Hence, this is known as a psycholinguistic approach, and it has been employed as a foundation theory in the development of language

teaching methods by some specialists. In other words, Psycholinguistics is the study of language and psychology, focusing on how psychological factors influence language (Purba, 2018).

Understanding psycholinguistics and the definition and breadth of the subject area is an important foundation for this research. Because this study focuses on one aspect of psycholinguistics, namely speech abnormalities related to schizophrenia. It concerns speakers with language difficulties or related speech abnormalities related to schizophrenia. It is the connection between psychology and linguistic features becoming stronger.

B. Language Disorder

According to Van Dulm (2002), Psycholinguistics also concerns to language disorder to interpret normal and abnormal language events. Language disorders are the type of communication disorders that most often attack children, and are caused by a lack of language fluency, resulting in difficulty understanding and expressing language (Suherman, 2016). People with language disorders may have difficulty communicating daily. Language disorders may be receptive, expressive, or both receptive and expressive, according to (Field, 2004).

Language disorders are difficulties in using or understanding language, which include various components such as form, content, and function in any combination (Rao, 2007). In general, language problems are specific difficulties in understanding and conveying concepts and ideas that require processing linguistic information. It is often used as a general expression to describe

irregularities in the mother tongue. Language problems can be classified into three groups, according to Sidharta (1984) in Chaer (2009): (1) speech disorders, (2) language disorders, and (3) thinking disorders. If people with this disease have normal hearing, the three disorders can still be overcome; otherwise, it will be challenging or very difficult.

Understanding and/or using spoken, written, and other forms of language may be affected by language disorders. Language disorders can cause problems with language's form, content, or function. Two types of speech disorders can be classified. The first is a problem with the speech process (a mechanism), leading to organic problems. Second, there are cases of psychogenic speech problems.

1. Speech Mechanism Disorder

Mechanism of speech is a process in which the vocal cords, tongue, muscles of the oral cavity and esophagus, and lungs work together to produce speech (Sidharta in Chaer, 2009). As a result, speech disorders can be divided into those caused by abnormalities in the lungs (lungs), vocal cords (larynx), and tongue (lingual), esophagus and oral cavity (resonant).

The first disorders are due to lung factors. People with lung disease have this speech problem. Because people with this lung disease have limited respiratory power, their speech is characterized by a monotone, low loudness, and disjointed voice, even though semantics and syntax are not affected. The second disorder is due to laryngeal factors. The effect of disorders of the vocal cords is a hoarse or non-existent voice. Without semantic or grammatical problems, hoarse

or absent voice characterizes speech impairments caused by laryngeal issues. Yet, the speech is appropriate from a semantic and grammatical standpoint (Sidharta in Chaer, 2009).

Third, disorders due to lingual factors. When moving the tongue affected by canker sores will feel pain when moved. Tongue mobility was randomly restricted to avoid this uncomfortable sensation while speaking. Since many phonemes are mispronounced in this situation, the statement "of course he will deny" can be pronounced as "hu ah ba-ang ke-Ku he will raise." When a person has a stroke and one side of his body is paralyzed, the other side of his tongue is also affected. As a result, the pattern of speech will be disturbed, resulting in slurred or slow speech (Sidharta in Chaer, 2009).

The last resonance factor-induced disturbance. The resulting sound is nasal due to interference caused by this resonant component. For example in those who have a cleft palate. Because the oral cavity and nasal cavity are used to communicate through a deficiency in the hard palate (palate), the voice becomes hoarse (binding). As a result, the resonance was supposed to be disturbed. It can also occur in those with soft palate (velum) paralysis. His voice was hoarse because this cavity in the ceiling didn't have the resonance it should have. This nasal discharge is often used to identify patients with myasthenia gravis. It is a condition that causes muscles to become weak and tired.

2. Psychogenic Disorder

Apart from the speech disorders mentioned above, there are other speech disorders caused by mental or psychogenic causes. Because it is more accurately described as a normal speech disorder than a manifestation of mental illness, this disorder is more 'mild'. Tone, intonation, sound intensity, pronunciation, diction, and word choice do not reflect this mental model. Smooth, rhythmic speech or stuttering can also indicate the speaker's mental mood (Sidharta in Chaer, 2009). The following are examples of psychogenic disorders:

a. Spoiled talking

Spoiled talking is so-called because it gives the idea of a desire to be pampered, similar to how a youngster changes the way he speaks. The phoneme(s) is pronounced (c), so "*sakit sekali susah sembuhnya*" becomes "*cakit Cekali cucah cembuhnya*." (Sidharta 1984, p.16) This type of symptom might be seen in senile or old folks (usually women).

b. Stutter

Stuttering is a form of disorganized speech in which the speaker stutters, then abruptly stops, repeats the initial syllable, the next word, and then completes the phrase after successfully pronouncing those words. The example is "*A....a..aw...awaaasssss....aa..ad....pp....hhoon...ttum..bang...*" said someone who wanted to say "*awas ada pohon tumbang*" (Sidharta 1984, p.16) Although the exact cause of stuttering is unknown, the following factors are thought to play a significant influence in the cause of stuttering:

- Aspects of family life that causes stress
- The education of children is carried out strictly and firmly, including scolding and refusing to let children protest and argue.
- The dominant hemisphere of the brain has been damaged (hemisphere).
- Neurotic factors that run in families.

Normal human brain function and speaking apparatus may communicate effectively. Those with aberrant brain function and speech apparatus, on the other hand, will have issues with language, both productive and receptive. As a result, his linguistic abilities are hampered. This language disorder can be split into two categories. First, there is interference caused by medical causes, and then there is interference caused by social ambient elements. Medical factors refer to problems caused by anomalies in brain function or abnormalities in the speech system. Meanwhile, social-environmental variables refer to a situation that is not natural to humans, such as being excluded or isolated from the natural life of human society (Sidharta in Chaer, 2009).

A language problem is a linguistic condition that can affect both children and adults. The language problem raised in this study is caused by cognitive impairment in people with schizophrenia. Understanding the definition, causes, and characteristics of language disorders will help in the analysis of language disorders in the main character in the film *A Boltiful Mind*, who suffers from schizophrenia and will be the subject of this research.

C. Speech Abnormalities

A speech abnormalities process characterized by the inability to interact verbally, comprehend spoken language from others, verbally express thoughts, or verbally convey thoughts through written language. Speech difficulties can cause people to use the wrong words, be unable to communicate their thoughts, employ grammatical structures incorrectly, have a limited vocabulary, and have trouble following directions. Additionally, they struggle to control syntax (Poplack in Maina et al., 2019).

Schizophrenia is a brain condition that is chronic, severe, and devastating. A person with this disorder may experience speech disturbances due to it. Language abnormalities are at the heart of psychosis, particularly schizophrenia illness. In this study, the researcher examines the speech impairment of schizophrenia using Liddle's TLI (Thought and Language Index). The TLI is a trustworthy tool for diagnosing speech problems.

TLI includes both nonspecific disorders and mental modulation. Perseverance and transferability are both. According to Liddle et al. (2002) there are eight different forms of the disorder. The poverty of speech and the weakening of the objective which reflects the impoverishment of thought and speech are two of them. Meanwhile, four items showed disorganization of thought and language: looseness, peculiar use of words, strange sentence forms, and strange logic. The item is relevant to the schizophrenic subject because it exhibits the characteristics of a psychotic illness.

1. Impoverishment Thought or Speech

The two types of the impoverishment of mind or speech are poverty of speech and weakening of goal.

a. Poverty of Speech

Liddle et al. (2002), poverty here is defined as a reduction in speech. People with this disease will give short, blank responses to questions. Pridmore (2013) mentions that when a person with schizophrenia is asked to participate in an interview, the interviewer must encourage, ask for clarification, and even offer new topics to keep the dialogue going. As a result, speech is thought to be a key aspect of schizophrenia. As an example, consider the following.

The interviewer	: “Do you have children?”
Patient	: “.....”(<i>once, silence for a minutes</i>)
The interviewer	: Do you have children?” (twice)
Patient	: Yes. “(mumbling)”

(Pridmore in Agustina 2014, p. 14)

The patient responds to a query without explaining himself in this scenario. To obtain the correct answer, the interviewer must ask the patient twice. As a result, he or she gives a considerable pause before answering "Yes." As a result, it differs from how a typical individual would answer a question.

b. Weaning of Goal

According to Liddle et al. (2002), weakening of goals occurs when a person has difficulty expressing his thoughts, conveying informative statements, or even giving blank statements or providing little information. Sufferers seem

unsure of their words, thoughts, and feelings. It is analogous to the idea of a speech deficit. In addition, communication with a weakened purpose is characterized by the use of several sentences without a clear meaning, from the example below.

A chronic patient responds to an invitation that describes a depiction of an active dock-side scene:

**“Reminds me of some.....um....er....sun...er.....clouds and sun.....
(long pause).....That’s all.”**

(Liddle in Stein and Wilkinson, 2007, p.173)

It is obvious that a patient's reaction consists of a protracted pause and empty remarks. He or she will not be able to attain the purpose of his or her speech, which is related to idea content. The correct response should be sunny or summer, but he or she fails to provide it.

2. Disorganization

The four elements of disorganization are looseness, unusual word usage, unusual phrase, and unusual logic (non-logical reasoning).

a. Looseness

According to Liddle et al. (2002), looseness is a state in which a person is unable to produce a correct assertion. In this situation, his or her statement lacks cohesiveness from one concept to the next. He or she frequently responds with an irrelevant response. Looseness is classified into two categories:

1. Derailment

Derailment is an unrelated concept throughout the flow of speech, according to Liddle (in Stein and Wilkinson, 2007:172). The following is an illustration of derailment.

Interviewer : “Has there been anything about you on TV?”

Patient : “ **There’s been the union jack and the hospital fire alarm and plastic surgery.**”

Interviewer : ‘Did those things have anything to do with you?’

Patient : ‘**The Boer war**’.

(Liddle in Stein and Wilkinson, 2007, p. 172)

It is evident that the patient's response to the interviewer's question is irrelevant. Instead of offering the correct response, the patient talks about something else. The interviewer asks the patient to describe what is happening on television. The patient, on the other hand, provides unrelated elaboration, demonstrating the hypothesized idea of reference. The bold words indicate that the derailment occurs when the patient makes a reference to things that are familiar to hospital apparatus and the Boer War, which is incompatible with the preceding response.

2. Tangentiality

Liddle (2007:172). Tangentiality is having replies that are off the mark. It occurs when the patient responds with a tangential and irrelevant response. The example as follows.

Interviewer : “How old are you ?”

Patient : “**I feel young sometimes**” (Pridmore. 2013, p.7)

The response type does not match the question, as evidenced by the example. The patient should answer "35 years" rather than "I feel young sometimes" in this case. Despite the fact that "young" is an adjective related to the subject of age, it is not the correct answer to the question. Patients only respond with random responses that have nothing to do with the question

b. Peculiar of Word

Neologisms, or new terms created by the topic, are a typical usage of words, according to Liddle et al. (2002). A schizophrenic will use odd terms during a conversation or even make up new phrases. However, neologisms are used by only a small minority of people with schizophrenia. The example :

"I'd like to get in the boat, throw it on the canal, and row it away because there's a **waistline** there," the patient with symptoms says when questioned about a scenario portraying a boat tied to a tree.

(Stein & Wilkinson, 2007, p : 172)

The example demonstrates that the word "waistline" is a neologism or new word because it has no specific meaning in the dictionary and has no sense at all when translated between the two words "waist" and "line."

c. Peculiar Sentence

According to Liddle (2002), people with schizophrenia sometimes use strange sentences. In this scenario, the sufferer uses a unique language structure that is difficult to understand. According to Covington et al. (2005), schizophrenic

speech is generally syntactically orderly, even when the semantics and organization of the discourse have been completely broken. As a result, there are no examples of strange sentences because people with schizophrenia still follow the rules of sentence formation.

d. Peculiar Logic

When a schizophrenic makes an illogical reference, peculiar logic arises, according to Liddle et al. (2002). It occurs as a result of hallucination and delusion. Illogicality occurs when someone comes to an erroneous or false conclusion. An example is :

Case: A patient believed that aliens were living on earth.

He says: "When the Aliens looked at normal human beings, **the normal human beings immediately burst into flames and died.**

I know it because **I am a normal human being- I'm looked at by aliens on at least a dozen occasions."**

(Pridmore in Agustina 2014 p :15)

The above case can be seen as an illustration of a logical failure. The patient claims to be an ordinary human. As a result, when an alien stares at him, he will explode into flames and die. In fact, he is still alive. The case shows that he holds illogical beliefs.

3. Dysregulation

Dysregulation occurs when a person is unable to control their emotions as a result of multiple inputs. This condition has an impact on his or her speech,

which causes others to be perplexed. Perseverance and distractibility are the two components of this kind.

a. Perseveration

Persistence was defined by Liddle et al. (2002) as the repetition of words, ideas, or themes. Pridmore (2013) claims that persistence occurs when patients repeatedly use the same words, phrases, or courses during speech. Persistence is less evident in this scenario, and significantly more difficult to disentangle than simply returning to an urgent hallucination.

Example :

I think I'll put on **my hat, my hat my hat, may hat.**

(Pridmore. 2013, p :13)

The speaker repeats the word "my hat" several times. It's unusual because all he or she has to do is mention it once. It demonstrates that the speaker was persistent.

b. Distractibility

Distractibility, according to Liddle et al. (2002), is the emergence of new concepts or topics as a result of receiving stimuli from others. When a patient stops speaking in the middle of a sentence and then switches the subject in response to a nearby stimulus, this is what happens. An example is :

Subject : **Then I left San Fransisco and moved to....where did you get that tie?** It looks like it's leftover from the '50s. I like the warm weather in San Diego. Is that a conch shell on your desk? Have you ever gone scuba diving?

(Black and Andreasen, 2011, p: 40)

The subject switches the topic in the middle of his or her speech as a result of the stimulus. A tie is used as the stimulus, and it is put near the subject. As a result, he or she expresses his or her feelings regarding the tie.

However, it can be concluded, based on some of the foregoing considerations, that people with schizophrenia have speech or speech difficulties. Schizophrenia causes the condition, which manifests as hallucinations and delusions. These symptoms were classified into eight forms of disordered speech by Liddle et al. (2002).

D. Schizophrenia

Schizophrenia is a complex mental condition when compared to other brain disorders can be devastating. This is consistent with Veague et al. (2007) who claim that schizophrenia is a psychotic illness characterized by disruptions in thoughts, speech, and behavior. As a result, a person with schizophrenia has disorganized thinking, which affects his or her behavior. Someone with schizophrenia, for example, may dress poorly without regard for the weather. This individual may be mumbling to himself or herself. Euglena Bleuler, according to Andreasen (2001), is the one who names this mental disease. He uses this phrase since one of the symptoms of this condition is the inability to think clearly and integrate thoughts and speech.

Schizophrenia is a disease in which simple but widespread changes in brain structure and function affect many aspects of mental function, according to

Liddle (2001). Perception, cognition, emotion, and volition are all affected by this problem. Schizophrenia is described by Mueser and Gingerich (2006) as "dreaming while you are awake". It is meant to convey the conditions under which people believe the strange things they see in their dreams are happening. This syndrome could explain why people with schizophrenia have difficulty distinguishing between reality and their delusions.

There are three categories of psychotic symptoms, according to Stefan, Travis, and Murray (2002) Positive symptoms include delusions and hallucinations, positive thought disorder, which includes disorganization, and negative symptoms such as social disengagement, apathy, self-neglect, and speech poverty. When the sufferer is going through an acute stage, those symptoms appear. It demonstrates that the chronic patient of this ailment is unable to return to regular functioning.

Symptoms of schizophrenia can vary, some experts classify them into subgroups. Thompson is one such expert. There are four types of schizophrenia; according to Thompson (2007) they are as follows: First, Paranoid schizophrenia that manifests itself when a person experiences psychotic episodes, including hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. In this case, the victim feels like he is being followed, chased, and even afraid that others will attack him. Second, Disorganized Schizophrenia. The person living with disorganized schizophrenia must deal with incoherent speech. The afflicted find it challenging to convey their feelings and mood. Third, Catatonic Schizophrenia. Extreme withdrawal, negativity, and self-isolation are all apparent signs. Fourth. Undifferentiated

Schizophrenia. This kind of schizophrenia is characterized by a lack of motivation, initiative, emotional response Undifferentiated, and social interest.

Those symptoms will have an impact on how language is processed when communicating. As a result, the schizophrenic will have difficulty digesting words. It is produced not just by delusional ideas or the disruption of thought induced by auditory hallucinations but also by a variety of good and negative symptoms. The researcher discusses the schizophrenic's speech anomalies and behaviors in the following section.

As a result of the explanation, it is clear that schizophrenia is a mental condition that can affect anyone. Schizophrenia manifests itself in various ways, including positive and negative symptoms. Hallucinations and delusions are defined by patterns and cognitive issues that are unique to the individual, which is another prevalent symptom of a schizophrenic person. As a result, the preceding explanation can provide information on the various symptoms of schizophrenics.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method consisting of research design, research instrument, data and data collection, and data analysis conducted by the researcher.

A. Research Design

To better understand the speech abnormality of schizophrenia, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. A qualitative research approach is a way of interpreting or examining a phenomenon or symptom, both the perpetrator and the consequences of his actions, in order to understand it fully (Raharjo, 2020). The researcher looks for speech inconsistencies in the main character of the film *A Beautiful Mind* and how he describes schizophrenia. Data analysis used a psycholinguistic approach. The data will be analyzed using the hypothesis of Liddle et al (2002).

B. Research Instruments

The researcher used a qualitative descriptive approach. Qualitative research is a type of research that uses constructivist thinking to generate information. The researcher functions as a research tool in this study, which focuses on the significance of events as a result of the behavior of the research subject (Raharjo, 2020). The research instrument, which includes data collection, was designed and implemented by the researcher. Researchers are looking for information about the main character, John Nash, who suffers from schizophrenia

and often experiences hallucinations. This study shows how speech difficulties in schizophrenic patients, especially those with schizophrenia, such as hallucinations and thinking difficulties, can be treated.

C. Data and Data Source

Data includes records, statistical observations, and other information that has been coded for use on a computer. Researchers need information from the film *A Beautiful Mind*. The information is conveyed through dialogue or speech by the main character of the film. Netflix produced the film *A Beautiful Mind* as part of the app, and it was released in the United States on December 21, 2001. The film was directed by Ron Howard, with Brian Grazer and Ron Howard as producers. The film is about an hour and a half long.

D. Data Collection

According to Polkinghorne (2005), the purpose of data collection in qualitative research is to provide evidence regarding the topic under study. The researcher is the main data collector in this qualitative research because it is qualitative. To obtain data for this study, researchers took various steps. The researcher started by watching the movie *A Beautiful Mind*. The researcher then reads the script to select a dialogue. The researcher then recorded the required discourse. Finally, the researcher collected all the data to be studied in the data analysis stage.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis is a method for analyzing data. Data analysis methods are an important part of research because that is when conclusions are drawn (Raharjo, 2020). After collecting data, the researcher used a qualitative approach and applied Liddle et al. (2002) hypotheses about speech problems in schizophrenic patients. To check the data, several methods are needed. First, the researcher categorizes and classifies the dialogue transcription as primary data. Then, using the findings of data analysis and dialogue, answer research questions about speech disorders, such as how the main character's speech disorder in *A Beautiful Mind* manifests itself and how the main character communicates. The last stage is to finish everything.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the results and discussions related to theories from the preceding section discussed in this chapter. First part discusses how speech disorders appear in the speech of the main character in A Beautiful Mind, and the second is how the occurrence of schizophrenia of speech abnormalities in the main character of A Beautiful Mind Movie. Finally, as a discussion material, the findings are used to answer research questions based on data analysis of the main characters in the film A Beautiful Mind. The data were obtained from the utterances of John Nash in the film A Beautiful Mind as the main character with schizophrenia.

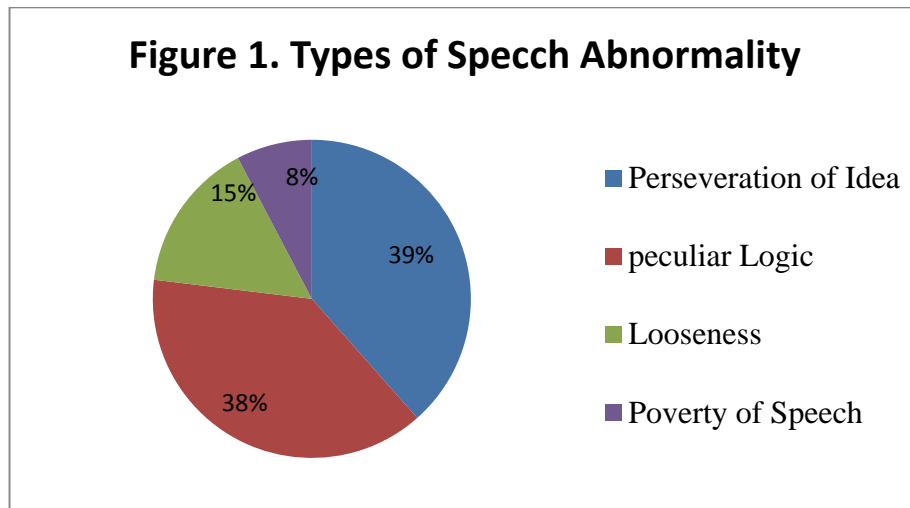
A. Findings

The following is the analysis of the utterances containing speech abnormalities of John Nash. Overall, the researcher found 13 speech abnormalities found in the movie from the beginning of the story to the end. What is conveyed here is an analysis of the data found chronologically and can be seen in the appendix. These disorders are perseveration, peculiar logic, looseness, and poverty of speech. It is based on the theory of Liddle et al. (2002).

The Types of Speech Abnormality

Figure 1 shows an overview of the results based on the above research which explains the type of speech abnormalities in the speech of John Nash who

suffers from schizophrenia, so that he often speaks abnormally. Liddle's theory (2002) was used to classify these categories.



The following is an explanation of each type of Speech Abnormality

Datum 1

Scene 1 (03:10)

John : There could be a mathematical explanation for how bad your tie is.

Bander : Thank you.

The data above is taken from the first scene. This discussion occurred during a meeting held in front of the Princeton University residence hall as a welcoming celebration for new students and their seniors. All students discuss scholarship rumors. Suddenly John Nash said that “*There could be a mathematical explanation for how bad your tie is*”. This statement has nothing to do with other students talking, namely Neilson and Bender.

John Nash made an illogical statement in the context above, thus making his friends confused. This expression reflects the speech disorder in language comprehension, including peculiar logic. Illogical reasoning or unusual logic is a

symptom of schizophrenia, reaching conclusions based on insufficient data or flawed logic. Non-logical reasoning refers to imprecise inductive inferences. It happened as a result of his hallucinations. It is illogical when one comes to the wrong conclusion.

In this case, the utterance occurred when John glanced at Neilson's tie. John looked at the sight that gushed into the tie, and he assumed there is a mathematical reason for the series' poor performance. In this case, John Nash failed to provide information. It was due to his hallucinations that the statement occurred, even though it wasn't there. It is very unreasonable, and these words come out as a result of one of the symptoms of schizophrenia, namely hallucinations which are a wrong view of inaccurate knowledge.

Datum 2

Scene 2 (12 : 50)

Herman : Yes. But pizza., now pizza I have enormous respect for. And of course, bear.

John : I have respect for beer I have respect for beer

The data above when John Nash had spent two days in the library looking for topics for his doctorate, but he found nothing. Finally, Herman, a hallucinatory friend, arrives and talks to John. Then Herman walks away and says he doesn't care about cognitive abilities but cares about pizza and beer. John repeated the word "I have respect for beer, I have respect for beer," John kept repeating the same sentence. He could repeat what his hallucinating companion had said because he was persistent in repeating the term.

The context above the utterance can be categorized as persistence or perseveration. Perseveration is when a person with schizophrenia uses the same words, thoughts, or ideas over and over again during speech. If John said, "I respect beer," that would be a good start. If it's only spoken once, it may seem more natural.

In this case, the above speech is induced by hallucinations. First, his words were repeated to his hallucinatory friend about how he liked beer. Then, when he was about to leave the library, he said it again, which made the other people there feel strange because no one spoke to him. After that, however, John Nash had the impression that Herman was with him.

Datum 3

Scene 3 (14 : 32)

A girl : Maybe you want to buy me a drink?

John : I don't exactly know what I'm required to say for you to have intercourse with me, but could we assume that I said all that? Essentially we're talking about fluid exchange, right? So, could we just go straight to the sex?

The data above is taken from a conversation between Nash and a woman. While Nash was playing pool at the bar, his friends told Nash to approach a woman. The woman asked Nash whether he wanted to buy her a drink, but Nash's answer did not match the woman's question. Hearing his answer, the woman was very angry and replied "Oh, that's sweet. Have a nice night, bastard!."

In the context above, the researcher found John Nash as the main character of people with schizophrenia showed a speech disorder. A woman offers to buy him a drink, but John's answer immediately invites the woman to have sex. This

utterance shows looseness of speech. Looseness is a state in which a person is unable to produce a true statement. In this situation, the statement is less cohesive from one concept to the next. He often responds with irrelevant responses. When people with schizophrenia give answers that are not related to the question. Looseness can result in loss of concepts, weakening of brain-derived ideas, or other external ideas that interfere with their thinking. People with schizophrenia may find it difficult to communicate with themselves because of their looseness.

In this case, John is blocking the transmission of information in this scenario. John has the wrong point of view. John's miscommunication failed to convey information. It is the result of John's hallucinations. When the girl requested that John Nash buy her a drink, he gave an incomprehensible answer. He is still swayed by his previous claim he felt he could achieve anything he wanted and that he could win the girl's heart.

Datum 4

Scene 4 (39 : 58)

Alicia : I'm wondering professor Nash, if I can ask you to dinner. You do eat, don't you?

John : Oh, no occasion, yeah. (Chuckles) table for one. Prometheus alone claimed to the rock with the bird circling overhead, you how it is.

The data above is taken from the words of John Nash on the main character with schizophrenia. Alicia went to John Nash's office to talk him that he had spent almost half an hour teaching and all her students were waiting for her. Before Alicia left the office, she asked John to have dinner together. But John's answer did not match Alicia's question. John replied Oh, sometimes, yes.

(Laughter) table for one person. Prometheus himself claims a rock with birds circling overhead, how about you.

In the context above, the researcher identifies John's response to the question based on a broad topic, but not specifically to answer Alicia asking to have dinner together. John's answer did not match the question. This utterance shows (looseness) of speech. Looseness is a condition in which a schizophrenic person cannot produce factual statements or answer irrelevant questions. People with schizophrenia may find it challenging to communicate with themselves because of their looseness.

In this case, John has the wrong point of view. John's miscommunication failed to convey information. The irrelevant answer to Alicia's question was the result of his delusion. John Nash thought that he had no friends in his life. He thought it was a miracle when Alicia asked him to have dinner together, and he was confused. Then, when he responded to Alicia's offer, he articulated exactly what he was thinking. On the other hand, he struggled to understand what he was saying. Since his mind was affected by his delusions, his words matched what he was thinking in his head.

Datum 5

Scene 5 (1:01:34)

Alicia : John

*John : **Turn it off! Turn off the light! Why would you do that? Why would you turn the light on?***

Alicia : what is wrong with you?

*John : **you have to go to your's sister's. I left the car out the back. You take commonwealth. No side streets, you stay where it's crowded.***

Alicia : John, I'm not going anywhere!

John : when you get to your sister's you wait for me to call you.

Alicia : No, I'm not going.

*John: **Just get your things.***

Alicia : I'm not leaving

*John : **stop! Stop it! Please Alicia I'll explain when I can.***

The data above is taken from John's speech as the main character with schizophrenia. After John and Alicia got to know each other, John married Alicia. A few weeks later, John experienced delusions after the events of the persecution by the Russians. John felt that the Russians were following him. Alicia turned on the room light, suddenly John got angry telling Alicia to turn off the light, and said that she has to go to her brother. He left the car behind and there are no side roads, as she lives in a crowded place. John's words made Alicia confused and it was unreasonable so Alicia didn't want to go. But John still told Alicia to go.

In the context above utterance, John said things he was not used to saying. Making Alicia confused by John's words and thinking about what happened to her and suddenly said illogical words. From the above utterance, it can be defined as peculiar logic. When a schizophrenic has delusions, strange logic occurs, he makes illogical and out-of-context utterances. Sometimes sufferers' illogicality causes them to have false or inaccurate premises.

In this case, it was the result of John's delusions that the Russians were following him. Alicia turned on the room light, and John was angry because he thought that the room was bright and the Russians knew about his whereabouts. John's words are the result of his delusions because no one was there.

Datum 6

Scene 6 (1:15:06)

John : I'm gonna tell you everything now. It's breaking with protocol, but you need to know because you have to help me get out of here. Alicia, I've been doing top-secret work for the government. There's a threat that exists of catastrophic proportions. I think the Russians feel my profile is too high. That's why they simply just don't do away with me. They are keeping me here to try to stop me from doing my work. You have to get to wheeler. You have to find Wiliam Parcher.

Alicia : Stop

John : He can help us.

Alicia : Stop. Stop. Stop. I went to wheeler there is no Wiliam Parcher.

John : Of course there is. I've been working for him.

The data above is taken from John's speech on the main character who suffers from schizophrenia. While John was being treated at the hospital, his wife Alicia came to see him. John tries to tell Alicia the truth in his life. John told his wife that he would be a target for Russia because John thought he was doing secret work for the government. Some threats exist in catastrophic proportions. But to Alicia, her husband's story seemed absurd, and Alicia tried to stop John from talking, but he was persistently insisting on giving his opinion.

The context above shows how this utterance can be defined as peculiar Logic making illogical utterances out of context. On the other hand, normal people have a lot of irrational thoughts in their heads. They can think clearly and rationally based on facts. In the speech above, John cannot follow the situation logically because of his delusions.

In this case, it was the result of John Nash's delusions, which led him to assume that everything that happened throughout his existence was genuine. Parker, His hallucinating companion was present.. He told Alicia everything that

had happened in her life. When John said, "I've been doing covert work for the government," Alicia thought It's incomprehensible, and unreasonable. What Nash had said to Alicia was actually his delusion.

Datum 7

Scene 7 (57 : 36)

Alicia : John? Hai. Where were you?

John : S-sol

Alicia : yeah, I talked to S-sol He said you left the office hours ago. Why did you call me?

John : (No response)

Alicia : Are you all right?

John : (No response)

Alicia : Please, talk to me. Tell me what happened. Open the de door.

The data above is taken from Nash's speech about the main character suffering from schizophrenia. John arrived late, and Alicia asked him why he didn't call her. John didn't respond to Alicia's question, and Alicia asked again if he was okay. John still didn't respond to Alicia's question, he just walked past her. John went to his room and closed the door.

From the above context, John did not respond to any questions. However, normal people will provide clearer information on the question. This type of conversation is classified as poor speech (poverty of speech). Poverty here is defined as reducing speech or giving short or no answers to any questions.

In this case, John still had hallucinations of persecution that the Russians were persecuting him. Therefore, he becomes strange by his feeling of Russians are pursuing him, and becomes a gunfight exchange of weapons. When his wife asked him why he didn't tell him, he didn't respond to her answer. A speech impediment hampers John's ability to convey messages. This condition arises as a

result of the weakening of the mind. As a result, John had difficulty conveying information, impacting the message he wanted to convey.

Datum 8

Scene 8 (1:49:35)

John : Not real! You're not real. There's no mission. Not real! You are not real!

Parcher : Is this what you are, soldier? Some useless ghoul? The local madman?

John : I'm not a soldier.

The data above is taken from John's speech on the main character who suffers from schizophrenia. Parcher appears after John Martin meets John at Princeton University and says that John is a useless person. John continued to be followed by Parcher, who was trying to confuse his mind. On the other hand, John tried to ignore and refute William Parcher's words. Then Martin appeared and calmed John down.

The researcher categorizes John's speech as perseveration of idea in the above statement. It has a repetition of words that is *not real! You're not real. There are no missions. Not real! You are not real.* John begins to lose control of his emotions, which causes the persistence of ideas. He had hallucinations It threw him for a loop. He also has negative symptoms such as difficulty thinking, language, communication, and problems with emotional expression. As a result, he finds himself and repeats things over and over.

In this case, the speech occurs as a result of John's hallucinations, he tries to socialize with other people while ignoring his hallucinating friends. He didn't understand why Parcher, Marcee, and Charles couldn't live together. Therefore,

that could be argued it belonged only to John's hallucinations, and John always tried to ignore Charles and Parcher's words.

Datum 9

Scene 9 (1:05:55)

A doctor : I'd like you to come with me, John. Just for a chat.

John Nash : It appears I have no choice.

A doctor : Oh-hh!

*John Nash : **Help me! Somebody! Somebody! Help me! Get off me! I know who you are! I know who you are!***

The data above is taken from Nash's speech on the main character suffering from schizophrenia. This conversation took place in the scene where a psychiatrist forcibly arrested John, Dr. Rosen is trying to diagnose Nash's schizophrenia. John Nash of course tried to fight back because according to the delusion he imagined Dr. Rosen is a Russian who has been stalking and trying to catch him. Therefore Nash issued a repetition of the words "*Help me! Somebody! I know who you are! I know who you are!*".

The above statement is a form of speech abnormalities suffered by people with schizophrenia. John's utterances show perseveration of idea. Perseveration of idea is to emphasize perseverance in expressing what he is experiencing. It usually happens when the patient is in a situation where he has to emphasize to the other person that he has to tell or emphasize that it is the truth. Therefore, people with schizophrenia begin to repeat themselves in a certain sentence or word.

In this case, John Nash, who we know as a schizophrenic sufferer, seemed to be trying to explain to the people gathered around him that he wanted help so

as not to be caught by Dr. Ronsen. However, John Nash also emphasized that he knew Dr. Ronsen, who is in his delusions of being a Russian who wants to catch him. The people around him became confused by Nash's behavior at that time.

Datum 10

Scene 10 (1:06:10)

John Nash : Charles, they're Russians! Charles, they're Russians! Call somebody! Call somebody, Charles! They're Russians!

A doctor : Steady the leg.

John Nash : Get away from me. Stay away from me!

A doctor : There, now. All better. Everything's all right here.

The data above is taken from the speech by John Nash on the main character who suffers from schizophrenia. In this scene, schizophrenic patient speaks in which John several times asks his hallucinating friend character Charles for help, to call for help from Dr. Ronsen. Dr. Rosen was about to catch him and help treat the illness he was suffering. John tries to convince Charles that Dr. Rosen is a Russian who once tried to kill him.

In the context above, this statement also shows the persistence of speech (perseveration of idea) in people with schizophrenia. John Nash stated Charles, *they're Russians! Charles, they're Russians! Call somebody! Call somebody, Charles! They're Russian!*. Persistence is when a person with schizophrenia uses the same words, thoughts, or ideas over and over again during speech.

In this case, it was the result of John Nash's hallucinations thinking that Dr. Rosen is a Russian who wants to catch him. Though Dr. Rosen wanted to help treat John Nash, who at that time had a relapse. John spoke to his hallucinating

friend Charles Herman for help. Dr. Rosen was confused by John Nash's words because there was no one there at the time.

Datum 11

Scene 11 (1:08:57)

John Nash : Charles? Charles? I didn't mean to get you involved in this. I'm- I'm sorry. Charles? The prodigal roommate revealed. "Saw my name on the lecture slate." You lying son of a bitch!

A doctor : Who are you talking to? Tell me who you see.

John Nash : How do you say, "Charles Herman" in Russian? How do you say it in Russian?

A doctor : There's no one there, John. There's no one there.

The data above is taken from Nash's speech about the main character suffering from schizophrenia. In this scene, after waking up from the anesthetic injected by Dr. Ronsen, John Nash again said confusing things. He saw his roommate Herman in the room where he and Dr. Ronsen are. He thought that Charles was the one who had been spying and one of the Russians pretending to be close and trying to catch him. Even though there was only Dr. Ronsen and himself in the room, thus making Dr. Ronsen was confused by what John said. Dr. Rosen told the nurse to lock him back up.

The researcher categorizes Nash's utterances in the context above, namely peculiar logic. As the researcher explained earlier that strange logic is also a form of speech abnormalities in a person with schizophrenia. John Nash said strange things that confused Dr. Rosen, and John's words made no sense. It happens as a result of the concept of wrong thinking in people with schizophrenia in the form of hallucinations.

This case is taken from Nash's speech due to his hallucinations. He thought that Charles, his hallucinatory friend, and roommate, was a Russian who thought he was trying to spy on him. The long-lost Charles is now back in his hallucinations. He sees Charles in the room where he and Dr. Rosen are. Dr. Rosen became confused by John Nash's words even though it was only the two of them in the room. John has the wrong perspective, making it difficult to convey the message effectively. It shows the odd logic making him difficult to communicate clearly in the conversations.

Datum 12

Scene 12 (1:09:20)

John Nash: He's right there. Stop! I don't know anything! Stop! I don't know anything! My name is John Nash. I'm being held against my will. Somebody call the Department of Defense. My name is John Nash. I'm being held against my will!

The data above is taken from Nash's speech about the main character suffering from schizophrenia. In this scene, John Nash repeats the phrase "*I don't know anything*" when he thinks that the Russians are arresting him to find out about state secrets that he knows. Alicia, his wife, was confused about John's behavior and asked Dr. Rosen. Dr. Rosen explained that her husband Nash John had schizophrenia. People who suffer from this condition are frequently paranoid.

The researcher categorizes Nash's utterances as including perseveration of idea in the context above. Persistence of ideas occurs when people with schizophrenia repeat the same words, phrases, and sentences throughout their speech. Induced hallucinations affect this condition, causing sufferers to lose self-control. For example, when John Nash experienced a hallucination, he always

repeated his words over and over again to convince others that what he was saying was true.

In this case, it is taken from Nash's speech as a result of his hallucinations. He thought that the Russians were nearby, and explained that he knew nothing about secrets, but it was a result of his hallucinations because there were no Russians there. Nash's words got out of control as he worried about him being caught by the Russians. As a schizophrenic, he is not aware of the disorder because he sees it as part of his reality.

Datum 13

Scene 13 (1:36:17)

Alicia : John?

John : I've almost got it! Charles, you just watch the baby. I've got one more to close!

Alicia : No!

John : I'll be right there.

Alicia : Oh, God. I need a towel. Shhh.

John : Charles was watching him. He was okay.

Alicia : There is no one here.

John : Charles was watching him.

Alicia : There is no one here!

John : He's been injected with a cloaking serum. I can see him because of chemical that was released into my implant dissolved. I couldn't tell you, it was for your protection!. Alicia.

The data above is taken from John's speech on the main character who suffers from schizophrenia. This scene is shot after a year of treatment, John relapses and begins to hallucinate that his friend Charles is working with him again. When Alicia his wife took the clothes on the clothesline, John wanted to bathe his son. It was windy and raining, John told Charles to look after his son

while he closed the window. Unfortunately, he filled his son's water tub very full, thus endangering his child who was still a baby. Alicia comes and gets angry with John. John thought that his hallucinatory friend Charles looked after his son, but no one was there.

In the context above, this utterance made John Nash speak with strange logic and behave strangely, thus endangering his child who was still a baby. The researcher identified Nash's utterances including peculiar logic. Non-logical reasoning is a unique feature of schizophrenia. A person with schizophrenia understands what is in his mind, but others do not understand what he says. In other words, when there is an illusion, there will also be illogical reasoning. As a result of hallucinations, the patient will speak irrationally.

This case results from a hallucination of John, who thinks that Charles is taking care of his son. John said things he didn't usually say, making Alicia confused and angry, because John's behavior could endanger his child who was still a baby. John's wife felt very sad and contacted Dr. Ronsen as she was afraid that her husband might injure her and her child at any time.

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher summarizes the findings from the previous chapter. This analysis will address the research questions on how the speech disorders appear in the speech of the main character of the film *Beautiful Mind*, and how the occurrence of the schizophrenia speech abnormality of the main character of *Beautiful Mind*. The researcher found some typical utterances and

how John Nash's utterances affected the meaning of speaking to others based on the above examination.

1. The Types of Speech Abnormalities appear in John Nash's utterances in the Film *A Beautiful Mind*

The first discussion is the speech abnormality of the main character of *A Beautiful Mind* who suffers from schizophrenia. Researchers found some unusual terms and phrases spoken by John Nash, the main character of the film, based on the findings from the previous paragraph. When John Nash was 31 years old, John Nash was diagnosed with schizophrenia. Nash is a brilliant mathematician who his peers often ridicule. Nash's actions at that time were considered unusual. Nash's social life is also not as smooth as it should be because of his schizophrenia. Due to his mental illness, young Nash believed he had been chosen by a Pentagon contract to carry out a secret mission. Nash started to get paranoid when he was on campus because he often saw the guy in the red tie. Nash worries that he is being watched by Moscow's secret organization, the Russians. Nash was seen babbling in an empty room on several occasions. After that, he was labeled a weirdo and began to be shunned and ostracized. The researcher found several abnormalities when John Nash spoke to other people around him on this occasion.

In general, schizophrenia affects men and women equally. Schizophrenia is a type of psychosis that affects people in various ways. Schizophrenia is also a term used to denote a range of mental illnesses. Schizophrenia manifests itself in

various ways that usually begin in early adulthood and last throughout life (Rasool et al., 2018).

Among the eight categories of language disorders according to Liddle et al (2002). In this finding, John's utterances only show four types: persistence of ideas, peculiar logic, looseness, and poverty of speech. John's stories that often appear are strange logic and perseveration of ideas. All the distortions of speech John Nash, on the other hand, can see as evidence that he is schizophrenic. This phenomenon will manifest itself in the event. The explanation is presented as follows:

a. Perseveration of Idea

Perseveration of the concept, according to Lieberman et al. (2007, p. 203), is a kind of alogia in which the patient's spontaneous speech is limited. Patients give quick and straightforward answers to queries. Patients may not answer questions or make monosyllabic comments in some circumstances.

The perseveration of thought appear when a schizophrenia repeats the same words, phrases, and sentences during a speech. The hallucinations are driven to affect this condition, causing those who suffer from it to lose self-control. When John Nash became delusional, he repeated the words many times in an attempt to persuade others. Moreover, this phenomenon occurs not only in schizophrenia but also in non-schizophrenic. Persistence of ideas appear in normal people when the communication of the speaker and listener fails to fulfill the purpose of the message. The speaker can ask and tell the listener, but the listener

does not respond in any way. As a result, the speaker will repeat the word to get the listener's attention, and the listener will respond appropriately.

Delusions or false beliefs cause the repetition of words, phrases, or sentences in people with schizophrenia. As a result, they will feel worried, uncomfortable, and even tense due to wrong beliefs. In *A Beautiful Mind*, John Nash, who suffers from schizophrenia, experiences a similar incident when his speech becomes out of control. The schizophrenic, however, is not aware of this disorder because it is a part of his world. The data reveal that John Nash uses the persistence concept, the following shows examples of disturbances at datums 2, 8, 9.10, and 12.

As revealed in Datum 2, John Nash uses the same words over and over again throughout his conversation. *I have respect for beer, I have respect for beer,*" Because his hallucinations prompted John Nash to act. In this case, he feels relieved that he would be at ease if he attended the party.

From the explanation above, hallucinations are conditions that cause speech problems. A belief in which a person persists even when faced with true and accurate knowledge. Perseveration of ideas appears in as many as five utterances from several datums, and hallucinations often happen. Hallucinations are mental illnesses where a person sees or experiences things that are not real and only exist in his head.

b. Peculiar Logic

Peculiar logic is a type of speech disorder characterized by irrational thinking in a person who has schizophrenia. A person with schizophrenia often speaks or receives messages for illogical reasons Liddle (2002). As a result, people with schizophrenia often express strange ideas that don't make sense.

Peculiar logic appear from several events. It ranks second to the phenomenon after the persistence of ideas with the same percentage based on Liddle's theory. This appear when a person with schizophrenia experiences hallucinations and delusions, causing him to make irrational claims that are not based on reality. People with illogicality are more likely to make incorrect or incorrect assumptions. While, normal people can think clearly and rationally based on facts. John cannot follow the scenario logically in this case because he is experiencing hallucinations and delusions.

Peculiar logic is a type of non-logical reasoning unique feature of schizophrenia. A person with schizophrenia understands what is in his mind, but others do not understand what he says. In other words, when there is an illusion, there will also be illogical reasoning. As a result of hallucinations and delusions, sufferers will have irrational speech patterns. In the film *A Beautiful Mind*, several examples of non-logical reasoning experienced by John Nash are contained in datum 1, 5, 6, 11, and 13.

Datum 5, when Alicia turned on the light, John said, *turn it off! Turn off the light! Why would you do that? Why would you turn the light on? you have to go to*

your's sisters. I left the car out the back. You take commonwealth. No side streets, you stay where it's crowded. when you get to your sister's you wait for me to call you. Just get your things. John was having hallucinations and was out of control, he told his wife Alicia. In the hallucination, he experienced the Russians chased him. He told Alicia to go to her sister's house, but Alicia refused. It made his thoughts illogical and his words unreasonable, thus making Alicia confused. John thought when the light was turned on the Russians knew about his whereabouts. The fact is that there is not a single war there.

The above data peculiar logic appears five times. Schizophrenia manifests itself in various ways, including positive and negative symptoms. Hallucinations and cognitive patterns and problems specific to the individual define the delusions. individual, which is another common symptom of people with schizophrenia. Therefore, John hallucinated that the Russians were following him.

c. Looseness

Looseness appear when a person with schizophrenia speaks with unclear or non-existent ideas. Extraneous ideas also creep into his mind, causing him to speak spontaneously or on the basis of irrelevant information responses. Looseness can arise when schizophrenics do not associate questions with them, resulting in irrelevant answers that confuse others. John Nash also played looseness in the film A Beautiful Mind as the main character of a schizophrenic patient. Looseness is a speech abnormalities caused by conditions that mimic the cognitive and language impairments seen in psychotic illnesses, including

schizophrenia. Liddle (2002). The type of leeway experienced by John Nash is found in datums 3 and 4.

For people with schizophrenia, the connections between thoughts are shaky or non-existent. Because hallucinations and delusions play a role in this phenomenon, it happens. The way concepts are connected is also different from what ordinary people say. People with schizophrenia often combine elements of reality with hallucinations or delusions. As a result, they are not aware of their peculiarities because they accept the phenomenon as a matter of course.

In datum 3 when a woman asked John to buy him a drink, John replied *I don't exactly know what I'm required to say for you to have intercourse with me, but could we assume that I said all that? Essentially we're talking about fluid exchange, right? So, could we just go straight to the sex?* John answered a woman's question with dialogue that had nothing to do with the previous sentence of the conversation between a woman and John. This kind of speech problem arises when a concept becomes weak, as seen from the looseness symptoms. John is classified as a derailer in the context of waivers because his answer is irrelevant. A weakness of ideas produces these symptoms, said one person with schizophrenia on an unrelated topic. John's intelligence had organized all his thoughts, but he had trouble communicating them. The researcher concluded from John's response that his slackness hindered his ability to convey information.

d. Poverty of speech

As Pridmore (2013) said, when someone with schizophrenia is asked to participate in an interview, the interviewer must encourage, ask for clarification, and even offer new topics to keep the dialogue going. As a result, speech is considered a key aspect of schizophrenia. The amount of talking experienced by someone with schizophrenia indicates a lack of speech (Liddle et al., 2002). When talking to or responding to other people, people with schizophrenia tend to speak less and respond more quickly, or don't respond at all. Decreased brain function causes this reaction, which impacts their social interactions.

When people with schizophrenia connect with people or characters in their fictional world, they become more active. These symptoms are produced by brain imbalances that cause hallucinations, delusions, and skepticism (Indah, 2017). The symptom of speech poverty is found on datum 7 when Alicia asks John? Hi. Where were you? In this case, John Nash answered Alicia's question very briefly he answered "S-sol". Then Alicia asked again yeah, I talked to S-sol He said you left the office hours ago. Why did you call me? John was silent and did not answer Alicia's question. John ignored Alicia and went to close the bedroom door.

Meanwhile, because John is in the chronic stage of the condition, speech poverty is considered a common occurrence in people with schizophrenia. They will only make brief statements, never going into detail. In the film *A Beautiful Mind*, there is only one case of poverty of speech, as stated in John's story. When

John is frustrated with his condition, he responds quickly and concisely. He strives to express himself to others.

Based on the analysis described in the section above, there are categories of speech abnormalities that are the most dominant and the least dominant in the main character in the film *A Beautiful Mind*. The most common categories are perseveration of ideas, and peculiar logic. The film contains five examples of each for a total of 10 utterances found. Meanwhile, what rarely happened were looseness and poverty of speech. Looseness appear twice in each scene, and poverty of speech appear only once.

2. The Speech Abnormalities In The Utterances of The Main Character of A Beautiful Mind Movie

After analyzing the first research question, about speech abnormalities experienced by the main character in the film *A Beautiful Mind*. Next, the researcher analyzes the second research question, which discusses how the occurrence of the main character express themselves. Finally, the researcher answered the second research question using Liddle's theory (2002).

Language processing is essential for receiving and transmitting the information. This process occurs entirely in the human brain. Furthermore, the information obtained by the brain is very important in the language process because the nature of a person's language is two-way and alternates between readers and listeners. This is because a speaker also acts as a listener (Indah,

2017). In addition, the brain has a purpose to convey information by determining how a word can be easily understood (Carter, 2009).

In this research, it can be seen that the main character shows psychotic symptoms. John experienced the symptoms of schizophrenia characterized by positive and negative symptoms. Positive and negative symptoms are not defined in terms of good and bad. Positive symptoms indicate that the individual has unusual perceptions, ideas, and behaviors. The negative symptom of schizophrenia, on the other hand, is the absence of normal emotional reactions and behaviors. Delusions, hallucinations, confused thoughts and speech, and disorganized or catatonic behavior are good indications of schizophrenia. Whereas, affective flattening, alogia, and avolition are unfavorable signs (Nolen-Hoeksema, 1959).

1. Positive Symptoms

John Nash as a character in this film is more likely to have positive symptoms. which indicates a loss of function due to damage to certain higher cortical areas that previously inhibited that function (Andreasen N.C., 1982). Perception (hallucinations), language, organization of behavior (very disorganized or catatonic), and mental difficulties are all positive indications (delusional ideas). The psychotic dimension, which includes delusions and hallucinations, and the disorganized dimension, which affects behavior and language, are two dimensions that may be linked to underlying brain mechanisms and clinical associations.

1.1.Hallucination

John Nash as a character in this film is someone who experiences Hallucinations and Delusions. Hallucinations are where John hears voices that aren't there. In some scenes, he will even do strange things in this film because of what the voices tell him to do.

The researcher found that John expresses himself by making the world and the people in it the way he wants it to be in the scene when John tells his wife that he will be the target of Russia because John thinks he is doing secret work for the government. It is concrete evidence that John used imagination because the researcher believed that he had the desire to become a person in his imagination but was unable to. This data is contained in datum 6. It includes the type of paranoid schizophrenia according to Thompson (2007) and is adapted to Liddle's theory (2002).

In the scene where John Nash is seen in the library and is approached by his imaginary friend, it is a proof that John cannot socialize. Accordingly, he expresses his mind by presenting an imaginary friend in his imagination (Datum 2). John also expressed his anger towards Alicia because Alicia turned on the light. In his imagination, he saw that Parcher was getting out of the car in the window. That is why he told Alicia to turn off the lights because by turning on the lights, Russia knew about his whereabouts. (Datum 5). It includes the type of paranoid schizophrenia and is adapted from the theory of Liddle (2002).

Datum 13, the researcher also found that John expressed himself by making strange things when he bathed his son. Alicia saves their nearly drowned

children just in time. Then Alicia ran to the phone to dial the mental emergency number. Marcel, Parcher, and Charles appeared. Parcher and Charles persuade Nash to kill his wife. Nash tried to ignore the situation. He separated Parcher from his wife after he tried to shoot Alicia. Then he realized that Marcee, Charles, and Parcher were just hallucinations. It includes the type of paranoid schizophrenia.

The researcher found that John expressed himself in various ways, namely when John was hallucinating and expressing himself by making confusing utterances. For example, he told his friend that a mathematical formula could explain how bad his tie is (Datum 1). While John was visiting his friend, Parcher appeared in his hallucination, John started expressing himself and shouting "you're not real, you're not real." In this case, John tries to ignore his hallucinatory friend Parcher (Datum 8). John was also forcibly arrested by Dr. Rosen, he screamed for help from those around him because he thought Dr. Rosen is Russian (Datum 9). When Dr. Rosen arrested John, he also expressed himself and said "*Charles, they are Russian! Charles, they're Russian! Call someone! Call someone, Charles! They are Russian!*" John was very panicked at that time because he thought the Russians would kill him. It includes the type of paranoid schizophrenia and is adapted from the theory of Liddle et al (2002).

The explanation above shows that John experiences a lot of hallucinations because John thinks that his work is real in his life. On the other hand, John Nash tries to socialize with people while trying to ignore his hallucinatory friends. He was confused about Parcher, Marcee, and Charles couldn't coexist with Alicia. It was just John's hallucination. It could be said that John had a habit of ignoring

Charles and Parcher's advice. John has the support of his wife, Alicia. He made every effort to ensure John Nash's recovery until John had a better experience and was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics for his work on game theory.

The researcher concludes from the discussion above that John Nash produces utterances that have word abnormalities when speaking. Because John's thinking confused, and confused. It seems that positive symptoms such as hallucinations affect her decision to speak.

1.2.Delusion

John Nash as a character in this film is delusional. Delusions are false beliefs based on a misunderstanding of reality. When John Nash, a schizophrenic, was accidentally injured in a crowd, for example when Dr. Rosen forcibly arrested John to help heal his illness, John thought that Dr. Rosen wanted to torture him. Furthermore, delusions produce strong emotions such as increased anger and distrust. Disorganized, on the other hand cognitive processing deals with stuttering and disordered speech behavior. In conversation and in making consonance between sentences and phrases in words, the sufferer will become incomprehensible.

It can be seen in datums 3 and 4. The incident occurred when John Nash expressed himself in answering questions from a woman and Alicia. He gave an incomprehensible answer. He was still swayed by his earlier claim that he could get whatever he wanted. When he answered Alicia's question, John expressed exactly what he thought. He struggled to understand what he was saying. Since

his mind was affected by his delusions, his words matched what he was thinking in his head. According to Thompson (2007), this is a type of disorganized schizophrenia. Disorganized schizophrenia causes sufferers to give incoherent answers. and adapted from the theory of Liddle (2002).

John is making statements that lack facts and he cannot go into detail based on the above debate. He seems to have positive symptoms such as delusions, which leave him confused in his thoughts and unable to explain what is going on. From the description of the previous positive symptoms, it can be concluded that John Nash's speech irregularity was caused by positive His speech is impaired by symptoms such as hallucinations and delusions.

2. Negative Symptoms

The negative symptoms experienced by John Nash were attributed to an injury to the brain area (Andreasen N.C., 1982). Extreme apathy, little talk, and boring or inappropriate emotional responses are some of the negative symptoms of schizophrenia, This frequently results in social isolation and reduced social performance (Herdarsyah, 2016).

It can also be seen in datum 7 when Alicia asked John, but John did not answer Alicia's question. John expressed fear and anxiety because the Russians had finished him off with a pistol bullet in his hallucination. According to Thompson (2007), this is also a type of disorganized schizophrenia because sufferers find it difficult to convey their feelings and moods and are adapted from the theory of Liddle et al. (2002).

John Nash produces utterances that struggle to express knowledge of the situation. For example, John said very little when Alicia asked and didn't even answer Alicia's question. It arises due to negative symptoms such as impaired thinking and language fluency and productivity as a result of impaired inferential reasoning, language, and communication.

Several limitations should be understood in this investigation. First, this research can only see various kinds of speech irregularities experienced by schizophrenic patients through the films they play, without directly changing the symptoms experienced by schizophrenic sufferers in real life. Furthermore, if other theories are used, the findings of this study may be different.

This research is a contribution from several previous studies which have the same object but different theories. In previous research, Nugroho (2013) used the theory of impaired understanding, the main character's speech became the subject of this research. The language defects that interfere with understanding and expression of language created by schizophrenic sufferers have been discovered by Nugroho. Many conclusions can be drawn from this study, including the fact that individuals with schizophrenia disorder frequently switch topics and have difficulty forming relationships with new people. In addition, strange ideas often arise, leaving people around people with schizophrenia confused about what they are saying. According to Nugroho, people with schizophrenia also often and suddenly stop talking to other people and often repeat the same sentences. Schizophrenia also causes incoherence, which causes sufferers to often deviate from the subject and answer irrelevant questions.

Delusions can also be the reason why people with schizophrenia talk nonstop without letting anyone cut them off because they believe the imaginary world they live in is real and they feel the need to explain it to others.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter contains the conclusions and recommendations of the researcher. The results of data analysis on the types of speech abnormalities experienced by a schizophrenic patient in the film *A Beautiful Mind* resulted in these conclusions. Finally, the researcher concludes and makes some recommendations for the next researchers and readers based on the findings and discussion of the previous chapter.

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussions in this study, the researcher can draw the following conclusions. Researchers have found that people with schizophrenia experience delusions, hallucinations, uncertainty in thinking, isolation from others, and changes in behavior. Even all John's speech disorder symptoms made it difficult to put into words. These factors affect John, who expresses himself strangely, panicking, screaming, and scared. The tendencies experienced by people with schizophrenia are withdrawal from others, impatience and aggression, sleep pattern disorders, lack of desire and focus, and difficulty doing activities. People with this disorder also tend to get emotional easily, making things out of control that confuse those around them.

Researchers also concluded that John suffered from various speech disorders. Of the eight categories, the researcher found four categories of speech disorders experienced by John, namely perseveration, peculiar logic, lionesses,

and poverty of speech. The most common types are perseveration and peculiar logic. This film contains five examples of perseveration and strange logic. The dominant characteristics of both are looseness and limitation of speech. This type of slack happens twice in this film, and speech impediment happens only once.

Finally, researchers also found that people with schizophrenia will experience serious difficulties. These difficulties are positive and negative symptoms, difficulty in conveying information and receiving information perfectly. Based on the findings and discussion of the previous chapter, John demonstrated all forms of speech disorders as a schizophrenic patient. John has a habit of using illogical and difficult-to-understand terms when his hallucinations are present, and it impacts his communication. As a result, John often hears of some of his imaginary friends. Other people are confused by this situation, and they must repeat what they mean to avoid misunderstanding. It indicates that a speech disorder is blocking communication.

B. Suggestions

Based on the findings, the researcher suggests that families or relatives, talking to schizophrenic people are expected to do it interactively. Not only that they are advised to understand the condition. Thus, messages conveyed by people with schizophrenia can be transferred comprehensively. For example, in the film, John, who suffers from schizophrenia, has a different style of speech which is the most common preservation speech disorder.

This study found that people with schizophrenia have difficulty distinguishing between the real world and the hallucinatory world, which impacts how they communicate. They often think that their imagination is real. Furthermore, speech disorders make it difficult for them to communicate messages. Therefore, the researcher suggests future research expand the variety of research objects/subjects related to the representation of speech disorders. Thus, the implications of similar research can be developed as a reference for handling cases of people with schizophrenia, especially in terms of speech disorders, starting from the everyday scope. The addition of other supporting variables can also be done so that the analysis results can be more in-depth and comprehensive.

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Summary of A Beautiful Mind Movie

The film *A Beautiful Mind* tells the story of John Forbes Nash, a brilliant mathematician who succeeded in inventing an economic notion that is now the foundation of modern economic theory. Nash suffered from schizophrenia during the Cold War, which caused him to have hallucinations and be plagued by fear until he was able to fight his way back and win the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1994 when he was in his eighties.

The story begins in 1948 with a young Nash starting his first days of college at Princeton University, a prominent institution. Nash, a modest man from the Virginia village, is depicted from the beginning as a loner, shy, with poor self-esteem, introverted, and odd. Nash repeatedly stated, "I don't like dealing with people, and I don't think anyone likes me." Nash is regarded as an arrogant man who is proud of his intelligence, despite his many flaws. His refusal to attend lectures demonstrates this, which he regards as a waste of time that dulls his mind. Nash spent more time outside of class brainstorming new ideas for his doctorate and entrance into MIT's elite Wheeler Defense Lab.

In the heated rivalry, Nash receives a very understanding roommate, Charles Herman, who has a niece, a little girl named Marcee. Nash, who was so fascinated with the mathematics that he scribed formulas on the windows of his bedroom and library, inadvertently discovered a new concept that contradicted Adam Smith's theory of current world economics. He coined the term "theory of balance" to describe this concept, which led to him receiving his doctorate. Nash's

wish was granted. He was not only awarded a doctorate, but he was also accepted as a researcher and instructor at MIT.

When Nash is requested to decipher a secret code given by the Soviet army, his life begins to alter. He encounters William Parcher, a secret spy, there. He received a job as a spy from this covert agency. He loses track of time and lives in his universe because his new work is so preoccupied with Nash.

Alicia Larde, a lovely college student, is the one who convinces him that he, too, requires love. Nash became even more depressed after the couple married, believing that his profession as a covert agent put him at continual risk. Nash became increasingly odd and terrified, until a psychiatrist, Dr. Rosen, arrested him and sent him to a mental institution when he was presenting his paper at a Harvard seminar. Nash was diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia as a result of this. Some of the things that had happened to Nash up to this point had been made up. With his secret project, Herman and his gorgeous niece, Marcee, or Parcher, there was never a roommate. Fortunately, Alicia is a dedicated wife who never stops encouraging her husband. Nash overcame his illness with Alicia's support and love.

CURRUCULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

NO	Data Utterances	Context	Speech Abnormality							
			POS	WOG	LS	PW	PS	PL	PR	DS
1.	<p>John: It's the first time the Carnegie prize has been split, Hansen 's all bent.</p> <p>Bender: Rumor is he's got his his sights set on wheeler Lab, the new military think at M.I.T they are only taking one this year.</p> <p>Neilson: Hansen's used to being picked first. Bender : Oh, yeah, he's wasted on math.</p> <p>Neilson: He should be running for president.</p> <p>John: There could be a mathematical explanation for how bad your tie is.</p> <p>Bander : Thank you.</p>	<p>This discussion took place during a meeting held in front of the Princeton University residence hall as a welcoming celebration for new students and their seniors. All students discuss scholarship rumors. Nash said that mathematical formulas could explain that his friend's tie looked so ugly. This is very unreasonable, the words came out as a result of one of the symptoms of schizophrenia,namely hallucinations.</p>						✓		

2.	<p>John : you have no respect for cognitive reverie, you know that? Herman: yes. But pizza..now pizza i have enormous respect for. And of course, beer. John : I have respect for beer I have respect for beer</p>	<p>Nas had spent two days in the library looking for topics for his doctorate, but he had found nothing. Herman hallucinating friend arrives, he tells Nash. Then herman walks away, and says that he doesn't care about cognitive abilities but cares about pizza and beer. Nash repeated the word.</p>							✓	
3.	<p>A girl : Maybe you want to buy me a drink? John Nash : I don't exactly know what I'm required to say in order for you to have intercourse with me, but could we assume that I said all that? Essentially we're talking about fluid exchange, right? So, could we just go straight to the sex? A girl : Oh, that was sweet. Have a nice night, asshole!</p>	<p>Nash had this chat while playing pool at the bar. Nash approached a woman. The woman asked, to buy beer, but Nash's answer did not match the question.</p>			✓					

<p>4.</p>	<p>John Nash : You're still here? Alicia : i'm still here John Nash : why? Alicia : i'm wondering professor Nash, if I can ask you to dinner. You do eat, don't you? John Nash : Oh, no occasion, yeah. (Chuckles) table for one. Prometheus alone claimed to the rock with the bird circling overhead, you how it is.</p>	<p>Alicia went to John Nash's office to tell him that she had spent almost half an hour teaching and all her students were waiting for her. before alicia left the office, she asked John nash to have dinner together. But Nash's answer doesn't match Alicia's question.</p>			<p>✓</p>					
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5.	<p>Alicia : John John : Turn it off! Turn off the light! Why would you do that? Why would you turn the light on? Alicia : what is wrong with you? John : you have to go your's sister's. I left the car out the back. You take cammonwealth. No side streets, you stay where it's crowded. Alicia : John, i'm not going anywhere! John : when you get to your sister's you wait for me to call you. Alicia : No, i'm not going. John : Just get your things. Alicia : I'm not leaving John : stop! Stop it! Please Alicia I'll explain when i can.</p>	<p>Nash also had delusions after the incident of being molested by russia, because alicia turned on the light in the room, nash was angry with alicia. Nash felt that the Russians were following him. Nash's words confused Alicia. And it doesn't make sense.</p>						✓		
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6.	<p>John : I'm gonna tell you everything now. It's breaking with protocol, but you need to know, because you have to help me get out of here. Alicia, i've been doing top-secret work for the government. There's threat that exists of catastrophic proportions. I think the Russians feel my profile is too high. That's why they simply just don't do away with me. They keeping me here to try to stop me from doing my work.</p> <p>You heve to get to wheeler. You have to find wiliam parcher</p> <p>Alicia : stop.</p> <p>John : He can helf us.</p> <p>Alicia : Stop. Stop. Stop. I went to wheeler there is no Wiliam Parcher.</p> <p>John Nash : Of course there is. I've been working for him.</p>	<p>John Nash told his wife that he would be a target for Russia because John thought he was doing secret work for the government. Even though this is a result of the hallucinations and delusions he experiences.</p>						✓		
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7.	<p>Alicia : John? Hai. Where were you? John : S-sol Alicia : yeah, i talked to S-sol He said you left the office hours ago. Why did you call me? John : No respon Alicia : Are you all right? John : No respon. Alicia : Please, talk to me. Tell me what happened. Open de door.</p>	<p>Nash had delusions of persecution that he was being persecuted by the Russians. Nash becomes strange after being chased by the Russians and becomes a gunfight exchange. He was late, and Alicia asked him why he didn't call, but Nash just walked past him and didn't answer Alicia's question. Nash went to the room and closed the door.</p>	✓							
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8.	<p>John : Not real! You're not real. There's no mission. Not real! You are not real!</p> <p>Parcher : Is this what you are, soldier? Some useless ghoul? The local madman?</p> <p>John : I'm not a soldier.</p> <p>Parcher : You're gonna end up in a cell! Old, worthless, discarded.</p> <p>John : There's no mission.</p> <p>Parcher : and while you rock and drool, the world will burn to ashes!</p> <p>John : You are not real! You are not real!</p> <p>Parcher : You're still talking to me, soldier.</p> <p>John : There's no mission! I'm not a soldier!</p>	<p>Parcher appears after Nash meets Martin at Princeton University and tries to influence Nash by telling him that he is a useless person. Nash continues to be followed by Parcher, who is trying to mess up his mind. On the other hand, Nash tries to ignore and refute William Parcher's words. This is the result of the Nash hallucinations he experienced.</p>							✓	
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9.	<p>John Nash : Forgive me if I don't seem persuaded. A doctor : I'd like you to come with me, John. Just for a chat. John Nash : It appears I have no choice. A doctor : Oh-hh! John Nash : Help me! Somebody! Somebody! Help me! Get off me! I know who you are! I know who you are!</p>	<p>This dialogue occurs during the scene where Nash is forcibly arrested by a psychiatrist, Dr. Rosen is trying to diagnose Nash's Schizophrenia. John Nash of course tried to fight back because according to the delusion he imagined Dr. Rosen is a Russian who has been stalking and trying to catch him. Therefore, Nash issued a repetition of the word "help me" which can be identified as persistence in repetition of words.</p>							✓	
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10.	<p>John Nash : Charles, they're Russians! Charles, they're Russians! Call somebody! Call somebody, Charles! They're Russians!</p> <p>A doctor : Steady the leg. John Nash : Get away from me. Stay away from me! A doctor : There, now. All better. Everything's all right here.</p>	<p>This scene also shows a schizophrenic patient's persistence in speaking in which Nash several times asks his hallucinatory character Charles for help to call for help from Dr. Ronsen who was about to catch him and help treat the disease he was suffering from.</p>							✓	
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<p>11.</p>	<p>A doctor : Which work is that, John? John Nash : I don't know anything. A doctor : There's no good in keeping secrets, you know. John : Charles? Charles? I didn't mean to get you involved in this. I'm-I'm sorry. Charles? The prodigal roommate revealed. "Saw my name on the lecture slate." You lying son of a bitch! A doctor : Who are you talking to? Tell me who you see. John : How do you say, "Charles Herman" in Russian? How do you say it in Russian? A doctor : There's no one there, John. There's no one there.</p>	<p>After awakening from the anesthetic injected by Dr. Ronsen, John Nash again said confusing things, he saw his roommate Herman was also in the room where he and Dr. Ronsen was there and thought that Charles was the one who had been spying. Even though in the room there was only Dr. Ronsen and he himself thus made Dr. Ronsen was confused. John's words include strange logic.</p>						<p>✓</p>		
<p>12.</p>	<p>John Nash : He's right there. Stop! I don't know anything! Stop! I don't know anything! My name is John Nash. I'm being held against my will. Somebody call the Department of Defense. My name is John Nash. I'm being held against my will! Alicia : What's wrong with him?</p>	<p>John Nash repeated the phrase "I don't know anything" when he thought that he was being captured by the Russians to find out about the state secrets he knew.</p>						<p>✓</p>		

	<p>A doctor : John has schizophrenia. People with this disorder are often paranoid.</p>									
<p>13.</p>	<p>Alicia : John? John : I've almost got it! Charles, you just watch the baby. I've got one more to close! Alicia : No! John : I'll be right there. Alicia : Oh, God. I need a towel. Shhh. John : Charles was watching him. He was okay. Alicia : There is no one here. John : Charles was watching him. Alicia : There is no one here! John : He's been injected with a cloaking serum. I can see him because of a chemical that was released into my implant dissolved. I couldn't tell you, it was for your own protection!. Alicia.</p>	<p>After a year off treatment, John relapsed and began to hallucinate that his friend Charles was working with him again, this again made John Nash speak with strange logic and behave strangely, endangering his child who was still a baby. Nash's wife was very sad and contacted Dr. Ronsen was afraid that her husband might injure her and her child at any time.</p>					<p>✓</p>			