

A PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF JOHN NASH IN "A BEAUTIFUL MIND" BY RON HOWARD

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Abstract:

This study deals with the psychological aspect of main character in "A Beautiful Mind" film by Ron Howard. The study focus to find the dominant symptom of schizophrenia experienced by the main character. The study used the qualitative method with descriptive analysis technique. The data are taken from the scenes and dialogues in "A Beautiful Mind" film. The subject of the research is John Nash as the main Character of "A Beautiful Mind" film and the object are the schizophrenic symptoms. After analyzing the psychological of main character in "A Beautiful Mind" film the writers found 35 data of schizophrenic symptoms. Twenty four data or 68, 5% of the data shows the positive symptom of schizophrenia, these are shown by the hallucination, delusion, speech and behavior disorder John Nash experience. Eleven data or 31, 5% of the data shows the negative symptom of schizophrenia which are shown in John Nash interaction in social life and lack of enjoyment in life.

Keywords:

Psychological
Analysis;
Schizophrenia
symptoms; Main
Character and Film



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INTRODUCTION

A film, which may also be referred to as a movie, motion picture, or photoplay, consists of a collection of static images that, when presented on a screen, creates the perception of motion as a result of the phi phenomenon. Films are products of various cultures, serving as cultural artifacts. They not only reflect these cultures but also have an impact on them in return. Movies are regarded as significant artistic expressions, major sources of entertainment, and influential tools for education or social conditioning. The visual aspect of films grants them a unique ability to communicate universally.

Phillip Gillet stated (2008:1) that "A film is a narrative designed to evoke emotions such as tears, fear, or laughter from its audience. Scholars analyze these films, evaluating and validating their emotional impact." This implies that films can be seen as a form of scientific exploration. According to Barsam (2010:3), films exist to amuse spectators and are showcased in theaters. As a form of entertainment meant to be appreciated by the audience, films can be compared to plays that are captured on camera; when presented with high-quality visuals, they offer enjoyment for viewers. Films are a widely enjoyed

form of entertainment that many individuals seek for relaxation while also providing diverse knowledge. Therefore, films are not limited to entertainment value; they can also serve educational purposes. Movies significantly shape and influence societal perspectives based on the underlying messages they convey, rather than the other way around. Cinematic productions capture the realities that arise and evolve within societies and project these narratives onto screens (Sobur, 2006: 127). A film can transcend mere entertainment, serving as a source of inspiration and education for viewers if it possesses quality content. Cinema often draws upon various aspects of life for its storylines, including psychological themes. Films can act as a means to explore psychological subjects, addressing issues such as development throughout the lifespan, familial relationships, and mental health challenges.

As stated by Endraswara, "The realm of psychology literature involves examining writing as a cognitive function. In a broad perspective, literature is intertwined with life, reflecting diverse aspects of human personality" (2003: 97). A psychological viewpoint can also be employed to scrutinize characters. Terms such as figures, personality, and character are commonly encountered in literary works. Although these terms may appear similar, a closer look reveals distinct differences among character, temperament, and figures. The words "personality" and "character" denote an individual's actions or conduct, while "figures" relates more to the actors within the narrative and signifies specific individuals.

The word "character" (Nurgiantoro, 2005) has two distinct meanings: 1) as the individuals exhibited, and 2) as the attitudes, interests, wishes, feelings, and moral values displayed by these individuals. The characters in a narrative are those portrayed within a work of fiction or drama, which the audience interprets as possessing specific moral traits and inclinations shown through their dialogue and actions.

Psychology is defined as the empirical exploration of behavior and mental processes. This definition comprises three key components. Firstly, psychology is a scientific discipline that seeks knowledge through organized and unbiased techniques of observation and experimentation. Secondly, psychologists examine behavior, encompassing any action or reaction that is quantifiable or observable, such as blinking, an elevated heart rate, or the spontaneous aggression seen in crowds. Lastly, psychologists investigate the mind, which includes both conscious and unconscious cognitive states. These states cannot be directly observed; they are inferred from visible behavior.

Psychology and schizophrenia have a deep relationship, as psychology offers a basis for comprehending the thoughts, feelings, and actions of those affected by schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is a complicated and frequently incapacitating mental illness that impacts an individual's thoughts, awareness, emotions, and interactions with others. Through different lenses, including biological, cognitive, and social, psychology aids in unraveling the origins, indications, treatment, and handling of schizophrenia.

The term schizophrenia comes from two roots: "skizo," meaning cracks or broken, and "frenia," referring to the soul. Therefore, a person with schizophrenia is thought to be someone experiencing fractures in their soul or personality (Hawari, 2003). This brain disorder arises from an imbalance in dopamine, which is an essential chemical in the brain. It is recognized as the most prevalent psychotic disorder of the mind, marked by a

diminished emotional range and a retreat from typical social interactions, often accompanied by intense delusions and hallucinations. Microsoft Encarta (2007) categorizes schizophrenia as a serious psychiatric condition characterized by symptoms such as emotional upheaval, disconnection from reality, and self-isolation.

The mental illness was first recognized as "dementia praecox" in 1860 by a Belgian doctor, Benedict Morel (1809-1873). Later, in 1893, German psychiatrist Emil Kraepelin named it dementia praecox to set it apart from other psychotic disorders. Kraepelin suggested that dementia praecox was a condition resulting from a particular physical issue in the body. He characterized dementia praecox by symptoms such as delusions, hallucinations, and impaired motor function, which were major traits associated with schizophrenia at that period.

Nevid et al. (2005), referencing DSM-IV34, state that for an individual to receive a diagnosis of schizophrenia, they must exhibit distinct positive symptoms, which include delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech, severely disorganized behavior, or catatonia, in addition to negative symptoms such as reduced emotional expression. During a considerable part of the duration following the disturbance's onset, a significant number of primary areas of functioning, like employment, social interactions, or personal care, must be notably lower than the level experienced before the disturbance began. The ongoing signs of the disturbance need to last for no less than six months. This half-year timeframe must consist of at least a month with symptoms (or a shorter timeframe if treatment is effective). There are further criteria that rule out a diagnosis; therefore, schizophrenia cannot be diagnosed if mood disorder symptoms or pervasive developmental disorder symptoms are evident, or if the symptoms stem from a substance (like drug or medication abuse) or a general medical issue.

Several research efforts have been undertaken to investigate this subject. Initially, Gofur (2015) sought to examine the schizophrenia signs exhibited by the protagonist in the film "Shutter Island" by applying Sigmund Freud's theoretical framework while also incorporating Nevid's theory. The findings revealed that the leading character experienced schizophrenia, primarily characterized by positive symptoms, such as delusions and hallucinations. Next, Adinda Tria Paramita (2021) aimed to explore the origins and effects of schizophrenic behavior exhibited by the central character, who endures a severe mental illness in the film "Fractured." This research concluded that the protagonist suffers from a mental illness known as Schizophrenia Behavior, which arises from earlier trauma (the loss of his family), issues with alcohol, and head trauma, leading to various complications and symptoms. The effects of the protagonist's schizophrenia include hallucinations and delusions, causing his beliefs to seem authentic based on his inner thoughts.

Based on the explanations above, so the writers are interested to analyse the schizophrenia symptoms that occurred in John Nash, who serves as the central character.

METHOD

The study employed a qualitative approach utilizing a descriptive analysis method. Data were obtained from the scenes and dialogues found in the film "A Beautiful Mind," which was directed by Ron Howard. As noted by Sukmadinata (2005), the fundamental aspect

of qualitative research is based on constructivism, which posits that reality is complex and interactive, with individual interpretation of social experiences. This type of research follows an inductive approach aimed at achieving a profound understanding of the experiences of individuals or groups. The gathered data is divided into two categories of schizophrenia: positive and negative symptoms, which will then be assessed using Nevid's theoretical framework. Nevid's theory provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing the symptoms of schizophrenia, emphasizing the disorder's intricate nature. His approach focuses on classifying symptoms into three primary categories: positive, negative, and cognitive symptoms, which are essential for understanding the complexities of schizophrenia. Nevid's theory underscores the importance of viewing schizophrenia from a multidimensional angle, where each category of symptoms interacts with the others, influencing the overall outcomes for individuals. This holistic understanding is crucial for developing effective treatment strategies that address the full spectrum of schizophrenia symptoms.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The writers find 35 data the schizophrenia symptoms of John Nash, they are: Positive symptoms is 24 data (68,5%) and Negative symptoms is 11 data (31,5%). The result shows the most dominant is Positive symptoms.

1. Positive Symptoms

Positive symptoms refer to psychotic behaviors that are typically absent in mentally healthy individuals. Those experiencing positive symptoms might "disconnect" from certain aspects of reality. For some individuals, these symptoms fluctuate in intensity, while for others, they remain constant over time. The intensity can range from being very severe to hardly perceivable. The level of positive symptoms may be influenced by whether the person is undergoing treatment. From the information provided, the author understands that hallucinations and delusions are positive symptoms of schizophrenia. These symptoms can also cause other issues, such as disruptions in speech and behaviors.

a. Hallucination

Nash suffers from hallucinations that can trigger abrupt outbursts and lead him to envision interactions with people or locations that are not real. A hallucination involves a distorted perception or believing something is true when it is purely imaginary. John Nash encounters hallucinations where he interacts with three nonexistent individuals: Charles Herman (his supposed roommate), Marcee (Charles's niece), and William Parcher (Nash's alleged supervisor from the Department of Defense). He also imagines a secret laboratory, soldiers, and a code number that he believes is inscribed on his hands.

Due to his hallucinations, John Nash nearly causes harm to his baby. He hands the baby over to a phantom figure during his delusions since he wants to shut a window. In reality, the baby has already submerged in the bathtub. These hallucinations affect his surroundings and therefore qualify as a positive symptom.

b. Delusion

In John's situation, he also experiences delusions. A delusion is a steadfast belief that is incorrect and persists despite clear evidence proving it to be false. John Nash has three specific delusions: the belief of being persecuted, the belief of having grandiosity, and the belief of having influence over others. The persecution delusion is when he thinks that certain people or groups are threatening him or scheming to do him harm.

In the screenplay, it notes that there are individuals who lead John Nash to feel consistently fearful and suspicious about everything because he believes he is being hunted, tailed, and surveilled. John Nash tends to isolate himself in his room and switch off the lights out of a fear of being observed by others. He has been known to yell at his spouse for turning on the lights. He perceives that there is a group monitoring his residence and therefore he extinguishes the lights to create the impression that he is not at home.

c. Speech Disorder

Nash's hallucinations and delusions result in a speech disorder. However, this symptom does not occur as frequently as the hallucinations and delusions. An example of Nash's disorganized speech is evident when he is challenged by Martin to participate in a game of Go chess. Another instance of his speech disorder occurs during a lecture at Harvard University. The film illustrates his speech difficulties, particularly when John Nash is in a state of depression.

d. Behavior Disorder

The behavioral issues he faces also stem from his hallucinations and delusions. Due to his delusions, Nash often exhibits paranoid behaviors, such as having a guard stationed outside his office, shutting himself in a dark office room, and vigilant observation from the window. Additionally, Nash displays unusual behaviors like conversing with himself and lashing out at his wife.

2. Negative symptoms

Negative symptoms refer to the disturbances in typical emotions and behaviors. These signs are often more difficult to identify as part of the disorder and may be confused with depression or other ailments. Individuals affected can also exhibit a lack of interest. In John's situation, his negative symptoms are observable through unusual motor functions, evident in his odd facial expressions along with unconventional hand, finger, and arm movements, along with speech issues, emotional instability, social withdrawal, and events provoking feelings resembling depression.

a. Apathy – Lack of Emotional Expression

Lack of Emotional Expression, also referred to as Flat Effect, signifies a significant reduction or complete absence of emotional displays and minimal eye contact (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 2000). Throughout the film, it is apparent that Nash consistently avoids making eye contact with others. His voice exhibits a monotonous tone. Apathy is also reflected in Nash's perceptions of others and their views of him. The conversations depicted demonstrate that John Nash struggles with social interaction compared to typical individuals; he harbors a

dislike for socializing and believes that others do not care for him, resulting in him having very few friends.

b. Alogia

Alogia refers to brief and unfulfilling verbal exchanges. Sometimes referred to as withdrawal, individuals suffering from this may avoid making social plans or isolate themselves. Engaging them in conversation can be extremely challenging: obtaining a response demands significant effort. Instead of providing a few sentences when prompted, they may answer with just one word or an extremely limited reply. John Nash was perceived as a reserved individual, leading many to believe that his behavior was simply a result of shyness. This verbal scarcity is believed to indicate a decline in thought processes and differs from a choice to remain silent.

c. Anhedonia.

Anhedonia refers to the inability to find pleasure in life. Individuals with schizophrenia often cannot enjoy activities due to a biological cause that is beyond their control. This symptom also illustrates that those with schizophrenia struggle with the fundamentals of daily living, which may lead them to neglect personal hygiene, meals, or self-care.

Nash doesn't find enjoyment in chess like his companions do. He approaches the game with seriousness and becomes enraged when Martin triumphs over him. He is also described as conceited, believing he is always destined to win. Consequently, when he faces defeat, it leads to feelings of despair and a belief that the game itself is at fault. The film portrays Nash as fixated on his academic pursuits, disregarding his own well-being. He even harms himself in an effort to discover the answers he seeks.

d. Avolition

A commonly misinterpreted condition among relatives and the broader society is avolition, which refers to the lack of motivation to engage in and follow through with purposeful tasks. Conversely, Nash is an intellectual who is fixated on achieving a successful career and gaining recognition from others. However, due to the significant impact of his delusions, he begins to neglect his classes and lectures. He also fails to remember the infant he is responsible for caring for.

Discussion

From the 35 data, the writers will be analyzing 12 data randomly

a. Positive Symptom of Schizophrenia

1) Nash meets Charles Herman for the first time

Charles : *The prodigal roommate arrives.*

Nash : *Roommate?*

Charles : *oh, God, no. Did you know that having a hangover is not having enough water in your body to run your Krebs cycle? Which exactly what happens*

to you when you're dying of thirst. So dying of thirst would probably feel pretty much like the hangover that finally bloody kills you. John Nash?

Nash : *Hello.*

Charles : *Charles Herman. Pleased to meet you (Scene 3, 00:05:13)*

Discussion:

Nash is going back to his room from the welcome party. He arranges his room; he look outside the window seeing group of students chattering. He looks confused when Charles come in and tells him that he is Nash's roommate, since Nash supposed to have the room for his own. Charles has opposite character with Nash, he just everything Nash doesn't. Nash who thinks he never has a friend meets Charles who looks like he likes Nash so much. Charles show up when Nash need someone to accompany him, even though Nash act like he doesn't need one. Charles is Nash hallucination; Nash lonely mind creates Charles figure to accompany him. According to Nevid, hallucination is one of the Positive symptoms of schizophrenia.

2) Nash share his story and thought with Charles

Nash : *My first grade teacher said I was born with two helping brain but only half a helping of heart.*

Charles : *Wow! She sounds lovely!*

Nash : *The truth is that I... I don't like people much. And they don't much like me.*

Charles : *But why, with all your obvious wit and charm? Seriously, John. Mathematics... mathematics is never going to lead you to a higher truth. And you know why? Because it's boring. It's really boring.*

Nash : *You know; half these schoolboys are already published? I cannot waste time with these classes and... these books. Memorizing the weaker assumptions of lesser mortals! I need to look through... to the governing dynamics. Find a truly original idea. That's the only way I'll ever distinguish myself. It's the only way that I'll ever...(Scene 4, 00:07:45)*

Discussion:

In this scene Nash and Charles spend the afternoon at the dorm roof. Nash shares his story to Charles about what he thinks about the way he sees people and how people sees him. They don't like each other. He told Charles about his ambition in finding his original idea. Nash is pretty arrogant by saying he doesn't need classes and book. All he has to do is finding his original idea, and that way he thinks he worth the world. Nash who always feels uncomfortable with people suddenly tells Charles about his worries, seems odd. Anxious about his study and achievement, Charles becomes the one who support and understand his desire.

Nash hallucination about Charles as his best friend becomes deeper as he believes in Charles. This hallucination becoming a delusion about friendship Nash wanted. This is why this scene shows us about positive symptoms Nash experience.

3) Nash stays in the library for two days

Charles : *You've been in here for two days.*

(Nash is sitting on the table in front of large circular window over the campus).

Nash : *You know Hansen just published another paper. I can't even find my doctorate.*

Charles : *Well, on the bright side, you've invented window art.*

Nash : *(pointing at the first pattern) This is a group playing touch football. (to the second pattern) This is a cluster of pigeons fighting over breadcrumbs. (and to the last pattern) And this is a woman who is chasing a man who stole her purse.*

(Scene 6, 00:12:21)

Discussion:

Nash stays at the library for two days in attempt to find his paper. He is in a very tired and stressful moment when Charles comes to visit him. Charles appreciates his work as window art. Because of his delusion about having a best friend, Nash hallucinated about Charles come to him. Cherish him and support him, give him confidence to walk out the library and leave his problem for a moment. This is shows us positive symptom of schizophrenia Nash experience.

4) Nash saw two men watching him at the Governors party

Alicia : *I think God must be a painter. Why else would we have so many colors?*

(Nash nods. But he's not listening, looking instead at two non-descript men at the bar. They notice his gaze, look away)

Nash : *So, you're a painter?*

Alicia : *That's not actually what I said... ..but, yes, I am.*

(The two men at the bar are watching Nash again. This time when they catch his eyes, they move off. Nash nods, following the men with his eyes)

(Scene 21, 00:41:35)

Discussion:

Nash takes Alicia to Governors party as his date. Alicia stuns him with her elegant appearance and attitudes. But in the middle of their conversation Nash sees two men who watching him. Feel anxious Nash doesn't pay attention to Alicia. Those two men Nash thought watching him is actually just ordinary guest, but Nash delusion of being a spy make him feels like he is being followed. This delusion

causes the paranoid feeling to him. Base on Nevid theory the writer put this data as a positive symptom of schizophrenia.

5) Nash is depressed and furious about his study.

Charles : *JOHN!*

Nash : *I can't keep staring into space.*

Charles : *John, enough!*

Nash : *Got to face the wall, follow their rules, read their books, do their classes.
(Nash push his table to the door)*

Charles : *Come on! Go on, bust your head! Kill yourself. Don't do it. Don't mess around. (Charles push Nash to the reverse direction) Bust your head! Go on, bust that worthless head wide open.*

Nash : *Goddamn it, Charles! What the hell is your problem?*

Charles : *It's not my problem. It's not my problem. It's their problem. Your answer isn't, "face the wall."*

(Scene 9, 00:17:17)

Discussion:

Worried about his study Nash is so furious, he even harms himself. Half crying, Nash tries to move his desk facing the wall. His plan on going to Wheeler is his only hope to be meaningful in this world and accepted by the people. He doubted himself, because he cannot find any idea, while his entire friend already published new paper. If it continues he probably would fail and got nothing. He thinks if he wants to achieve something, he needs to follow the rules and do just the same like other. Nash always wanted to be different and think he is special; he need support to believe what he feels. So there's Charles, in that stressful moment tries to wake Nash up and make him realize that he almost gets what he wants. All he's been doing was right; all he needs to do just continue it. Nash pushed the table and throws it over the window, as a way to release the stress and anger from his head.

By Charles showing in this critical moment, the writer sees that Nash having another hallucination and delusion. And the delusion about Charles is getting stronger since Charles always shows up. This delusion is a major symptom of schizophrenic.

6) Nash is having a consultation with the professor about his achievement in getting appointment with MIT.

Professor : *(checking on Nash paper)*

Nash : *(slightly shakes his head, he looks nervous)*

Professor : *You do realize this flies in the face of 150 years of economic theory?*

Nash : *Yes, I do, sir.*

Professor : *that's rather presumptuous, no?*

Nash : *it is, sir.*

Professor : *Well, Mr. Nash with a breakthrough of this magnitude I'm confident you will get any placement you like. Wheeler labs they'll ask you to recommend two team members (Nash slightly looks outside the room where Charles cheers with no voice)*

(Scene 11, 00:22:45)

Discussion:

In this chapter Nash is having a consultation with the professor, meanwhile Charles is waiting outside, peeking and showing Nash a supporting gesture. There's actually only Nash and the professor, but Nash mind whose nervous needs someone to support him. That is why Nash hallucinated about Charles waiting outside and give him support as a best friend. This is also positive symptom of schizophrenia.

7) Nash and Alicia wedding day

Sol, Bender and a few of Alicia's friends hurl rice. John and Alicia pose as folks snap pictures. John Notices a figure standing at the edge of the threes, William. A flash catches John's attention. When he turns back to the woods, William is gone.
(Scene 25, 00:54:18)

Discussion:

Nash already proposed Alicia, and they married. All of Alicia and Nash's family and friends are happy for them. Sol looks the happiest. Between those crowds Nash see Parcher from the distance. Parcher looks supporting but also aware. This image of Parcher watching him on his wedding day is a portrayal of his mind that anxious about his job as a spy. The delusion keeps coming and for Nash, it is a reality. Since the delusion still appearing, the writer labels this scene as a positive symptom.

b. Negative Symptom of Schizophrenia

1) Nash underestimated Martin

Nash : *I imagine you're getting quite used to miscalculation. I've read your preprints... both of them. The one on Nazi ciphers... and the one Non nonlinear equations...and I'm supremely confident that there is not a single seminal... or innovative idea on either one of them. Enjoy your punch. (With that, John offer a slight nod and walks off)*

(Scene 2, 00:04:03)

Discussion:

This scene shows us the welcome party for new students. In this party Nash met some of his colleague; Martin who came from the same town from Nash and thinks Nash as a rival tries to underestimate him by pretends not knowing that Nash is one of the students but a waitress. Nash however replies it by saying something even more underestimated Martin and then leaves the party. This is showing how Nash cannot accept being underestimated even just in a very little aspect. Nash showing no facial expression in saying those words and shows us that he cannot socialize well. This flat emotion called apathy. Also by leaving

the party means Nash showing a social withdrawal, where he is not trying to blend with other student. Apathy and social withdrawal are part of negative symptom of schizophrenia.

2) Nash is playing chess with Martin Hansen

(At Princeton yard, Nash is playing Go Chess against Martin).

Nash : *You shouldn't have won. I had the first move, my play was perfect.*

Martin : *The hubris of the defeated.*

Nash : *The game is flawed (Nash is furious, drops the board as he rises and walks away)*

(Scene 5, 00:10:06)

Discussion:

In this scene Martin and the other are playing Go (Korean Chess) together, while Nash is busy walking around the yard following birds' movement trying to find out the algorithm calculation of their movement. When Martin challenges him to play the chess he accepts it and plays it very nice. Nash who never goes to his class has been left behind and Martin tries to intimidate Nash by his question about Nash achievement. Become furious about losing the game Nash drops all the chess board and its content as he goes away. Nash shows us that he cannot enjoy the game as he loses, since he thinks he is better than anyone. He also cannot enjoy his free time. This inability to feel the enjoyment of a game shows us Anhedonia which is a part of Negative symptoms.

3) Nash flirts with Becky in the bar

(Nash is at the bar with Becky, the blond co-ed. The two sit there in awkward silence. The moment stretches on).

Becky : *Maybe you want to buy me a drink.*

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

Becky : *oh, that was sweet. (Becky slap Nash in the face) Have a nice night, asshole!*

(Scene 7, 00:14:25)

Discussion:

Nash was playing billiard alone, Charles watching him from far away. That's when Martin and the other comes and tell him about Becky, a blond girl who looks attracted Nash. Nash never flirts with a girl before, so he acts stiff. Nash tells Becky about what he wants in a very straight way and with flat facial expression. This action is part of negative syndrome called alogia and apathy where someone with this syndrome always talk in straight way and emotionless.

4) Nash cracks his head on the window glass

(Nash stands, forehead against the picture window, staring out. The glass is covered with elaborate wax patterns.

Nash : *I can't see it, come on, come on.*

Nash cracks his head, hard, on the glass, spiderwebbing the window. (Scene 8, 00:17:17)

Discussion:

Nash is so stressed with his study after he met Professor Neuman. He feels like in a dead end of his ambition. He tries to find the theory from his original work. Until he bumps his head to the window and caused his head bleeding. This act shows us anhedonia, where he tries to harm himself.

5) Nash have Alicia visits him in his office

(Nash sits behind his desk, working on a magazine)

Alicia : *What are you working on?*

Nash : *Classified.*

Alicia : *Everyone waited half an hour.*

Nash : *For?*

Alicia : *Class. You missed class today.*

Nash : *Oh. I suspect that... ..nobody missed me.*

(Scene 20, 00:37:52)

Discussion:

Use Nash is working on his job to breaking the code in a magazine when Alicia comes. A soldier guard the door, makes Alicia thinks he is very important. The truth is because Nash thinks he is in danger since he is a spy. This scene shows Apathy and alogia where Nash only gives Alicia shorts and flat word in answering Alicia's question. He doesn't mean to be quiet, he just straight forward in saying things. This is also showing avolition where Nash being irresponsible by forgetting his class. That is why the writer categorized this scene as negative symptom of schizophrenia Nash experience.

CONCLUSION

The protagonist of the film A Beautiful Mind, John Nash, suffers from schizophrenia, with positive symptoms being the most prominent. Since his time in graduate school, when he encountered Charles Herman, Nash has experienced episodes of hallucination. As time progresses, these hallucinations become more intense and profound, leading to delusions in Nash's thoughts. His most significant delusion revolves around his role as a code-breaker for the Department of Defense, allegedly under the guidance of William Parcher. This false belief leads him into a state of paranoia, causing him to struggle with his perception of reality and exhibit disordered behavior. Nash becomes overly suspicious

of someone intending to harm him, and his mind conjures images of Marcee, Charles's niece, who provides him with a sense of comfort. The predominant positive symptoms that John Nash endures include the hallucinations and delusions concerning Charles, Marcee, and Parcher.

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