



**SPEECH ABNORMALITY OF SCHIZOPHRENIC
MAIN CHARACTER IN *WORDS ON BATHROOM
WALLS* (2020) MOVIE**

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the S-1 Degree Majoring Linguistics in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

I state truthfully that I compile this final project without taking the results from other research papers in any university, in S-1, S-2, S-3 degrees and diploma degrees of any universities. In addition, I also ascertained that I did not take the material from other publications or someone's work except for the references mentioned.

Semarang, June 30th 2022



Galuh Laksmi Pratiwi

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Life has no remote, get up and change it yourself.

Mark A Cooper

Never look back if you have nothing to regret.

Luo Yi

*This final project is dedicated to
my family, myself, and everyone
who supports me during my journey
to complete this project.*

APPROVAL

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Semarang, June 30th 2022



Galuh Laksmi Pratiwi

ABSTRACT

Mental disorders can hinder communication in conveying messages. Schizophrenia is a mental disorder affecting the sufferer's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. This research aims to identify the types of speech abnormality experienced by Adam's utterances in the Words on Bathroom Walls movie, describe Adam's character in the movie that signals the speech abnormality and explain Adam utterances categorized as the evidence of speech abnormality. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method to collect the data based on the Words on Bathroom Walls movie and it was obtained using the non-participant observation method. The writer uses Liddle et al.'s theory of Thought and Language Index (TLI) to analyze the data about speech abnormality. The findings of this research indicate that out of forty-six utterances produced by Adam, only six of the eight types of speech abnormalities were found, except peculiar of word and peculiar sentence. Positive and negative symptoms characterize Adam's speech abnormalities using Lieberman et al.'s theory. Adam's schizophrenia does not come from genes, he was diagnosed when he was a teenager. This study is a suggestion to help people understand speech abnormality in schizophrenic sufferers in more detail.

Keywords: *schizophrenia, movie, psycholinguistic, speech abnormality*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is how people exchange messages among a person, group, or society. In general, communication is done vocally so that both parties can understand. However, if neither party understands the other's language, communication can still be done through body language or specific gestures, such as smiling, shaking the head, or shrugging. This method is referred to as nonverbal communication. Communication occurs because the language makes the two people communicating understand the information conveyed.

Language facilitates human capacities for self-awareness and abstract reasoning. Without language, it is impossible to exchange ideas, discuss the significance of events and the likely outcomes of alternative actions, or communicate complex knowledge (Fasold and Connor-Linton: 2006). However, a person may experience a bad state of mind that impacts how the person convey a message to others. For example, a person with a mental disorder has difficulty processing speech so that the message conveyed is not well received. A person finds it difficult to express what they feel and their emotional feelings and

sometimes even have difficulty pronouncing the words correctly. One of the examples of mental disorders is schizophrenia.

Schizophrenia is a serious mental disorder that impairs the sufferer's thoughts, feelings, and behavior. It may worsen the sufferer's mental health, and it also affects how well he or she processes and produces words (Maina et al., 2019: 37). According to WHO, more than 20 million people worldwide have schizophrenia, but it is no more common than any other mental disorder. The symptoms of schizophrenia often appear in the late or early adolescence at the age of 20 in male sufferers and the age of 20-30 in female sufferers (World Health Organization, 2022: January 10). Schizophrenia is a persistent psychiatric condition in which the sufferer experiences two common 'positive' symptoms; hallucinations and delusions. Positive symptoms and negative symptoms do not necessarily indicate that the symptoms are good or bad since the meaning is about whether they add to the sensation (positive) or take it away (negative). Positive symptoms and negative symptoms of this mental disorder influence practically every element of mental function, including perception, emotion, memory, and attention. Different levels of more severe persistent social and functional deficits are associated to symptom (Lieberman et. al., 2006:187). People with schizophrenia experience nerve disorders that can interfere with their minds. They feel or hear something that isn't even there. Due to this disorder, they behave unusually and injure those around them.

Schizophrenic (a person with schizophrenia) not only happens in society, but also has become a topic in some movies until now. One of the movies is *Words on Bathroom Walls*, which will be an object of the study. This movie portrays the schizophrenia character experienced by the main character, Adam Petrazelli, who suffers from hallucination and delusion. The writer found many actions and behaviors in this movie that portray schizophrenia.

Words on Bathroom Walls is a 2020 American romantic drama movie. In the movie, Adam is a boy with schizophrenia who is taking an experimental drug to reduce his illness. At first, his parents thought something was wrong with his eyes, so he went to an ophthalmologist to check his eyes. Adam has three hallucinatory 'friends' who accompany him and have their characters that range from good (beautiful Rebecca) to bad (The Bodyguards) to weird (Joaquin, the polite naked man). He was so eager to learn about culinary that he was trying to get a diploma. Adam starts a new experimental drug, ToZaPrex, to help him control his schizophrenia. He meets Maya, a brilliant girl. Adam desperately wanted to live a normal life and be the man he wanted. Unfortunately, a lot has happened because of schizophrenia and the medication's side effects.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

People may find it challenging to convey dealing with mental illnesses, especially when they want to express what they say. Furthermore, mental illness patients' languages are abnormal. Their aberrant languages have the potential to generate

communication problems. Thor Freudenthal, the author, created Adam as the main character living with schizophrenia. Adam is also the narrator in the movie. Because there are so many issues with schizophrenia, this study focuses on just three of the problems. The research is within the realm of psycholinguistics and focuses on the speech abnormality that can be seen in Adam's character as schizophrenic sufferer.

1.3 Research Questions

The research questions that will be discussed are based on the background of the story above are as follow:

1. What types of speech abnormalities were found in Adam's utterances in the movie?
2. How does Adam's character in the movie signal the speech abnormality?
3. Why are Adam utterances categorized as the evidence of speech abnormality?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The purposes of this research are based on the research questions above are as follow:

1. To identify the types of speech abnormality found in Adam's utterances in the movie.
2. To describe Adam's character in the movie signals speech abnormality.

3. To explain Adam utterances categorized as the evidence of speech abnormality.

1.5 Scope of the Study

There are many aspects that the writer can analyze using this movie. Still, the writer will only focus on the main character in the movie entitled Words on Bathroom Walls, namely Adam, who is suffering from the symptoms of schizophrenia, that is, hallucination and delusion. This research only analyzes the types of speech abnormality in Adam's utterances, how does Adam's character in the movie signals speech abnormality, and why are Adam utterances categorized as the evidence of speech abnormality using Liddle et al.'s theory of Thought and Language Index (TLI) and Lieberman et al.'s theory. This analysis proves that people with schizophrenia have speech abnormalities when delivering or receiving messages. The data taken were from the speech conversations experienced by Adam.

1.6 Previous Studies

This research is not the first to use the psycholinguistics dealing with studying schizophrenia. Some previous researchers take psycholinguistic study related to this mental illness, especially schizophrenia as well. The writer has found ten previous studies closely related to the topic. The previous studies are used as the writer's references to work on this study.

Hasanah (2020) wrote “Speech Abnormality of the Schizophrenic Character in Middle School Movie.” classified the types of speech abnormality using Liddle’s theory and languages influenced by the brain using Carter’s theory. The writer found eight types: poverty of speech, weakening of goal, looseness, peculiar logic, peculiar sentence, peculiar word, preservation of ideas, alongside distractibility. In addition, the main character had difficulty communicating and showed hallucinations.

“A Psycholinguistic Analysis of Speech Abnormality Representing the Symptoms and Types of Schizophrenia Experienced by Cole Sear in The Sixth Sense Movie” by Supianoveri (2015) uses Liddle’s theory and found four symptoms among eight symptoms of schizophrenia; they are poverty of speech, weakening of goal, peculiar words, and peculiar logic. Cole suffers from paranoid types.

A study by Astuti (2014) entitled “A Psycholinguistic Analysis of Schizophrenic of the Main Character in The Uninvited Movie.” reveals three findings: hallucination, delusion, and formal thought disorder. The writer uses Veague’s theory for hallucination and delusion, whereas, for FTD, the writer uses Liddle’s theory with his Thought and Language Index (TLI).

A journal entitled “Language Disorders of the Schizophrenic Character in Black Swan Movie” was written by Safitri (2015) analysis using a theory based on to Lee & Schepp’s approach about language disorders. There are twenty types

of language disorders, but in this journal, the writer only found four kinds of language disorders in the utterances of schizophrenic character. They are Derailment, Pressure of Speech, Perseveration, and Incoherence.

“A Psycholinguistics Analysis of Schizophrenic Speech and Its Behaviour Portrayed in the Main Character in Canvas Movie” was written by Agustina (2014) used Liddle’s TLI theory and found five symptoms: perseveration of ideas, peculiar logic, looseness, weakening of goal, and poverty of speech. Preservation of ideas is the most often type that appears made by a schizophrenic who constantly repeats the same word, phrase, and sentence.

“Speech Abnormality of The Schizophrenic Main Character in Fractured Movie” was written by Irfandina (2021) applies Liddle et al. (2002) and Covintong et al. (2005) theory to elaborate the way speech abnormality emerge. The result shows that 7 out of 8 types of speech abnormality are poverty of speech, weakening of goal, looseness, peculiar logic, peculiar sentence, preservation of ideas, and distractibility. Further research revealed that speech abnormality occurs due to two major symptoms of schizophrenia: positive and negative symptoms.

A thesis entitled “Schizophrenic Speech Produced by the Main Character in The Voices Movie: A Psycholinguistic Study” was written by Dewandaru (2020) uses Liddle’s classification of formal thought disorder theory. The result revealed that the researcher had found 7 out of 8 symptoms: poverty of speech,

weakening of goal, looseness, non-logical reasoning, peculiar sentence, perseveration of ideas, and distractibility.

“Nathaniel Ayers’ Schizophrenia in Joe Wright’s *The Soloist*: A Psycholinguistic Study” was written by Alkhulaib (2018) applies Liddle et al. (2000) theory of disorganized speech, Bearden et al. (2000) theory about signs of behavioural deviance, and the theory of deviance in verbal and non-verbal features simultaneously. According to the researcher, the schizophrenic's abnormal performances could take the form of utterances and/or behaviors since his problematic perceptions impact deviant productions.

A journal entitled “A Psycholinguistic Analysis on Schizophrenic Speech Reflecting Hallucination and Delusion in *The Caveman’s Valentine*” was written by Nariswari (2012) applied Liddle et al. (2001) theory about the Thought and Language Index (TLI) to analysis. The theory consists of eight types of schizophrenic speech abnormalities, but Romulus only experienced four of them. They are looseness, perseveration of ideas, peculiar use of words, and non-logical reasoning (peculiar logic).

Arfani (2018) wrote a journal article entitled “The Schizophrenia in The Main Character of *A Beautiful Mind* Movie Directed by Ron Howard.” that found three types of schizophrenia reflected in the movie. The first is about paranoid schizophrenia. The symptoms of paranoid are hallucinations alongside delusions. The second is regarding disorganized schizophrenia. Some symptoms experienced

by disorganized schizophrenia are disorganized speech and disorganized behavior. The third is regarding undifferentiated schizophrenia.

The writer assumed from the previous studies above that this research has differences from previous studies. First, the Words on Bathroom Walls Movie has never been studied previously, so it has been a new object to investigate. Second, the phenomena of hallucination and delusion are rarely explained because they occur in human thought only. Third, although the theory used is the same as that of several researchers, the writer added one more theory by Lieberman et al.'s about schizophrenia positive symptoms and negative symptoms, and the results are different. Finally, this study would explain that speech can express the human character by analyzing the schizophrenia's positive symptoms and negative symptoms. Thus, the writer would like to research about hallucination and delusion of the main character as schizophrenic sufferers.

1.7 Writing Organization

This study is elaborated in four chapters through the following organization:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, purposes of the study, scope of the study, previous studies, alongside writing organization.

CHAPTER II : THEORY AND METHOD

This chapter contains the theory and the method used to analyze this study. The theory consists of language and brain, schizophrenia, and the speech abnormalities. The method consists of the type of research, data, population, samples, and sampling technique, the method of collecting data, and the method of analyzing data.

CHAPTER III : RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter shows the analyze result of the speech abnormalities on the schizophrenia character, explains how the character signals the speech abnormalities and explain the evidence of speech abnormality.

CHAPTER IV : CONCLUSION

This chapter contains conclusions based on the results of the analysis in this research.

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The writer explains the theory used to fulfill this research in this chapter. The writer uses some theories such as language and brain, schizophrenia, and speech abnormalities theory.

2.1.1 Language and Brain

Language is a cognitive system that can be manipulated by humans to produce an unlimited number of linguistic language sentences based on limited elements for use by humans as a means of communicating and accumulating knowledge (Simanjutak, 2008: 17). According to Simanjutak (2008: 2), neuropsycholinguistics as a discipline uses interdisciplinary approaches to explain the nature of the relationship between language and the brain, with the main aim of proving that humans are naturally arranged to speak. Language and speech actually reside and are processed in the brain. Language and speech centers are located in the left hemisphere of the human cortex. The meaning is grammatical consists of syntactic formulas (sentence), semantic formulas (meaning system), phonological formulas (sound system) and pragmatic formulas (context structure),

and lexicon (vocabulary). located in certain fields in the left hemisphere of the human brain. (Simanjutak, 2008: 18)

The brain is one of the most complex organs in the human body. This organ consists of several supporting tissues and billions of interconnected nerve cells. Brain injury can cause problems with language skills. One of the most damaging linguistic factors is the inability to communicate by language. The injured person incapable of vocalizing more than a few words or syllables and fathoms mere few words.

In broad outline, the human brain system is split into three, which are (1) the cerebrum, (2) the cerebellum, and (3) the brain stem. The most important part of the brain in language activity is the cerebrum. The cerebral cortex is the region of the brain directly engaged in language processing. This section regulates cognitive mechanism in individuals, and language (Harianja, 2009:2). The brain contributes as the tools for typical human movements. Because language is the highest level of brain activity in humans, no other species possesses language. Language allows individuals to systemize their mental experiences. Language therefore serves as a means of communicating what someone feels through their senses, brain, and life experiences. (Shalihah, 2014: 188)

2.1.2 Schizophrenia

Language abnormalities are at the central of psychosis, particularly the syndrome of schizophrenia. Schizophrenia experienced by the patients was

sensitive to speech context during processing language. According to Lieberman et al. (2006: 194), schizophrenia has positive symptoms and negative symptoms.

Schizophrenia's positive symptoms exceed or distort normal functioning—especially in addition to normal thoughts, emotions, or behavior (Weiden et al. 1999). Positive symptoms are relatively easy to recognize and have historically been included in diagnostic classification systems. Antipsychotic drugs are used typically to treat positive symptoms since they are thought to be responsive to the treatment. It counts delusions, hallucinations, and conceptual disorganization, excitement, grandiosity, suspiciousness/persecution, and hostility. (Lieberman et al., 2006: 196).

1. Delusions are a person's belief in things that are not real or true. Although it has been proven that his belief is not realistic, the patient still believes in the truth.
2. Hallucinations are sensory perceptual disturbances that make a person listen, feel, smell, and see things that are not there. In certain circumstances, hallucinations can cause threats to self and others.
3. Conceptual disorganization can be seen through the way of speaking and the content of the conversation. For example, his speech is chaotic, so that the other person cannot follow the flow of his thoughts.
4. Excitement can be described by feeling too excited about something so that it appears a sense of anxiety or talking with excessive enthusiasm and joy.

5. Grandiosity described by individuals who feel they have extraordinary powers, fame, wealth, or talents.
6. Suspiciousness/persecution described with individuals who have thoughts filled with fear to distrust or as if there is a threat to him.
7. Hostility described with individuals who harbor feelings of hostility and involve verbal or nonverbal expressions of anger and resentment.

Negative symptoms are frequent and persistent characteristics of schizophrenia (Lieberman et al., 2006: 201). Negative symptoms of schizophrenia are symptoms that are vague or not easily seen. Negative symptoms are more stable than positive symptoms over time and are less likely to improve over the course of illness (Lieberman et al., 2006: 191). This negative symptom includes blunted affect, emotional withdrawal, lack of spontaneity and flow of conversation, passive/apathetic social withdrawal, poor rapport, difficulty in abstract thinking, and stereotyped thinking. (Lieberman et al., 2006: 196)

1. Blunted affect: blunted or flat affect depicted by a reaction that can be seen from face that does not show expression.
2. Emotional withdrawal: uncontrolled emotions that do not want to socialize or contact with other people.
3. Lack of spontaneity and flow or conversation
4. Passive/apathetic social withdrawal: individuals who are socially withdrawing passively or apathetically have fewer connection with others, which can lead a lack of speech (alogia).

5. Poor rapport: eyes contact avoidance, a lack of responsiveness questioning, limited verbal and non-verbal disclosure personal information.
6. Difficulty in abstract thinking: individuals think beyond concrete thinking so that it is difficult to interpret proverbs and in generalizations
7. Stereotyped thinking: individuals with stereotypical thinking create repetitive conversations and are unable to move on to new topics, thus interrupting their thinking.

2.1.3 The Speech Abnormalities in Schizophrenic Speech

For a long time, one of the fundamental symptoms of schizophrenia has been formal thought disorder. Although thought disorder is the most obvious during acute periods of disease, the chronic phase of schizophrenia is distinguished by unclear speech (Spohn et al., 1986 in Liddle et al., 2002). According to Liddle (2002: 326), the Thought and Language Index (TLI) is a new method for analyzing formal thought disorder in a standardized situation. The writer applies Liddle's TLI (Thought and Language Index) theory to analyze this research about speech abnormalities in schizophrenia. Eight types of speech abnormalities are as follow:

1. The Impoverishment of Thought and Speech
 - a. The poverty of speech refers to the decreased of speech amount. As a result, answers to inquiries and responses to the picture are brief and lack depth. Pridmore (2006:102) states when a schizophrenia patient has to take an

interview session, the interviewer keeps asking for elaboration, keep prompting, and keep repeating question. The example can be seen as follow:

The interviewer: “Do you have children?”

Patient: “.....” (*silence*)

The interviewer: “Do you have children?”

Patient: “.....Yes.....” (Pridmore, 2006:103)

From these conversations, the patient responds with the brief answer without giving any explanation. The patient only responds with “Yes” after the silence for several minutes.

- b. Weakening of goal displays a lack of motivation in thinking. It manifests itself in the absence of typical explanations of concepts, the use of uninformative generalizations, alongside void speech that transmits limited information. The poverty of speech (less discourse) may accompany a weakening of goal, but this isn't always the case. The main problem is a lack of information concerning the number of words said. This is the example of weakening of goal:

Interviewer, “Why should we pay taxes?”

Patient, “Taxation, we have representation... taxation without representation is treason...” (Pridmore, 2006:93)

In these conversations, the patient seems have paranoid delusions proved by the word “treason” that suggest that the patient have delusion. Weaking of goal

happens because the patient has difficulty in elaborating idea. Thus, the patient thinks and silent to continue his sentence.

2. Disorganisation of Thought and Language are phenomena mirroring the disorganization of thought alongside language characteristic of psychotic diseases, particularly schizophrenia.

c. Looseness is extraneous concepts that enter the train of mind, or the connection between ideas is shaky or nonexistent. An interview with schizophrenia patient who experiences looseness.

The interviewer : “How old are you?”

The patient : “I feel young sometimes.” (Pridmore, 2006:97)

At first glance, it might be nothing wrong with this sentence. But this is the proof of looseness type. The patient gives spontaneous answer by responding statement that has irrelevant answer. The suitable answer for the patient is “30 years old.” not “I feel young sometimes.”

d. Peculiar word is the use of neologisms or new terms created by the subject. For example, during a conversation, a schizophrenic will use odd words or make up new ones. However, neologisms are used by only a small minority of people with schizophrenia. There are some examples by schizophrenic patients that using neologisms. The derivation of words which cannot be understood by other people, e.g “replapler” and “a tavro”. These words cannot be understood (Andresan (1979) in Pridmore, 2006:100).

- e. Peculiar sentences are sentences that have an unusual structure. The peculiarity of phrase construction is given more weight, making it difficult to decipher the meaning. Sentences with grammatical mistakes due to a lack of education should not be classified as strange. There is no example of peculiar sentence since schizophrenic patients still has structural sentences with talking with others. This peculiar sentences also happens rarely.
- f. Peculiar logic is conclusions drawn based on poor logic or insufficient evidence. The schizophrenic makes an illogical reference. The example of peculiar logic by Pridmore (2006:103), when a patient believe that aliens were living on earth. He says, “When I looked at normal human beings, *the normal human beings immediately burst into flames and died*. I know this because *I was a normal human being and I looked at by aliens on at least a dozen occasions*.” His sentences have illogical thinking because he said that he was a normal human, but he did not die when the aliens looked at him. From what he said, normal humans should be burn and die if stared at by many aliens. It can be seen that this patient has illogical beliefs.

3. Regulation of Speech and Thought

- g. Perseveration of ideas is the repetition of concepts or topics that isn't necessary. When the repeat happens independently of the stimulus provided by the visual, it is assigned a higher weighting. Pridmore (2006:100) states that perseveration happens when the word, phrase, or concept being said repeatedly during the speech. One of the examples is “I think I'll put on *my hat, my hat, my hat, my*

hat.”. In this sentence, the patient uses the words “my hat” repeatedly. It is enough to mention it once.

- h. Distractibility is an extraneous concept emerging from an external stimulus intrude. Andresan (1979 in Pridmore, 2006:100) provides an example:

Interviewer : “What do you think about current political issues like the energy crisis?”

Patient : “They're destroying too many cattle and oil just to make soap. If we need soap when you can jump into a pool of water, and then when you go to buy your gasoline, my folks always thought they should get pop, but the best thing to get is motor oil, and money.”

The patient has distractibility because changes the subject in a response because the patient has been influenced by others stimulus.

2.2 Research Method

This research method discusses the type of research, the data of the research, the data collection method, and the data analysis method.

2.2.1 Type of Research

The writer uses qualitative research alongside descriptive method because it is suitable for the aim of this research. According to Surakhmad (1994), a descriptive method is carried out by searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing, interpreting the data, and writing the conclusion. In contrast, qualitative is a

method of exploring and understanding the significance ascribed by individuals or groups to a social or human issue (Creswell, 2009). This research uses descriptive qualitative because this data was taken from analysis through interpreting the movie, not statistical analysis.

2.2.2 Data, Data Source, Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique

To complete this research's analysis, the writer takes all the data from *Words on Bathroom Walls* movie with 01:50:37 duration. The writer uses the movie script with 82 pages. The data for this research were conversations spoken by the schizophrenia character that portrays hallucination and delusion phenomena. This study also observed abstract phenomena, that is, hallucination and delusion. The writer also pays attention to the context or condition of the conversation alongside the behavior that reflects the phenomenon used as data. The data population in this research are Adam's speech when experiencing hallucinations and delusions. The writer uses the purposive sampling technique by sorting the data that contains utterances and actions by schizophrenic character.

2.2.3 Method of Collecting Data

The data collection technique is a way of collecting data in this study. The writer uses non-participant observation to collecting data for the research. A nonparticipant observation study involves the researchers watching the circumstance rather than taking part in the activity that is being observed

(Fraenkel, Wallen, & Hyun, 2012:446). There are several steps utilized by the writer to gather the data:

- a. Watching the movie carefully to find the hallucination and delusion experienced by the main character. In addition, the writer repeatedly watches to explore dialogue, body language, and expression in the film and collects data from other sources related to the research objectives.
- b. Reading the movie script carefully and repeatedly to ensure that the data taken is correct and in accordance with this research.
- c. Taking notes and writing down the utterances by the schizophrenia character explains hallucination and delusion. The writer marks essential words or sentences to make the writer easier in the research process.
- d. Analyzing the collected data based on the theoretical framework above.

2.2.4 Method of Analysis Data

In analyzing the data, the writer uses the referential method in this study. The technique used in analyzing the data is deductive, where the writer analyses the data based on Liddle et al.'s theory of Thought and Language Index (TLI) and Lieberman et al.'s theory of positive symptoms and negative symptoms. After the data were collected by highlighting the utterances containing schizophrenia conversations and then saved into .docx format in Microsoft Word, the writer analyzes and classifies the utterances into eight types of speech abnormalities according to Liddle et al.'s (2002) theory. Then, the data were described in those

types; if there is any error, the analysis will be checked out twice to ensure that the data is correct.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The finding and discussion based on the theory that has been chosen to analyze are discussed in this chapter. Based on the results of data analysis to response the determined research question, the data found are displayed in the finding section and will be explained in the discussion section. The data analysis contains the speech abnormalities of Adam as the main character in the *Words on Bathroom Walls* movie. The data is obtained from the main character's utterances, and the discussion details the analysis of the research results.

3.1 Findings

The researcher discovered diverse utterances to be analyzed. The utterances data were explained based on scenes in the *Words on Bathroom Wall* movie. The researcher also described how Adam Petrazelli, the schizophrenic main character, signals the speech abnormalities and explains the evidence of speech abnormalities portrayed by Adam.

3.1.1 The types of speech abnormality in Adam's utterances

Based on Liddle et al. (2002: 326), eight types of speech abnormalities, which are poverty of speech, weakening of goal, looseness, peculiar use of word,

peculiar sentence, peculiar logic, perseveration of ideas, alongside distractibility exist. According to the analysis, Adam were experiences six types of them, excluding peculiar word and peculiar sentence because it does not occur in Adam's utterances. All of Adam's verbal speech abnormalities, on the other hand, can be interpreted as proof that he has schizophrenia. This phenomenon will be abundantly found in the occurrences. As a result, the table below shows the results of Adam's utterances in the Words on Bathroom Walls movie, which reveal schizophrenic speech abnormalities.

Table 1. Data Findings of Speech Abnormalities

No	Speech Abnormalities	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Poverty of Speech	6	8.69
2	Weakening of Goal	6	8.69
3	Looseness	11	23.91
4	Peculiar Use of Word	0	0
5	Peculiar Sentence	0	0
6	Peculiar Logic	8	17.39
7	Perseveration of Ideas	9	19.56
8	Distractibility	6	8.69
	Total	46	100%

After analyzing all data, finally, the fixed data has been found. There are 46 utterances by Adam that experience speech abnormalities.

Looseness became the highest occurrence experienced by Adam because it occurs when a person with schizophrenia loses their related or unrelated ideas. Extraneous ideas also intruded into train of thinking, causing patient to talk spontaneously or based on irrelevant responses (Liddle et al., 2002). It often occurs when Adam has a conversation; he talks spontaneity and uncontrollably. The voices in his head tried to control his emotion, making him speak according to his mind. Comparing to the other previous studies, looseness is not the highest occurrence. Mostly the highest occurrence in other previous studies is perseveration of idea or poverty of speech. Looseness is rarely the first rank in other studies, there are even some studies that have experienced only a few of this type.

Meanwhile, Adam utterances did not produce peculiar of word and peculiar sentence. Adam frequently uses common words that his family, Maya, and people around him can understand. As a result, despite being schizophrenia, Adam still uses everyday language, making her speeches are clear to everyone around him. This could happen because Adam was still able to control what was going on in his mind several times, even though the voices continued to disturb Adam. Thus, Adam's speeches can be characterized as having a normal structure even though the cohesiveness between concepts is shaky or nonexistent, peculiar sentences do not occur in this research either.

3.1.2 How Adam's character signals the speech abnormality

A schizophrenic has different emotions, thoughts, and characteristics when compared to the behavior of normal people when he has to interact with other people. According to Lieberman et al. (2006), there are positive symptoms and negative symptoms of schizophrenia. Among seven types of positive symptoms, Adam experiences two common positive symptoms, there are hallucinations and delusion. The writer decided to choose these 2 types based on the analysis, because Adam is often disturbed by something that only Adam can see. Often, Adam heard voices and saw things that were not real. This is the meaning of hallucinations. In addition, Adam also believed what the voices said, which showed delusion.

On the negative symptoms, the writer chooses poor rapport and passive/apathetic social withdrawal that which shows the characteristics of Adam. These negative symptoms indicate Adam's characteristics that show vague behavior. So even though it is said to be negative symptoms, these symptoms do not really distinguish people with schizophrenia from normal people. The author will describe the symptoms of schizophrenia and give examples in the discussion section.

3.1.3 The evidence of Adam utterances categorized as speech abnormality

Concerning to the third research objectives, the writer found several factors that were evidenced to influence Adam's speech abnormalities, they are the

voices, the imaginary friends, the black shadows, and the drug, ToZaPrex. Schizophrenic people often experience seeing and hearing things that are not real. Although Paul and Mama loved Adam very much and hoped for Adam's recovery, several of these factors prevented Adam from healing. What's more, Adam suffers from schizophrenia not because of genetic factors, but he feels there is something wrong with him. Adam is getting used to living with things that are not real to him, but it turns out that it affects his characteristics and the way he communicates with other people. The author will explain in more detail about these factors in the discussion section.

3.2 Discussions

In this section, the researcher reviews and analyzes some of the findings that have been discussed in the previous section. Furthermore, it gives examples for each phenomenon based on the data found.

3.2.1 The types of speech abnormalities by Adam

The speech abnormality produced by Adam as the main character suffering from schizophrenia. The result reveals there are six types of schizophrenic speech abnormalities experienced by Adam in the *Words on Bathroom Walls* movie; they are looseness, peculiar logic, perseveration of ideas, poverty of speech, weakening of goal, and distractibility. The types that mentioned are from the highest to the

smallest. There are 12 data that will be present over 46 data; the others data can be seen in the appendixes.

1. Looseness

The phenomenon of looseness occurs on the first rank. Looseness happens when a schizophrenic disorder loses their idea, making the patient speak spontaneously or according to irrelevant responses. This happens as a result of hallucinations and delusions influencing the schizophrenia sufferer. Patients with schizophrenia often combines thing between reality that is real and not real. They also sometimes do not realize that what they think is real or not real to normal people. Thus, they are unaware of their abnormality because they perceive this phenomenon as part of their reality.

Extract 1

Father: “Here's something... Here's something profound for you... (*Adam's delusion*) *Why don't you kill yourself?*”

Adam: “What?”

Father: “I said, why don't you excuse yourself? Take a day off. Leave yourself alone.”

Adam: “**That's not what you said.**” (LS/D18)

Explanation: Adam was supposed to be in class, but he didn't want to attend class. Father walks over to him, and Adam asks what the real purpose of all this is. Things like a confession. He said this because he didn't believe in God. While Father was speaking, **his delusion appeared as a blur vision when Father says “Why don't you kill yourself?” and he made up his own words in Adam's head.** Adam thought Father said

that and told him to kill himself. Looseness occurs because Adam speaks spontaneously believing his delusion. (LS/D18)

Based on the Adam's utterances, Adam is talking with Father at the crunch. The conversation goes well at first, but when Father gives him advice, Adam's gaze turns into a delusion that makes Father seem to say "*Why don't you kill yourself?*". Delusions lead him to believe that Father is telling him to kill himself, even though it's just a symptom of schizophrenia. Adam then said "*That's not what you said.*" then leaving Father confused. Looseness occurred because Adam cannot make a right statement which made the other person confused. He had extraneous ideas that made him thought that Father's would threaten his life.

Extract 2

- Catherine : "You may finish off the day to avoid causing a scene."
- Adam : "**It was you. I saw you writing that email to her. I know you wanna send me away.**"
- Paul : "Adam, you need to calm down."
- Mom : "No one wants to send you away."
- Explanation : Adam thought it was Paul who emailed Sister Catherine to get him expelled. **Adam is blinded by his nonexistent idea** blaming of Paul. His delusions make him believe that Paul will send Adam away, so Adam had negative thinking on Paul. (LS/D17)

The dialogue happens at home. Adam's dislike for Paul is mixed with his uncontrollable thoughts, so Adam thinks and blames Paul for being expelled from

school. Looseness happens when Adam spontaneously spoke and suddenly giving irrelevant answers.

2. Perseveration of Ideas

Perseveration of ideas is non-specific dysregulation of speech and thought. This occurs nine times of the total 46 data. Perseveration of ideas occurs when a person with schizophrenia repeats words, phrases, and sentences during her speech. This phenomenon not only happens in schizophrenic sufferers but also in normal people. In normal people, repetition of words happens when the conversation doesn't achieve the goal of the message. In schizophrenic sufferers, this phenomenon happens because of delusions. They often feel worried, nervous, or anxious. Adam often experienced this experience.

Extract 3

Maya : "Why are you sweating? Did you run here?"

Adam : "**Yeah? No. No, no, no. No, it's just really hot out.**"

Explanation : Adam approached Maya sweating and looking anxious. **Adam answered the question by repeating the words.** Maya was worried, but Adam looked confused with a blank look. (PSv/D36)

These conversations happen on the prom night. He walks to the prom night with an anxious feeling because of the voices. Maya is worried about him because he is sweating too much. In this case, Adam's anxious feeling influences his utterances. The phenomenon occurs when a schizophrenic sufferer utilizes the exact words, phrases, or sentences repeatedly due of hallucination alongside delusion as the psychotic symptoms.

Extract 4

Maya : “Hey. hey, Adam. hey, hey, what's wrong?”

The Bodyguards : *What'd I say, huh? Get out of here!*

Adam : **“I gotta go. I gotta go. They're gonna take me, and I gotta go, okay?”**

Explanation: Adam came out of the classroom and saw The Bodyguard which caught Adam's attention. Maya chased after him and was confused by Adam's unthinkable answer. Adam said spontaneously with repeated words and did not provide any information in response. (PSv/D38)

This conversation happened when Adam suddenly came out of the classroom because he heard voices in the classroom and felt that the people in the class were looking at him blankly. Maya immediately chased after Adam but Adam instead repeated the words he said. His words were influenced by The Bodyguards' speech hallucinations.

3. Peculiar Logic

Non-logical reasoning (peculiar logic) happens eight times out of 46 data. A person with schizophrenia possesses a state of illogical mind alongside ideas, according to the peculiar logic. He delivered a speech or made multiple remarks that were illogical, based on insufficient evidence, or could not be fathomed logically. Peculiar logic happens as the influence of hallucinations and delusions which make the sufferer's makes an illogical reference (Liddle et al., 2002: 239).

Extract 5

Adam : **“Did somebody die?”**

Paul : “No, nobody's dying.”

Mom : “No, everybody's okay. Everybody's alive. I'm pregnant, and we're gonna have a baby.”

Adam : **“Like a human baby?”**

Paul : “Jeez, I hope so.”

Explanation : Mom and Paul explain that they will have a baby. **Adam listens and answers with the speech that could not be understood logically and does not make sense to the real situation because Adam does not like Paul and thinks that Paul will succeed his father. So, Adam's thoughts and behavior were influenced by delusional voices that made Adam feel that he was not the child he wanted.** Adam gets hallucinations when they talk about his mom's pregnancy. (PL/D27)

Adam had conversations with Mom and Paul. They're getting together, and Mom will tell Adam that she's pregnant. But Adam's first response was to think that someone had died because a gathering was held in the yard. Then, after Mom told him she was pregnant, Adam responded with, "*Like a human baby?*" which shows that Adam had an illogical thought. Peculiar logic happens when schizophrenic people don't think logically because they have hallucinations and delusions.

Extract 6

Mom : “You just might start spending a little more time out of bed. That's what could happen.”

Adam : **“Okay, but what if I lose all my hair? What if I go blind? What if it's poisoned?”**

Mom : “Honey, who would want to poison you?”

Explanation: Peculiar logic occurs because people with schizophrenia cannot think using understandable logic. He often says spontaneous things beyond logic. As seen in this conversation. Adam suddenly asked what if he was poisoned, but no one would poison Adam. (PL/D29)

In extract 6, Adam is often influenced by his delusions that make him believe what the voices say. He sometimes thinks that people will hurt him.

4. Poverty of Speech

Poverty of speech occurs six times out of the total of 46 data. The poverty of speech occurs when a person with schizophrenia speaks less and decreases the amount of speech or utterances. Poverty of speech gives brief replies to questions and lack of information causes the information didn't deliver perfectly.

Extract 7

Maya : "You're kind of weird. No offense, but are you special needs?"

Adam : "**No!**" (*focusing on The Bodyguards*)

Maya : "Just a question, man. Jeez, didn't mean to get you all triggered."

Adam : "I mean, uh, no, I'm not."

Explanation : Maya asks Adam a question because he often doesn't focus when talking to him. **Adam firmly replied with a brief answer that couldn't yield any information. When answering Maya's question, Adam also focused on The Bodyguards who were about to hit Maya. (PoS/D3)**

Adam had a conversation with Maya at school. In the middle of the conversation, Maya feels like Adam can't focus on one vision. So, Maya asks him, "No offense, but are you special needs?" and Adam suddenly says "No!"

because he experiences hallucination and delusion. He sees that The Bodyguard will hit Maya, so Adam says “No!” to the Bodyguard. Adam's imaginary friends often follow Adam. The Bodyguards were very protective of Adam, so if someone offended him, they would get angry. The moment Adam shouted "No!", Adam shouted at The Bodyguards. In this conversation, Adam had hallucinations because he saw something that only existed in his mind. He had poverty of speech, proved by the decreased response or answer without giving any explanation.

Extract 8

Todd : “Adam, yo..”

Adam : ***no respond***

Explanation: Adam didn't care when Todd called his name. Adam is affected by his hallucinations and delusions that are voices that suddenly fill the room and black shadows that make the room seem like a mess. (PoS/D1)

This conversation takes place when Adam first experiences hallucinations and delusions at school. Adam looks confused when there are many voices and black shadows around him. Adam has not been able to control the symptoms of schizophrenia.

5. Weakening of Goal

Weakening of goal occurs six times out of 46 data. This phenomenon happens when the schizophrenic sufferers cannot deliver the goal of the information. It caused uninformative responses while communicating to others, and empty speech which offered slight information (Liddle et al., 2002:239).

Extract 9

The Bodyguard : “Come on, kid. Let me take care of her for ya. She's gonna be nothing but trouble. Suit yourself.” (throwing light cigarette)

Adam : “Oh, wow.”

Catherine : “Is something wrong?”

Adam : “**No. Just wow. Ah. Quite the display.**”

Explanation : Adam looks around at the office, which makes him unable to focus on Catherine because the office is burning. When Catherine asks, **Adam answer with an uninformative response.** (WoG/D7)

Adam experienced hallucination and delusion, making him see Sister Catherine's room burn from a light cigarette thrown by The Bodyguard. He cannot control his vision until Catherine asks him, he answered while watching the room burn. Unfortunately, Adam's answer misses the point of the message and is uninformative. This is due to Adam having hallucinations and seeing things that are not real.

Extract 10

Maya: “Wait. Take you where? What are you... Adam?”

The Bodyguard: “*I can't keep her safe too.*”

Adam: “**Stop! Just leave me alone, and don't follow me.**”

Explanation: Maya chased after Adam, who suddenly came out of the classroom. When he left class, Adam's hallucinations even appeared by seeing the bodyguard, who looked angry and stubborn. This made Adam's emotions out of control and made him scream at Maya. (WoG/D11)

Because of his hallucinations, Adam is in a hurry and seems angry at Maya. He didn't even give any information when Maya asked. Even though Maya only

asked where he was going, Adam instead replied, don't follow me, and did not provide any information.

6. Distractibility

Distractibility happens six times out of 46 data. According to Liddle et al. (2002: 239), when a schizophrenia patient had an intrusion of extraneous ideas resulting from an external stimulus, this was known as distractibility. Distractibility also occurred when a speaker became distracted with irrelevant thoughts while reacting to or providing information. The person with schizophrenia abruptly shifted the conversation's focus to the closest subject.

Extract 11

Rebecca : “*What? Don’t look at me. Look at her.*”

Maya : “*You have a problem with eye contact.*”

Adam : “**Do you always say exactly what comes into your mind?**”

Explanation : When talking to Maya, Adam was often not focused on the conversation and his eyes were distracted when speaking. This happened because **Adam was distracted** by his imaginary friends, who were not real. (DT/D41)

The conversation above happens when Adam has a conversation with Maya. Adam keeps looking around when he is talking with Maya when he sees his imaginary friends. Adam suddenly changes the topic telling Maya that she’s the type of person that always says what is in her mind.

Extract 12

Joaquin: “*What's happening? Told you not to take the pills.*” (*being glitched*)

Maya: “This is good. Like, really good.”

Adam: (*focusing on Joaquin*) “**Yeah, no, I know.**”

Maya: “It's like... earthy.”

Explanation: Adam gave his cooking to Maya to try. But, again, his hallucinatory friends were always there and appeared, distracting Adam and saying confusing things. (DT/D42)

This conversation happened when Adam started taking ToZaPrex regularly. His imaginary friends become "error", so their bodies look "broken" and blurry. Adam who wasn't fully used to seeing that became focused on Joaquin so he stuttered as he spoke.

3.2.2 How Adam's character in the movie signals the speech abnormality

This section is the second discussion in the following research. The researcher will use Lieberman et al.'s (2006) theories about positive symptoms and negative symptoms to conduct this research. Adam is a boy who was diagnosed with a schizophrenia in his senior year of school. He started to experience hallucination and delusion. He struggled to keep it a secret when meeting a brilliant classmate, Maya, who inspired him and he ended up falling in love with her. A person with schizophrenia has positive symptoms and negative symptoms.

The researcher described symptoms including positive symptoms and negative symptoms of schizophrenia caused by Adam's utterances. The researcher provides some examples of the datum to describe positive symptoms or negative

symptoms. In general, all datum had both positive symptoms and negative symptoms, however the researcher offered certain data that were representative of the symptoms that the *Words on Bathroom Walls* movie had influenced in speech or language.

1. Positive symptoms

Positive symptoms of schizophrenia exceed or distort normal functioning—especially in addition to normal thoughts, emotions, or behavior (Weiden et al. 1999 in Lieberman et al., 2006:195). Among seven types of positive symptoms explained by Lieberman et al., the writer will take two common positive symptoms they are hallucination and delusion because all the data mostly contains the hallucination and delusion.

1.1 Hallucinations

Hallucinations are sensory perceptual disturbances that make a person listen, feel, smell, and see things that are not there. During the prodromal phase of schizophrenia, these abnormal perceptions are common. People with schizophrenia have trouble in differentiating things that are really happening and vice versa.

It can be seen in **Extract 7** (DT/D41) based on the *Words on Bathroom Walls* movie. In the middle of the conversation, Adam's eyes keep looking around to the point that Rebecca, his imaginary friend, says "*What? Don't look at me. Look at her.*", making Maya ask him, "*You have a problem with eye contact.*". This is not the first time Maya has told him this because Adam often behaves like

this. This occurs because Adam is constantly surrounded by his imaginary friends, which sometimes prevents him from focusing on seeing the other person because all his hallucinations are viewing something that is unreal that indicate positive symptoms.

Next, it can be seen in **Extract 4** (PSv/D38) based on Adam's utterances. In the middle of the class, Adam suddenly leaves the class that makes Maya confused and decided to follow him. In front of the class, there are The Bodyguards who are said "*What'd I say, huh? Get out of here!*". In front of the class, there were the Bodyguards who affected Adam to go out of here. Adam focused on 2 different visions, real and unreal. Hallucinations as positive symptoms affect his mind to obey the orders of The Bodyguards. In this case, Adam has a speech disorder type, namely perseveration of ideas. It is proven by the repetition of words because his mind is hallucinating that influenced his speaking.

1.2 Delusion

A person's belief in things that aren't real or true is called delusion. Delusional people frequently have an experience that is far from reality. As seen in **Extract 1** (LS/D18), Adam was talking with Father at church. In the middle of the conversation, voices say, "*Why don't you kill yourself?*" which makes Adam shocked and believe that it was Father who said that. Though Father didn't say anything like that; he said, "*I said, why don't you excuse yourself? Take a day off. Leave yourself alone.*" but Adam didn't believe it by saying, "*That's not what you*

said'. Adam then left him because Adam believed that the voice came from the Father, this symptom is a delusion that is included in a positive symptom.

Next, it can be seen in **Extract 2** (LS/D17), proved by Adam's utterances "*It was you. I saw you writing that email to her. I know you wanna send me away*" showing delusions as a positive symptom. Adam's belief in his voices influenced his thinking of Paul. He always thought that Paul was always doing bad things to Adam.

2. Negative symptoms

Negative symptoms are a frequent and persistent characteristic of schizophrenia. Examples of negative symptoms are emotional blunting and lack of outward emotion. According to Lieberman et al. (2006: 196), there seven types of negative symptoms they are blunted affect, emotional withdrawal, poor rapport, passive/apathetic social withdrawal, trouble in abstract thinking, lack of spontaneity and flow of conversation, alongside stereotyped paradigm. The writer will take two types that suit with Adam's characteristics they are poor rapport and passive/apathetic social withdrawal.

2.1 Poor Rapport

Eye contact avoidance, a lack of responsiveness to questioning, and limited verbal and nonverbal disclosure of personal information with others are all signs of poor rapport. A person with poor rapport has a lack of interpersonal empathy, limited conversation involvement, and a lack of or complete avoidance of social interactions. For example, it can be seen in **Extract 5** (PL/D27), while Mom and

Paul are trying to give good news because Mom is pregnant, Adam replies with, “*Did somebody die?*” which did not fit the situation at that time. What's more, Adam even replied, “*Like a human baby?*” when Mom told me the happy news that she was pregnant.

Next, it can be seen in **Extract 6** (PL/D29) Adam which shows that Adam has a lack of responsiveness in answering his mother's questions. Instead, he said that he was afraid that someone would poison him, even though no one wanted to hurt him.

2.2 Passive/Apathetic Social Withdrawal

Individuals who are socially withdrawing passively or apathetically have fewer social connections with others, which can lead to a lack of speech (alogia). For example, in the movie, Adam does not interact much with other friends at his school. In addition, Adam often limits his conversation by responding briefly, as seen in **Extract 7** (PoS/D3). People with schizophrenia often respond briefly resulting in the information being not conveyed. Adam's character who doesn't have many friends is also affected by his illness. It was also proven at his old school; he was expelled because he had schizophrenia which could endanger the people around him at any time. The next can be seen in **Extract 8** (PoS/D1) which shows Adam did not give an answer at all because of the influence of hallucinations, they are the voices and the black shadows that made him confused.

3.2.3 The evidence of Adam's utterances categorized as speech abnormality

Schizophrenia is defined as chronic psychiatric disorder in which the sufferer experiences hallucinations and delusions. The causes of schizophrenia include 1) Biology: namely genetics. 2) Psychological: family disharmony increases the risk of schizophrenia (Stuart, 2013 in Hermiati & Harahap, 2018: 3). Adam experiences the second type. At first, he only felt that there was something wrong with his eyes. Adam's speech abnormality is evidenced by several factors, namely the voices, the black shadows, the imaginary friends, and even the drugs he took for his recovery influenced how Adam behaved, thought and spoke.

The voices began to appear when Adam was doing his usual activities. Even sometimes, the voice called Adam and affected his mind. Not infrequently Adam believed that the voices were true when he could not control his emotions, which made Adam speak with reference to the voices in his mind or other voices that were not real. One of the examples sentences by the voices are *“Adam. You're ruining your mother's life, Adam. You're not the son she wanted. This is why your father left. He knew something was wrong with you. And soon, everyone at your new school will know the truth. That's when they'll finally get rid of you. Gone.”*. These sentences influence Adam's speech and behavior which makes him became a private person. Proved by one of the negative symptoms, passive/apathetic social withdrawal.

Next, the black shadows are almost the same as the case of voices. This black shadow made the scene around Adam dark and scary. Adam first experienced this at school and got him expelled from school. The black shadow didn't just come alone, but with chaos that scared Adam. This affects Adam's speech disorder because he has to focus on something that is not real.

Beside the voices and the black shadows, Adam have imaginary friends. They are Rebecca, The Bodyguards, and Joaquin. His imaginary friends are the most influential in influencing his speech abnormality. Rebecca, often support Adam when he hesitates to do something. Rebecca more like Adam's support system. One of the examples of Rebecca sentences is "*Deep breaths, Adam. They mean well.*" that influence Adam to keep control of his emotion and behavior. Rebecca rarely affects Adam's speech abnormality.

The Bodyguards influence Adam more, from his emotions, behavior, to the way he talks. They are a group of people who think hard, but also take care of Adam. One example of The Bodyguards saying is "*Just tell me when to start cracking skulls, kid.*". His words and behavior could influence Adam. Even when talking to someone, Adam often loses focus because he has to see how to behave with the other person Adam. This shows one type of speech abnormality, namely distractibility. Meanwhile, Joaquin had little influence on Adam. He often acts strange and says random things.

Lastly, Adam's experimental drug, namely ToZaPrex. This drug is enough to affect Adam's behavior and the way Adam talks. Initially, all went well. Adam

doesn't sense the voices, the shadows, and the imaginary friends; however, things are getting worse. As a result of taking the drug, Adam often loses focus when talking to other people due to hallucinations and delusions. In fact, his hands and feet often trembled. This made Adam speak anxiously and repeat what he had said.

Based on the analysis in the movie, Adam is not genetically inherited from this disease. He just felt a doctor diagnosed him in his final year of high school. At that time, Mom tried to help Adam by giving him drugs such as Abilify, Risperdal, Clozapine, and Stelazine. But there is no change. According to Townsed (2015: 420), there is probably never a single treatment to cure the disorder. Instead, there are effective treatments required like family therapy, various forms of psychosocial care, rehabilitation and recovery. This disorder affects people in the age range 15-44.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS

This section is made by the writer to elaborate the result of research questions analysis with the aim of identifying the speech abnormality types experienced by Adam's utterance in the movie, to describe how Adam's character in the movie signals the speech abnormality alongside to explain the evidence of Adam's utterances categorized as speech abnormality.

Adam has 6 out of 8 speech abnormalities types based on Liddle et al.'s theory. In Adam's case, he can still speak normally, but his world is surrounded by his unreal imaginary friends Rebecca, The Bodyguard, and Joaquin. These situations sometimes make it difficult for Adam and the voices in his mind provoke him to say or do things he doesn't want to do. In Adam's case, looseness is the highest type of speech abnormality. The types of speech abnormalities discovered; poverty of speech, weakening of goals, looseness, peculiar use of word, peculiar sentence, peculiar logic, perseveration of ideas, alongside distractibility. However, Adam does not have a peculiar utilization of word and a peculiar sentence. Looseness occurs 11 times in this movie with a percentage of 23.91%. Followed by perseveration of ideas which occurred nine times with a percentage of 19.56%. After that, peculiar logic occurs eight times in this movie

and has a percentage of 17.39%. Then, poverty of speech, weakening of goal, and distractibility appear six times with 8.69% percentage. The next finding is how Adam's character signals speech abnormality.

They are positive and negative symptoms experienced by schizophrenic patients, especially Adam. The writer analyzes using Lieberman et al.'s theory. On the positive symptoms, Adam experienced the 'common' symptoms, they are hallucination and delusion. This symptom affects the way Adam thinks about giving and receiving information. The negative symptoms experienced by Adam are poor rapport and passive/apathetic social withdrawal. Negative symptoms are symptoms that affect the characteristics of schizophrenic patients.

The last finding is the factors that influenced the occurrence of Adam's speech abnormality. There are several factors that influence Adam speech abnormality; they are the voices, the black shadows, the imaginary friends, and the drug, ToZaPrex. The voices, the black shadows, and the imaginary friends are manifestations of positive symptoms of schizophrenia, namely hallucinations and delusions. This factor greatly influenced Adam's speech abnormality, because Adam often saw and believed something that didn't really exist. Adam's belief affects the way he talks, that is sometimes Adam does not focus on the other person, speaks with a short response, misunderstands the meaning of the other person, or repeats the words that occur. In addition, the effect of the drug ToZaPrex also affects Adam's speech abnormality. Because after taking the drug, Adam's condition got even worse. The voices appeared by influencing Adam's

brain with bad thoughts. His family and his closest friend, Maya, provide Adam moral support that can reduce his hallucinations and his delusions when he feels alone.

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Appendix 1.

Appendix 1. Speech Abnormalities of a Schizophrenic in Words on Bathroom Walls Movie

Notes:

D1 : Datum no. 01 PS : Peculiar sentences

PoS : Poverty of speech PL : Peculiar logic

WoG : Weakening of goal PSv : Perseveration of Ideas

LS : Looseness DT : Distractibility

PoW : Peculiar of word

Code	Data	Speech Abnormalities								Explanation
		PoS	WoG	LS	PoW	PS	PL	PSv	DT	
D1	Todd: "Adam, yo.." Voices: Over here. Adam: *no respond*	✓							✓	This scene shows distractibility and poverty of speech because when Todd was talking to Adam, he was suddenly distracted by his hallucinations calling his name. He couldn't focus on Todd's words so he looked confused as he

										looked around. Poverty of speech happens when Adam did not even care when Todd called out to him, which resulted in no speech being spoken.
D2	<p>Voices: <i>Adam. Over here.</i> Adam: *looking around* Friend: "What?" Todd: "Dude, careful, this shit's like lava." Adam: "I'm sorry." Todd: "What're you doing?" Voices: <i>Right here, Adam.</i></p>	✓								Adam gets hallucinations and delusions. He kept hearing voices calling his name. He turned to look around. Todd, who was next to Adam, was afraid because there are chemicals that are dangerous if they come in contact with the skin. Answer 'I'm sorry.' meaningless because he was lost in his hallucinatory thoughts and he ended up spilling lava and hitting Todd's hand. This happens because Adam decreases his speech when answering.
D3	<p>Maya: "You're kind of weird. No offense, but are you special needs?" Adam: "No!" Maya: "Just a question, man. Jeez, didn't mean to get you all triggered." Adam: "I mean, uh, no, I'm not."</p>	✓								Maya asks Adam questions because he often doesn't focus when talking to him. Adam firmly replied with a brief answer that couldn't yield any information. When answering Maya's question, Adam also focused on The Bodyguards who were about to hit Maya. This is a kind of poverty of speech since his look at his imaginary friends influences his brief answer.
D4	<p>Mom: "Just give it time. It's a good school."</p>	✓								When Adam just responds with a brief and meaningless like 'Okay', he

	Adam: “Okay.”									demonstrates a poverty of speech. Actually, further explanations should be given, but Adam merely delivers a brief response.
D5	Mom: “You seem up lately.” Adam: “Up?” Mom: “Happy.” Adam: “Oh.”	✓								This conversation occurred when his mother saw Adam was more cheerful lately, but Adam only replied with a short answer of 'Oh.' which looks meaningless. Actually, further explanations should be given, but Adam merely delivers a brief response because he wasn't in a good mood.
D6	Woman: “Manuel Arnaz?” Adam: “Oh!” Woman: “Everything okay?” Adam: “Yeah.”	✓								This scene shows when Adam is looking for Maya's house by asking a woman. Adam answered with a short answer that made the woman think Adam was thinking about something.
D7	<i>The Bodyguard</i> : “Come on, kid. Let me take care of her for ya. She's gonna be nothing but trouble. Suit yourself.” Adam: “Oh, wow.” Sister Catherine: “Is something wrong?” Adam: “No. Just wow. Ah. Quite the display.”		✓							Adam looks around at the office, which makes him unable to focus on Catherine because the office is burning. When Catherine asks, Adam answer with an uninformative response. Adam gets hallucination looking at the burning room that is not real.
D8	Mom: “Adam. Adam?” Adam: “I need to go use the		✓							In this scene, Sister Catherine is explaining to Paul and Mom. When

	restroom.”									Paul called Adam, Adam did not immediately turn and answer. Adam was watching the room burn in his hallucination. When Paul called Adam a second time, he just looked and answered with a pause of a few seconds. It is classified as the weakening of goal since Adam's utterance is followed by a pause.
D9	<p>Maya: “You're so weird. You know, when I first met you, I thought maybe he's just awkward and unsocialized, but that's not it, there's something else.”</p> <p>Adam: “Oh. Cool. Thanks. I don't know what to say to that. I'm just me.”</p>		✓							Maya reveals what she thinks about Adam and feels something is wrong with him, but Adam responds with a simple answer that doesn't explain Maya's question. Instead, he replies with a thank you saying that this is who he is.
D10	<p>Voices: <i>“Adam. You thought you could get rid of me. You feel that? I'm still here. Don't fight it, Adam. Adam. Adam.”</i></p> <p>The Bodyguard: <i>“Adam! You need to go. Now.”</i></p> <p>Maya: “Adam, what do you think?”</p> <p>Adam: “Um... Sorry. I'm... I'm not feeling so good.”</p>		✓							In this scene, Maya explains the problem to her friends, including Adam. But Adam looks unfocused and Maya calls Adam many times. His mind was focused on his hallucinations constantly calling his name. Adam was silent and instead said that he was not feeling well. This explains the lack of information provided by Adam.

D11	<p>Maya: “Wait. Take you where? What are you... Adam?”</p> <p>The Bodyguard: “<i>I can’t keep her safe too.</i>”</p> <p>Adam: “Stop! Just leave me alone, and don't follow me.”</p>		✓								<p>Maya chased after Adam, who suddenly came out of the classroom. When he left class, Adam's hallucinations even appeared by seeing the bodyguard, who looked angry and stubborn. This made Adam's emotions out of control and made him scream at Maya. Even though Maya only asked where she was going, Adam instead replied, don't follow me, and didn't provide any information.</p>
D12	<p>Mom: “Adam? Adam? Adam.”</p> <p>Paul: “You okay, buddy?”</p> <p>Adam: “Yeah. Yeah, congratulations.”</p>		✓								<p>When Paul and Mom happily tell Adam that Mom is pregnant, Adam's reaction is different from what they thought. Adam even hallucinated and when he looked at his mother, his vision blurred and his hands trembled. Adam couldn't digest his mother's words properly, so when Paul asked if he was okay, he just said congratulations. He did not give a detailed answer.</p>
D13	<p>Security: “Calm. Just calm down. It's okay. Just calm down, son. Calm down.”</p> <p>Adam: “Let go of me!”</p> <p>Security: “Just breathe. Just calm down. Relax. Relax.”</p>			✓							<p>Looseness appears because Adam started to get out of control of his emotions. He experienced hallucinations and delusions that made his mind confused. This happened when he had just experienced something like this at school. He can't control his emotions when he has hallucinations.</p>

D14	<p>Paul: "Everything all right?"</p> <p>Adam: "Were you watching me?"</p> <p>Paul: "No. I was just heading to bed."</p>			✓						<p>Adam went into his parents' room and saw the crib. Delusions and hallucinations arose, saying that his mother hated him and Adam was not the child he wanted. Adam's face was full of emotion, and Paul suddenly appeared. Paul asks if everything is okay but, Adam diverts the irrelevant conversation instead which causes looseness.</p>
D15	<p>Maya: "No way! What is going on with you?"</p> <p>Adam: "Nothing, I'm fine."</p> <p>Maya: "No, you're not fine. You don't even look like you're on this planet half the time."</p>			✓						<p>While watching a program with Maya, Adam's eyes fell on something. He was delusional by seeing something that wasn't, leaving him in shock. Adam suddenly held Maya's hand, which made Maya also shocked. When Maya asked, Adam only gave a brief answer and did not provide detailed information. At this time, hallucinations about his friends also appeared. His temper was out of control and he shifted her answer by saying he was fine.</p>
D16	<p>Paul: "Sorry. You startled me." (<i>in his hallucination: "You're trash."</i>)</p> <p>Adam: "What?"</p> <p>Paul: "Could you throw away your trash?"</p>			✓						<p>Adam saw Paul was in the living room. Later, Paul tells Adam to take out the trash, but Adam's hallucinations affect Adam's mind and make up the words that make Paul say 'You're trash.' to Adam. In fact, Paul didn't say anything</p>

	Adam: "Sure."									like that.
D17	<p>Catherine: "You may finish off the day to avoid causing a scene."</p> <p>Adam: "It was you. I saw you writing that email to her. I know you wanna send me away."</p> <p>Paul: "Adam, you need to calm down."</p> <p>Mom: "No one wants to send you away."</p>			✓						<p>Adam thought it was Paul who emailed Sister Catherine to get him expelled. Unfortunately, Adam is blinded by his nonexistent idea of blaming Paul. His delusions make him believe that Paul will send Adam away, so Adam had negative thinking on Paul.</p>
D18	<p>Father: "Here's something... Here's something profound for you..." (<i>in his hallucination: "Why don't you kill yourself?"</i>)</p> <p>Adam: "What?"</p> <p>Father: "I said, why don't you excuse yourself? Take a day off. Leave yourself alone."</p> <p>Adam: "That's not what you said."</p>			✓						<p>Adam was supposed to be in class but didn't want to attend class. Father walks over to him, and Adam asks what the real purpose of all this is. Things like a confession. He said this because he didn't believe in God. While Father was speaking, his hallucinations and delusions appeared and he made up his own words in Adam's head. Adam thought Father said that and told him to kill himself.</p>
D19	<p>Adam: "I am crazy, and I'm dangerous. And I'm... I need you to leave."</p> <p>Maya: "No."</p> <p>Adam: "Do I look like I need</p>			✓						<p>Adam just woke up after faint, and Maya came to meet him. His hallucinations appeared with The Bodyguard and Rebecca affecting his mind. His emotions are unstable, so she</p>

	a fucking tutor? Find some other way to keep the lights on! Make her leave. Please. Everyone, get out!"									screams at his parents and Maya. Adam wanted Maya to go, but didn't want to and made Adam speak spontaneously but not related to the current situation.
D20	Mom: "How are you doing?" Adam: " How do I look? " Mom: "This is temporary." Adam: " No diploma, no culinary school. It's over. This is my life now. "			✓						Mom visits Adam and asks how he is. Adam spontaneously replied that she could see it from his appearance. Adam replied that his life was over because he did not get a diploma. Adam's answer was unrelated to the question but Mom tried calming Adam down.
D21	Adam: " Then the pills make me feel like shit, so, I come off of them. And that's when Paul convinces you to send me somewhere. " <i>Voices: Because nothing else works!</i> Adam: Nothing else works! <i>Voices: Because nothing else works!</i> Adam: Nothing was designed to work. That was the plan! And I was right." Paul: "That wasn't the plan." Adam: " I was right the whole time. " Paul: "That wasn't the plan,			✓						Adam's hallucinations appear and affect Adam. Weakening of goals prevented Adam from conveying the message because the words he spoke were confusing and had no purpose. He said that because of the voices in his brain that made him scream and make confusing words. Adam's words had derailment ideas and made the sentences irrelevant.

	Adam.” Adam: “Shut up, Paul! You poisoned my brain!”									
D22	Sister Catherine: “These expectations extend to him regardless of his medical issues.” Mom: “That won't be a problem. Right? Yeah?” Adam: “ Yeah, right. I'm ready to excel on all fronts. ”			✓						Sister Catherine is explaining to Mom and Adam, but Adam looks unfocused because his hallucinations appear when the whole room bursts into flames. Adam answered his mother's question spontaneously because of a disturbing thought. Adam has a tangentiality in composing sentences that makes his words come out spontaneously and are unrelated to the current conditions.
D24	Sister Catherine: “And how are you feeling?” Adam: “ Uh... All fired up. ”						✓			Sister Catherine is explaining to Adam when Adam will enter his new school. He asked Adam how he felt when he came to this school. Adam, who was hallucinating seeing his room on fire, spontaneously replied with the answer with the word "fire". Peculiar logic occurred when the sentence that Adam made does not show logically.
D25	Rebecca: “ <i>Her energy is so strong. I bet she's a Sagittarius.</i> ” Maya: “Are you mute or something?” Rebecca: “ <i>Scratch that,</i>						✓			Maya meets Adam for the first time. Adam looks quiet, and Maya asks him. Adam replied that he was new here and didn't know this place was closed. Peculiar logic hindered Adam from delivering the information.

	<p><i>definitely a Scorpio.</i>"</p> <p>Adam: "Not mute. Um, just new. Tomorrow's my first day, I didn't realize this wing was closed."</p>									
D26	<p>Paul: "So, Adam, did you learn something new today?"</p> <p>Adam: "I learned that Saint Agatha's was named after a woman who refused a man's advances and subsequently had her breasts hacked off as penance."</p> <p>Paul: "Wow."</p> <p>Mom: "I think Paul was referring to your coursework."</p>						✓			<p>Adam is gathering for dinner with his parents. Paul asked what he learned today, but Adam's logic caught him in a different light. Adam's answer shows false logic or can where the conclusion comes from a false premise. This shows that Adam's mind cannot be understood logically.</p>
D27	<p>Adam: "Did somebody die?"</p> <p>Paul: "No, nobody's dying."</p> <p>Mom: "No, everybody's okay. Everybody's alive. I'm pregnant, and we're gonna have a baby."</p> <p>Adam: "Like a human baby?"</p> <p>Paul: "Jeez, I hope so."</p>						✓			<p>Mom and Paul explain that they are going to have a baby. Adam listens and answers with speech that could not be understood logically and does not make sense to the real situation there because Adam does not like Paul and thinks that Paul will succeed his father. So, Adam's thoughts and behavior were influenced by delusional voices that made Adam feel that he was not the child he wanted. As a result, Adam gets hallucination when they talk about mom's pregnancy.</p>

D28	Father: "Good morning." Adam: " You see him, right? " Nurse: "Yeah, he's real. Group session in four minutes."						✓			Because Adam often had hallucinations, he even asked the sisters who were present for Father's arrival. Adam's mind, which is often affected by his hallucinations and delusions, makes Adam make sure that he is not mistaken by what he sees.
D29	Mom: "You just might start spending a little more time out of bed. That's what could happen." Adam: " Okay, but what if I lose all my hair? What if I go blind What if it's poisoned? " Mom: "Honey, who would want to poison you?"						✓			Peculiar logic occurs because people with schizophrenia cannot think using understandable logic. He often says spontaneous things beyond logic. As seen in this conversation. Adam suddenly asked what if he was poisoned, but no one would poison Adam.
D30	Father: "The only agenda I serve is God's." Adam: " Could you tell him to maybe reconsider his agenda, 'cause it feels like I'm getting the short end of the stick. " Father: "I'll put in a call."						✓			When talking to Father, he often jokes. But if analyzed by logic, Adam said things that could not be reasoned by logic because Adam's words could not happen in real life.
D31	Mom: "Tell me how to help you." Adam: " There's nothing you							✓		Mom wanted to help Adam with his predicament, but Adam answered in words that had nothing to do with the

	can do. The pills make me feel like I wanna die. I can't see. I can't think. And I can't cook. And what's the point if I can't cook?"									question. People with schizophrenia often speak spontaneously and say words unrelated to what is being asked. He instead replied with unneeded repeated answers.
D32	Maya: "Isn't it a little weird that you left your high school in the middle of senior year to go to a Catholic school outside of your district?" Adam: " Yeah. Um... It was a... It was a fight. "							✓		When Maya asked why Adam suddenly changed schools, Adam replied stammering using unnecessary repetitive words. The answer also does not provide detailed information to Maya's question.
D33	Manuel: "Can I get you something to drink? Something to eat?" Adam: " Oh, I'm... I'm good. "							✓		When Manuel offered Adam food and drink, Adam answered with stuttering and repeated words.
D34	Maya: "You showed up at my house, you basically stalked me." Adam: "Yeah." Maya: "Yeah." Adam: " Yeah, I guess. Okay, okay. Okay, um... "							✓		Words repetition occurred when Adam thought of something to answer. However, Adam uses unnecessary repetition of words quite often to answer questions. It can be seen in this conversation.
D35	Maya: "Why are you sweating? Did you run here?" Adam: " Yeah? No. No, no, no. No, it's just really hot out. "							✓		Adam approached Maya sweating and looking anxious. Adam answered the question by repeating the words. Maya was worried, but Adam looked confused with a blank look.

D36	Adam: "Does she know?" Mom: "I told her, honey." Adam: " No, no, no. No. No. "							✓		Mama told Maya about Adam's real self. Adam replied with a repetition of the word "No", which made the information conveyed in detail and obstructed. Adam's answer also had no meaning.
D37	Maya: "Adam..." Adam: " Stop! Don't... Don't move. Okay, please, everyone be quiet. Shut up! Shut up! Shut up! "							✓		In this conversation, Adam is haunted by his hallucinations, namely the appearance of Joaquin and Rebecca, who continue to talk to Adam, while Adam wants everyone to be quiet. Finally, there was a repetition of words by Adam that no one else could understand.
D38	Maya: "Hey. hey, Adam. hey, hey, what's wrong?" <i>The Bodyguards: "What'd I say, huh? Get out of here!"</i> Adam: " I gotta go. I gotta go. They're gonna take me, and I gotta go, okay? "						✓	✓		Adam came out of the classroom and saw The Bodyguard which caught Adam's attention. Maya chased after him and was confused by Adam's unthinkable answer. Adam said spontaneously with repeated words and did not provide any information in response.
D39	Sister Catherine: "It has been brought to my attention that you are no longer taking your medication." Adam: " Yeah, okay, it... It made me worse. "							✓		The repetition of words occurred while Adam was talking to Sister Catherine. The word "it" was repeated twice, and Adam stammered. This shows that Adam was thinking about something when he answered.

D40	<p>Maya: “Hey, right here.” Adam: “Yeah.” Maya: “Hi.” Adam: “Yeah. Hi.”</p>								✓	Adam often looks the other way when talking to Maya. As a result, Maya often has to reprimand him. Adam acts like that because his hallucinatory friends often appear and make Adam's gaze unfocused.
D41	<p>Rebecca: “<i>What? Don't look at me. Look at her.</i>” Maya: “You have a problem with eye contact.” Adam: “Do you always say exactly what comes into your mind?”</p>								✓	When talking to Maya, Adam was often not focused on the conversation, and his eyes were distracted when speaking. This happened because Adam was distracted by his imaginary friends, who were not real.
D42	<p>Joaquin: “<i>What's happening? Told you not to take the pills.</i>” <i>(being glitched)</i> Maya: “This is good. Like, really good.” Adam: “Yeah, no, I know.” Maya: “It's like... earthy.”</p>								✓	Adam gave his cooking to Maya to try. But, again, his hallucinatory friends were always there and appeared, distracting Adam and saying confusing things. It can be seen in this conversation.
D43	<p>Maya: “I'll crack you, Petrazelli.” Adam: “Hey, let me ask you a question. Why does the valedictorian risk it all for a side hustle?” Maya: “I like helping people. Big deal.”</p>								✓	Adam was talking to Maya, and suddenly, Adam changed the subject. People with schizophrenia have new ideas that arise from external stimuli. The mind can quickly drift from one topic to another, making the people confused.

D44	<p>Maya: "Hey. Right here." Adam: "No. I'm just..." Maya: "Then I don't..." Adam: "I'm always gonna see things, and hear things that I shouldn't. And the drugs aren't always gonna work."</p>									✓	<p>People with schizophrenia often see things that are not real, which makes their focus become divided. For example, Adam's eyes often look the other way when talking to Maya, which makes Maya have to wake him up. However, Maya accepted Adam and helped Adam in all the processes he faced.</p>
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