

**NATHANIEL AYERS' SCHIZOPHRENIA IN JOE WRIGHT'S
*THE SOLOIST: A PSYCHOLINGUISTIC STUDY***

A THESIS

**Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of
Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Literature**



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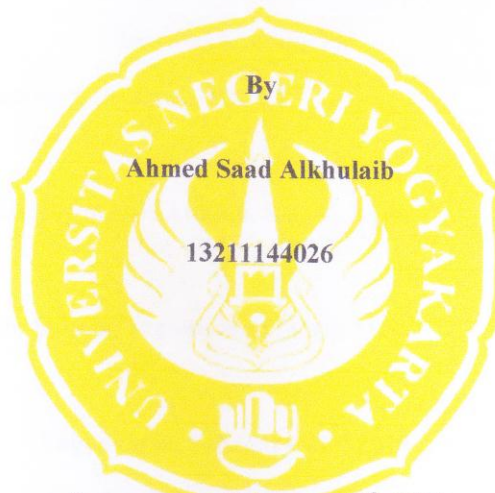
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A THESIS



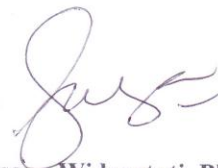
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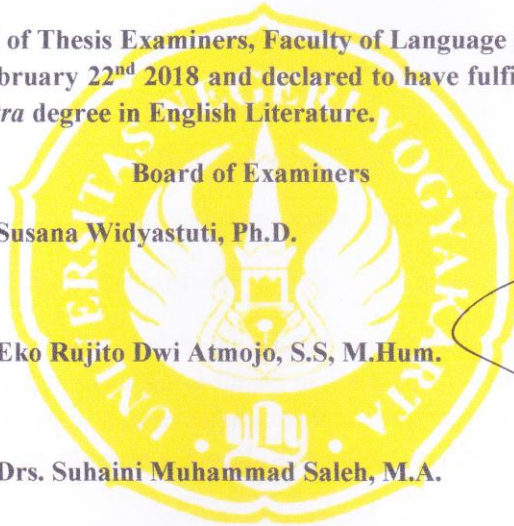
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PERNYATAAN

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The Soloist: A Psycholinguistic Study

menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri dan sepanjang pengetahuan saya. Karya ilmiah ini tidak berisi materi yang ditulis oleh orang lain, kecuali pada bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai acuan atau kutipan dengan mengikuti kaidah dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

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Yogyakarta, 21 Februari 2018



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Mottos and Motivations

“Every man is a hero of his own story”

– Brandon Sanderson

“Nothing is more important than a good education”

– Roy Wilkins

“Education is not the learning of facts, but the training of the mind to think”

– Albert Einstein

“Pain, you made me a believer. You break me down and build me up”

– Believer by Imagine Dragons

Dedications

I fully dedicate this thesis to my beloved mother,
the future, and those who care...

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

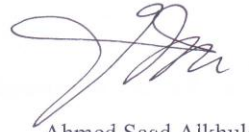
First things first, In the name of Allah the Almighty, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful. All praises and worships be to Him, the Lord of the universe and everything within and beyond, for His grace and blessing on behalf of my entire existence and during my writing of this thesis. Without him, I definitely would be no one. My unlimited gratitude be upon Him for His guidance and help. Second things second, peace and blessing be upon to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness to the lightness. At this moment of accomplishment, I would like to express my gratitude to:

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11. all people who have helped me finishing this thesis, all of whom I cannot mention one by one.

This thesis would not have been completed without their assistance. Finally, this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, any constructive criticism and suggestion are gratefully accepted to improve this thesis.

Yogyakarta, February 21st, 2018



Ahmed Saad Alkhulaib

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NATHANIEL AYERS' SCHIZOPHRENIA IN JOE WRIGHT'S *THE SOLOIST*: A PSYCHOLINGUISTIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The study seeks to examine the linguistic phenomena of schizophrenia suffered by Nathaniel Ayers, the main character in Joe Wright's *The Soloist*. The research objectives are threefold, i.e. (1) to identify the verbal features of disorganized speeches, (2) to reveal the non-verbal features manifested through peculiar behaviours, and (3) to show to what extent the verbal and non-verbal features may take place simultaneously.

Using qualitative method, data were in the form of utterances and behaviours produced by the schizophrenic, Nathaniel Ayers, in Joe Wright's *The Soloist*. The data sheet was the instrument of this research. Finally, to achieve research validity, investigator triangulation was applied.

The results of this research are described as follows. First, six types of disorganized speeches are found in the movie, i.e. perseveration, illogicality, derailment, tangentiality, poverty of speech, and thought blocking. Second, five peculiar behaviours are revealed, i.e. aggression, shyness, excessive crying, meaningless hand motion, and meaningless laughter. Third, the schizophrenic undergoes three kinds of deviance in verbal and non-verbal features simultaneously. They are perseveration and aggression, illogicality and aggression, and perseveration and shyness. This indicates that the abnormal performances of the schizophrenic could be either in the form of utterances and/or behaviours as his problematic perceptions influence deviant productions.

Keywords: schizophrenia, disorganized speeches, peculiar behaviours, Joe Wright's *The Soloist*.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Among other species in the universe, humans have been granted many aspects not only to live for themselves but also for their surroundings. The biggest reason which makes them a highly special creature is a blessing from God known as the mind. As the result of having mind, humans go through their activities in accordance to their reason. In other words, humans are affected by their mind when they are considering on how to perform their daily lives and they could either create something beneficial or destroy their life due to their decisions.

Strengthening the existence of mind, humans make rules for their own to be their norms as a control for their civilization. Following that, humans have tried to increase their livelihood to be as well-arranged as possible for over generations. However, not every one of them agrees to uphold this view. Some are ignorant of the rules, especially for those whose brains experience some disorder due to some occurrences. Those who suffer from these disorders tend to ignore the societal norms which had been established by general opinion and uphold their own view on what constitutes as right and wrong. One of the disorders that shows what the researcher has explained is schizophrenia. A schizophrenic is defined as someone who is unable to comprehend reality due to their incapability to apply what common people

perform. They tend to behave strangely and talk in an awkward way since they are no longer bound by the society's rules and only focused on what they like as they only understand their own interests.

Every human has expectations and ambitions. However, ambition is not a trivial thing. When somebody tries their best to achieve something, it happens because the ambition pushes them. It is preceded by the existence of motivation which make someone wants to do anything they could to gain what they expect. Expectation, however, may not always be accomplished. In some cases, expectations just could not be achieved because of many aspects. Thus, people will come with various reactions over their failure. In a normal situation, some people think that failure is something common so that the person will not be worried for a long time. On the contrary, some people do not. In other words, when they are unable to overcome their failure in achieving their expectation, they will come with abnormal reaction as they have no good capability in controlling their mind to face the reality so that they become mentally ill and psychologically imbalanced. One of those mental illnesses is schizophrenia.

National Institute of Mental Health, U.S reports that the prevalence rate for schizophrenia is approximately 1% of the population in America (more than 2.5 million Americans). Moreover, World Health Organization reports that Schizophrenia ranks among the top 10 causes of disability in developed countries worldwide. As the population is growing in greater quantities time to time, people's awareness towards

schizophrenia is also getting larger. This issue leads many directors to portray schizophrenics' lives in a movie. Several examples of the movies related to schizophrenia are *Some Voices* (2000), *A Beautiful Mind* (2001), *The Soloist* (2009), and many more. All of those movies portray schizophrenia which is experienced by one of the characters in the movie. However, the one which attracts the researcher's attention is *The Soloist* by Joe Wright. This movie is based on a true story which tells about friendship between Steve Lopez and Nathaniel Anthony Ayers. Ayers is a former cello prodigy who suffers from schizophrenia. This disease lands him on the streets after two years of schooling at Juilliard. Meanwhile, Lopez is a journalist in Los Angeles Times who coincidentally meets Ayers in the street after hearing the beautiful sound of violin played by him. Lopez then tries to dig out what actually happens with Ayers as he is a talented person but ends up as a homeless man.

There are several approaches that can be used to analyze schizophrenia and one of them which fits is psycholinguistics. This study focuses on how human comprehend, acquire, and produce a language. It primarily concerned with the ways in which language is represented and processed in the brain. This is in line with schizophrenics who have to suffer from mind's disturbances which lead to language disorder. Thus, the abnormalities performed by schizophrenics can be identified.

B. Focus of the Research

Mental disorder is a serious problem for human. This disease can be a poison which gnaws the function of human's brain since it can make people who suffer from this illness become so hard in expressing what really happens in the real world. It is also hard for them to deal with normal people as they have their own life which somehow is very complicated. Based on many kinds of this disease, schizophrenia comes as the example. More particularly, in the book entitled *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th Edition* (1994) by American Psychiatric Association, it states that there must be at least two symptoms to indicate that someone is experiencing schizophrenia. These symptoms can be seen in someone's ability in perceiving and producing the language. As a result, the utterances tend to be disorganized and the behaviour are likely to be peculiar.

In *The Soloist* movie, there are several symptoms which triggers Nathaniel Ayers as a schizophrenic. He often says something that cannot be understood or even something unbelievable for normal people. Moreover, the schizophrenic tends to behave awkwardly as his movements are sometimes meaningless or exaggerated. He also acts strangely since he frequently sees, feels and hears something that normal people do not. His brain cannot distinguish which one is real and which one is only his hallucination or imagination. This protagonist character also suffers from delusion. Delusion leads him to have incorrect perception or misinterpretation from the reality. This symptom makes him having no confident in particular occasions.

Every analysis has certain purposes to obtain validity and to avoid deviation from what has been planned. Although, there are more than one issue that can be analyzed through this movie, the researcher chooses language disorder under the topic of schizophrenia in this research. After knowing that schizophrenic suffers from several symptoms that has been mentioned earlier, the protagonist character in *The Soloist* also has more than two symptoms. Thus, the focus of the objectives are in the domain of verbal and non-verbal features of Nathaniel Ayers since he has to deal with disorganized speeches such as derailment, poverty of speech, tangentiality, illogicality, perseveration, and thought blocking as well as peculiar behaviours such as meaningless hand motions, meaningless laughter, excessive crying, aggression, and shyness. For this reason, this movie is suitable to be analyzed under psycholinguistics as the approach focuses on language perception, production and disorder.

Based on the background and the research focus, the problems can be formulated as in the following.

1. What are the verbal features of the disorganized speech found in Nathaniel Ayers' Schizophrenia in Joe Wright's *The Soloist*?
2. What are the non-verbal features of the peculiar behavior found in Nathaniel Ayers' Schizophrenia in Joe Wright's *The Soloist*?
3. To what extent may the verbal and non-verbal features take place simultaneously?

C. Objectives of the Research

Based on Nathaniel Ayer's expressions in *The Soloist*, the objectives of this research are:

1. To identify the verbal features of the disorganized speech.
2. To reveal the non-verbal features of the peculiar behavior.
3. To show to what extent the verbal and non-verbal features may take place simultaneously.

D. Significance of the Research

Significances of this research are divided into two points, theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, the research means to enrich the theory in psycholinguistics, especially that is concerned with language and mind and focused on schizophrenia.
2. Practically, the research can give contribution to the following parties.
 - a. To the readers, it is useful to gain or even deepen their knowledge in understanding the symptoms of schizophrenia.
 - b. To the academic society, this study is expected to give more information about the subject of mental disorder, especially schizophrenia in relation to linguistics.
 - c. To other researchers, it is intended to function as an additional reference of study which concerns with language and mind issues, especially schizophrenia.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

In this part of the research, the researcher means to give an explanation and understanding about the theories which are related to and utilized in this study.

A. Psycholinguistics; Language and Mind

Psycholinguistics is the study of human mind reflecting the ability of the mind to comprehend, produce and acquire language (Altmann, 2001: 129). Furthermore, in the book *Psycholinguistics (1983)* it is described as follows:

“Psycholinguistics is defined traditionally as the study of human language, language, language comprehension, language production, and language acquisition. It is primarily concerned with the ways in which language is represented and processed in the brain”. (Hatch, 1983: 01)

From the statement above, it can be said that the field of psycholinguistics includes how individuals comprehend, produce, and acquire language. More particularly, to study psycholinguistics means to study the process of acquisition, or how human mind develops, perceives, and produces both spoken and written. Language acquisition deals with the process of how people acquire their language. Tavakoli (2012: 9-10) mentions that acquisition is the process of getting a particular language which happens naturally. In relation to Tavakoli's statement, Meyers (2009: 2) adds that everyone was born with the capacity for language, the innate ability to speak a language.

In addition, this approach also concerns with the ways in which language is presented and processed in the brain. In *An Introduction to Psycholinguistic* (1993), Danny D. Steinberg divides the content of the book into three parts: *First Language, Language and Mind*, and *Second Language*. A key component of a language is that it offers choices in its representational repertoire. That a language must be a symbolic system is uncontroversial. Ullin T. Place (in Malle, 2002: 02) states:

Before human beings developed the ability to communicate vocally, they communicated with one another by means of some form of sign language whose primary function was to recognize the cooperative social activities involved in hunting and forging. In such a language the signs would be entirely iconic, that is to say they would function as signs entirely by virtue of a resemble between the sign and the object or movement it stands for.

The statement above explains that as long as the sign is understood to represent something else, it should be counted as language. Theory of mind refers to the ability to represent, conceptualize, and reason about mental states (Maille, 2002: 03). Language is an important vehicle by which theory of mind skills are expressed and put to use.

A discussion of the connection between language and mind can provide a fitting introduction to linguistics. The ancient Greek believed that the structure of language mirrored pattern of thought. The delivery process of language into mouth needs to pass through the mind first. People could not speak without something to be spoken in their mind. On the contrary, without releasing what inside people's mind, there will be no word uttered.

B. Linguistic Competence and Performance

In the 1960s and 70s Chomsky's description of the terms competence and performance triggered an intensive debate among linguists, later to be picked up by applied linguists. Theoretical bones of contention lay within two separate but interconnected areas such as the nature of linguistic competence and the relationship between competence and performance and also their respective roles in linguistic analysis description. Chomsky describes 'competence' as an idealized capacity to receive ideas that is located as a psychological or mental property or function and 'performance' as the production of actual utterances (Bilash, 2011: 01). Therefore, to assess performance must be accompanied with assessing competence.

The relationship of competence to performance is that competence is the knowledge that persons have of their grammar while performance involves knowledge for using competence so that the process of sentence production and understanding can be realized. Furthermore, knowing that psycholinguistics is the study of language and mind, the term competence and performance become important in this field as both competence and performance are concerned in how a language can be differently understood by one person to another. In the real life, people actually produce the language when they have an idea they put into words and utterances, then someone else hears the sound, recognizes the words, and understands the speaker's intention.

In short, competence involves "knowing" the language and performance involves "doing" something with the language. However, what schizophrenics have

to undergo is that they have an issue in receiving and producing language which lead to problematic competence and performance.

C. Language Disorder

Humans were born with their innate ability to speak. However, there is always a possibility for them to have language disorder. According to the book *An Introduction to Psycholinguistics* (1993: 256) by Danny D. Steinberg, Natalia V. Sciarini, “language disorders are presumed to have as their cause some form of damage to some specific site in the hemisphere where language is located”. Such damage causes characteristics problems in spontaneous speech, as well as in the understanding of reading and writing.

In line with Steinberg and Sciarini’s statement, America Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) in the *Definitions of Communication Disorders and Variations* paper (1993: 949) also mentions that, “a language disorder is impaired comprehension and/or use of spoken, written and/or other symbol systems.” The disorder may involve the form of language (phonology, morphology, syntax), the content of language (semantics), and/or the function of language in communication (pragmatics) in any combination (ASHA. 1993: 950)

People with language disorders usually come with several signs and symptoms such as having difficulty in gaining meaning from spoken language, demonstrating poor written output, exhibiting poor reading comprehension, having difficulty in labeling objects or recognizing labels, having feelings of sadness and

depression, having difficulty in getting jokes, and many more. Additionally, one of very fundamental aspects which trigger the occurrence of language disorder is mental illness. Consequently, mental illness drags a person to suffer from language disorder because this illness disturbs human brain's activity.

A mental illness is a health problem that usually influences how a person feels, thinks, behaves, and interacts with other people (WHO, 2003: 07). Furthermore, the term mental disorder is also used to refer to these health problems. The impact of mental illness is various, starting from the trivial up to the crucial one. In addition, according to the World Health Organization (2003: 21), depression will be one of the biggest health problems worldwide by the year of 2020.

Depression, anxiety, schizophrenia, bipolar mood disorder, and personality disorders are the types of this illness. National Institute of Mental illness reports that the most common mental illnesses found in daily life are the first three of the mentioned mental disorders. While normal persons experience strong feelings of tension, fear, or sadness at times, mental illness sufferers undergo these feelings as disturbing and overwhelming experiences. They have intensive difficulty in coping with day-to-day activities, such as enjoying spare time and maintaining relationships. In relation to the most occurring mental illness, schizophrenia comes as the epitome to indicate a sufferer has language abnormalities since the utterances and behaviours start to deviate compared to trivial depression and anxiety patients.

D. Schizophrenia

According to J Clin Psychiatry (1999: 73), schizophrenia is a serious mental illness that interferes with a person's ability to think clearly, manage emotions, make decisions and relate to others. A person with schizophrenia has difficulty in distinguishing between reality and fantasy and in expressing normal emotion in social situations.

The schizophrenics have a tendency to undergo the disturbance of thought, perception and production of ideas. According to Andrian Furnham (2015) in the *Psychology Today*, the symptoms usually starts between the age of 13 and 30, and it is not common for this disease to be diagnosed in a person younger than 12 and older than 40 although there is still possibility in any ages. The symptoms may develop slowly over months or years, or may appear very abruptly. Gendelman and Ikezu (2008: 504) state that based on American Psychiatric Association (2000), a person must have at least two of the symptoms for a diagnosis of schizophrenia. From all symptoms in schizophrenia, there are four categories which are suitable to analyze the schizophrenic in the movie entitled *The Soloist*. They are disorganized speech, hallucination, delusion, and also peculiar behaviour.

Hallucination is a sensory misperception in which a person will experience an auditory, visual, or other sensory experiences in the absence of an observable stimulus, i.e. hearing voices speaking when there are no persons nearby, or seeing things that others do not see (Gendelman and Ikezu, 2008: 504). Hallucination that a schizophrenic has to encounter seems real so they cannot differentiate whether it is

reality or fantasy. Meanwhile, delusions are false internal beliefs which are based on an incorrect perception or misinterpretation of the real, external environment (Thompson, 2007: 34). Therefore, in delusional situation, the schizophrenics bear that these false beliefs do really happen in his life.

In line with the symptoms occurred in the *The Soloist*, hallucination and delusion are not utilized in this research as these categories cannot be justified solely through linguistic schematic. For this reason, the researcher focuses on two symptoms: disorganized speech and peculiar behaviour.

1. Disorganized Speech

Disorganized speech involves a wrong comprehension and a problematic production of ideas performed by the schizophrenics. As a result, these disorganized speeches affect misunderstanding or even influence a wrong perception of the hearers. Moreover, they could not comprehend the goal of schizophrenics' dialogues and consider their utterances as awkward. According to Liddle's Thought and Language Index (2000: 326), disorganized speeches are divided into seven types. They are derailment, poverty of speech, tangentiality, illogicality, perseveration, neologism, and thought blocking.

a. Derailment

Derailment is looseness of association in speaking. The people with this symptom may start with a normal conversation, but then they continue their dialogues with unrelated sentences and topic. The plot of speech leaps from one to another without any synchronization. In addition, it is hard for them to turn back into the

previous topic they have said. People with derailment may say "...So, after the storm we found canoe a bit down the river, and then, uh... my mother came to see me today." There is no clear explanation to connect the storm and the mother. The derailment leads a person to suddenly change a topic of conversation in a peculiar way.

b. Poverty of Speech

Poverty of speech is a reduction in the amount of speech. The case could also be in the situation when a schizophrenic is asked. Therefore, they would answer the question with only one word or phrase no matter how long the question is. For example, a depressed man offers no spontaneous commentary during conversation. He replies to direct question with, at most, one- or two-word answers.

c. Tangentiality

Tangentiality is a weakening of goal in speaking. A schizophrenic with this symptom is evaluated as a person with lack of observance to the main subject of discourse. The dialogue is not connected each other whether from the topic and diction. Even if this person answered the questions, they do not really answer them. They simply talk randomly. For example, when a therapist possesses a question "How was your week?" that person may respond with, "When I was five, my cat was killed." When the therapist asks more about the cat, the patients may then begin to discuss something completely different such as religion, belief, or other unrelated topics.

d. Illogicality

Illogicality happens when a person says something which does not make any sense. The content of the dialogue is out of the natural law and it deviates from the logical theory. For example, a depressed man starts to confess that he is married with deity and get the supernatural power by then. There is no single logical understanding of marrying deity as it is impossible to happen. This is what will occur when someone gets a symptom of illogicality.

e. Perseveration

Perseveration is repetition of words, phrases, or acted by schizophrenics. Perseveration makes the patients repeat a particular word in their dialogue over and over again without any kind of significance of doing that. People who suffer from perseveration are not able to switch ideas along with the social context, as evidenced by the repetition of words or gestures after they have ceased to be socially relevant or appropriate. For example, a patient asked for the day, the patient says that it is Sunday, Sunday, Sunday. Then, the subsequent questions about month, year, and place are all met in the same reply. From that example, it proves that a patient answers a question correctly but incorrectly gives the same answer to succeeding questions.

f. Neologism

Neologism is new words formation made by schizophrenics. Moreover, the new words formation could be weird or peculiar to be heard. It happens whether in words, phrases, or sentences. People with this symptom create new diction but others

just could not understand the meaning of the diction. They actually use neologism to express their complex idea or concept that would otherwise be very difficult to understand outside of the mentally ill person's inner world.

g. Thought Blocking

Thought blocking occurs when a person's speech is interrupted by silences that may last a few seconds or longer, but then continued by the loss of what has been said by the speaker. In other words, the speaker may begin to talk about something but then the speech is suddenly stopped then the speaker forgets what he has been talking about. People who experience this symptom report that they feel like the thought has been removed from their brains. For example, a person might begin discussing childhood abuse with his/her therapist and then stop speaking in the middle of the sentence. When the therapist asks him/her to continue, he/she may respond that he/she completely forgot what she was going to say.

2. Peculiar Behaviour

Human beings use verbal and non-verbal communication. In brief, verbal communication is face-to-face conversation between people include words, sounds, or speaking. Meanwhile, non-verbal communication includes gestures, facial expression, body movement, timing, touch, and anything else done without speaking (Subhri, 2015:01). Everyone can use non-verbal communication which means that the language and communication can still be well understood without uttering any single word. However, schizophrenics are also severely impaired in non-verbal

communication. They have problems with this type of behaviour. Consequently, they often make some peculiar behaviour.

In line with Bearden et al. in *A Prospective Cohort Study of Childhood Behavioral Deviance and Language Abnormalities as Predictors of Adult Schizophrenia* (2000:395), they argue that the peculiarity of behaviours of schizophrenics can be identified along with their language abnormalities. Furthermore, there are several main signs of behavioural deviance which are divided by Bearden et al. such as thumb sucking, nail biting, meaningless hand motion, meaningless laughter, excessive crying, and also other deviant behaviours.

a. Thumb Sucking

Thumb sucking is surely normal habit for babies or young children. Spooky (2017:01) states that this habit is start in the uterus, even before the babies come to the world. Many experts say that sucking actually re-optimized the heart beats and breathing patterns of upset babies, therefore, it gives calming and comforting result. Not only happens to babies, but also this habit can be continued into adulthood. Actually, most of adult-sucker will do it constantly, however, they just too worry about society's judgement. Therefore, they will control themselves in sucking their thumb in public, but then as soon as they get comfort place with trusted people, they will continue this habit. (Spooky, 2017:01). Thumb sucking gives the doer more comfortable and relax feeling. Even, some of adult-suckers feel too hard to stop because they think that this habit is addictive.

b. Nail Biting

According to Taleb et al. (2016:01), nail biting or can also be called as Onychophagia begins during childhood, increases substantially during adolescence, and declines with age, although the habit may continue into adulthood. There are many factors which make children or adult bite their nail; those are could be stress, nervousness, anxiety, and low mood. Therefore, wherever and whenever they feel uncomfortable, they will put their finger into their mouth and start to bite the nail to make them feel better.

c. Meaningless Hand Motion

According to a research from Walther et al. (2015: 338), it states that “deficits of nonverbal social perception have been demonstrated in schizophrenia by using multimodal tasks, including poor recognition of hand gestures.” In this case, schizophrenia patients tend to misinterpret hand gestures. It is hard for them to give specific purpose in doing such hand movement. Thus, the movement they make apparently does not have any purpose or meaning. Freeman et al. (2009: 03) then state that the most common patterns which occur in meaningless motion are hand and arm flapping, rocking, and complex finger or hand movements.

This example is coming from Harrison (2007: 01). He gives an illustration of meaningless hand motion by stating that someone may start to move his or her empty hands as if he or she is knitting or making an apparently meaningless hand gesture. In this case, it is an unconscious movement in which he or she usually does not seem aware of what they are doing.

d. Meaningless Laughter

Stein and Wilkinson (in Agustina, 2014: 35) mention that a person who is diagnosed with schizophrenia may suddenly laughter without any understandable reason. This habit seems weird for normal people as they will laugh for showing up some clues. Furthermore, schizophrenic does not even realize that this habit is actually useless in many ways because people do not catch up what he laughs for. Some normal people will also feel uncomfortable or even scared if they witness schizophrenic suddenly laughs.

For example, without any specific moment, schizophrenic suddenly bursts into laughter when the idea of something ridiculous such as harming or murdering someone comes up in his/ mind. That thought will make him start smiling or laughing. If there are normal people around, they will probably start questioning what happens to the schizophrenic because they have no idea about the meaningless laughter.

e. Excessive Crying

Crying is surely normal thing for human to release or express their emotion. The effect after crying is usually making people feel relieved. However, uncommon crying may lead into something problematic in someone's body. There are three relationships between crying and health. First, crying may be regarded as a coping behaviour. Second, when it is seen from a logical relationship, crying or the chronic inhibition of tears can be seen as a risk factor for the development of specific disorders. Finally, crying may be considered as a sign of distress or pain or a

symptom of disease (Vingerhoets & Bylsma (2007:68). It is also the common sign which occurs in schizophrenia. Schizophrenic usually cries when he/she feel depressed, unhappy, or confused. For example, when a schizophrenic has to choose the meal between bread and rice, he/she will suddenly be crying excessively as the response towards his/her confusion.

f. Other Deviant Behaviours

What makes schizophrenic and normal people different is the way they think and express their feeling. According to Crossman (2017:01), he states that “deviant behavior is any behavior that is contrary to the dominant norms of society.” This is in line with schizophrenia patient in which he/she often behaves strangely in many situations especially when they are in trouble (Nemade and Domback, 2009: 01). There are many other deviant behaviours, though only two of them occur in this research.

1.) Aggression

Social psychologists define aggression as behavior that is intended to harm another individual who does not wish to be harmed (Baron and Richardson, 1994). Black and Andreasen (2011:36) add that the schizophrenics may become an aggressive and often quite unpredictable person. It means that schizophrenics may start give rude argument to express or answer someone who tries to communicate with them. Acts of aggression committed by patients with schizophrenia is a major public health concern affecting patients, their families, treating clinicians as well as the community at large (Bull, 2011: 01).

Furthermore, schizophrenics even can harm people in some occasions by making some violent actions. They even do not differentiate who their targets are. It can be their family, lover, friends or anyone else. (Stein and Wilkinson in Agustina, 2014: 35). They give an example. One day, there is a patient who got delusion suddenly becomes annoyed and aggressive. Then, some of police officers come. Unfortunately, one of the police officers is badly injured because the schizophrenic shoots him with a bolt from a crossbow. This tragedy happens because a schizophrenic cannot control himself.

2.) Shyness

Another deviant behavior in schizophrenia is shyness. According to *American Psychological Association*, shyness is the tendency to feel awkward, worried or tense during social encounters, especially with unfamiliar people. In the original paper entitled *Shyness* (2018) states as follows:

Shy persons sometimes develop a habitual smile, which, if not quite so meaningless as the characteristic smile of dementia precox, certainly (does not express any really cheerful feeling, but seems to serve as a cloak to the personality. (Hampton, 2018: 124)

Patients with schizophrenia typically demonstrate increased shyness that is stable and related to reduced social functioning (Jetha et al. 2015:01). It can be understood also that schizophrenic has too much shyness feeling. Shyness leads them to feel harder to cope with some particular things in their daily life. They tend to do something in their own without involving others because they have lack of confident (Hampton, 2018: 124). For example, when someone tries to

make a communication with schizophrenic, he/she will just answer without looking at that person's face directly because he/she is too shy to gaze.

E. Overview of *The Soloist*

“Explaining madness is the most limiting and generally least convincing thing a movie should do,” Pauline Kael once wrote. “The Soloist” is a 2009 British-American drama film by Joe Wright. This is a film with provides a mental illness phenomenon. It is the story of how Steve Lopez, a divorced and disillusioned columnist on the Los Angeles Times, found redemption by chancing upon Nathaniel Ayers, a homeless African-American guy playing a broken-down violin on the streets. As the film opens, Lopez is troubled. His marriage has problems, he feels burned out at work, and he's had a bike accident. He encounters Ayers almost outside the Times building, attracted by the beautiful sounds he's producing on a violin with only two strings. Inspired by his story, Lopez write an acclaimed series of articles about Ayers and attempts to do more to help both him and the rest of the underclass of LA have a better life.

As a mentally ill man, Ayers is unpredictable and explosive, but almost as if responding to the arc of the screenplay. However, Lopez's good intentions run headlong in the hard realities of the strength of Ayers' demons and the larger social injustices facing the homeless. The first impression of Lopez when he meets Ayers is only his willingness of helping him. However, this is interesting when a relationship

can change a person. Take care of a person who has a mental illness like schizophrenia is not easy, but Lopez finds it as a challenging thing and he is kind of obsessed with it. Therefore, this research is going to analyze deeper about the psycholinguistics issue of schizophrenia which occurs in the movie “The Soloist”. By having this research, the researcher hopes that it can dig up the readers’ understanding and knowledge about this certain issue.

F. Previous Studies

The researcher included three previous studies which are related to schizophrenia. More particularly, all of them were students of Yogyakarta State University who had learnt English Literature as well.

The first research is conducted by Asih Widhi Astuti entitled “A Psycholinguistic Analysis of Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in *The Uninvited* Movie”. This study provided three kinds of objectives. They are the explanations of hallucination, delusion, and formal thought disorder of a person with schizophrenia. This research reveals three findings. First, three out of five types of hallucination occur in *The Uninvited* movie such as visual hallucination, auditory hallucination and tactile hallucination. Second, two out of six types of delusion are experienced by the main character in the movie such as persecutory delusion and delusion of guilt. Third, four out of eight types of formal thought disorder occur in the movie such as poverty of speech, distractibility, looseness and also peculiar logic.

The second study is conducted by Ferri Dwi Agustina entitled “A Psycholinguistic Analysis of Schizophrenic Speech and Behaviour Portrayed in the Main Character in *Canvas* Movie”. Actually, this research is aimed to discuss the language abnormalities experienced by the main character in *Canvas* movie and to explain the accompanying behaviors acted by this schizophrenic character. In other words, the researcher was not focused in the detail of utterances of the main character in the movie like the first research by Asih Widhi Astuti. The findings of the research show that among the eight types of schizophrenic language abnormalities, only five of them occur such as perseveration of ideas, non-logical reasoning (peculiar logic), looseness, weakening of goal, and poverty of speech. Second, the deviant behaviours which are accompanied by a schizophrenic are also shown in the movie.

The third research is performed by Pindhaningtyas Nariswari entitled “A Psycholinguistic Analysis of Schizophrenic Speech Reflecting Hallucination and Delusion in *The Caveman’s Valentine*”. This research is focused on the utterances of the character with schizophrenia. However, the researcher was focused to the discussion and explanation of hallucination and delusion which has been reflected by the character of the movie. There are two findings in this research. The first one was that the character experienced four types of speech abnormalities. They were looseness, perseveration of ideas, peculiar use of words, and non-logical reasoning (peculiar logic). The second one was that there are two out of five types of hallucination- visual and auditory-and two out of four types of delusion-paranoid delusion and delusion of reference-which occurred in the character.

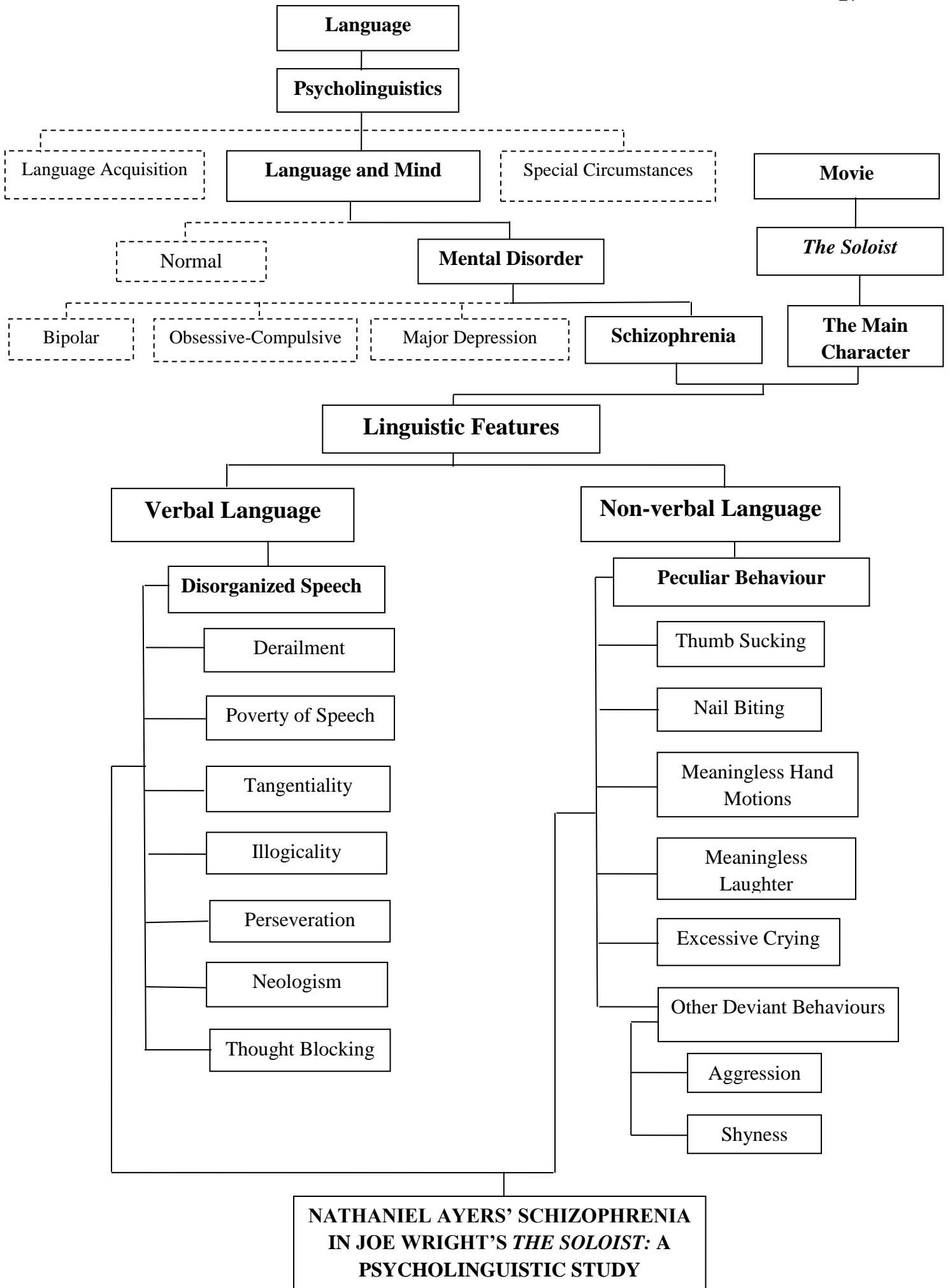
Although this research and those three previous studies talk about schizophrenia as the main topic, however, there are several things which make this research is different compared to others. The novelty of this research comes from the object of this research and the research objectives. The object of this research is *The Soloist* movie which was not used by those three previous studies. Furthermore, the difference also comes from the research objectives. The first previous study concerns on hallucination, delusion and formal thought disorder, the second previous study focuses on language abnormalities and deviant behavior, and the last previous study speech abnormalities and hallucination. Meanwhile, this research focuses on disorganized speech and abnormal behavior, which cover almost all of the objectives of the previous studies and try to be deeper on schizophrenic's symptoms which are more focused on linguistic features.

G. Analytical Construct

The study is conducted under psycholinguistic issue. Psycholinguistics has several elements: brain, mind, and language. The brain runs as a storage division of human memory and other remembrances. The mind is something abstract. It is located inside the brain itself. It performs as a source of idea of humans' activities. Therefore, the language is a way of expressing the idea itself. It is a medium of communication and vehicle of transferring the thought. Language resembles the revealing of humans' language production. Meanwhile, brain and mind show the ability of humans' language perception. If it is a normal person who is speaking, there

are no problems in conducting the communication. However, if it is a person with abnormal disorder, the essence of communication will be ambiguous with the people who hear the dialogue. Actually, it does not only cause the ambiguity, but also the failure of conversation or speaking performance.

In this research, the focus of the disorder is the schizophrenia. This language impairment causes a person fail in conducting language performance and language competence. In other words, the people with schizophrenia have a disorder of their language production and language perception. The research begins from psycholinguistic issue, then it goes to the problem of language perception and production. Next, it focuses on the schizophrenic symptoms which reflects disorganized speech, and peculiar behaviour. Derailment, poverty of speech, tangentiality, illogicality, perseveration, neologism, and thought blocking are the parts of disorganized speeches. Meanwhile, peculiar behavior involves thumb sucking, nail biting, meaningless hand motion, meaningless laughter, excessive crying, and other deviant behaviors which cover aggression and shyness. The concept of the theory is showed in the table below:



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher presents all elements regarding to the research methods that are applied in conducting this research. The discussion in this chapter includes the type of the research, form, context, source of data, research instrument, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis, and trustworthiness.

A. Type of the Research

The researcher used qualitative approach as the methodological orientation. The qualitative method was used in this research for it described the phenomena of the use of language in the context by elucidating the data in the form of oral data from the subjects of the research being observed (Bogdan and Biklen, 1982: 39-48). The researcher describes and illustrates the analysis in a vivid way to obtain interpretations. Then, the researcher describes the phenomena occurred in his object in detailed words.

In the qualitative method, the researcher plays as the central interpreter in interpreting the content of the movie. According to Moleong (2010: 11), the forms of the data using the qualitative method are words and pictures. Therefore, since the data of this research are expressions of the movie related to the topic, the researcher used qualitative method to analyze them. The researcher used the data to reveal the linguistic features of the disorganized speech found in Nathaniel Ayers'

schizophrenia in *The Soloist* and to point out the characteristics of the peculiar behaviour found in Nathaniel Ayers' schizophrenia in *The Soloist*.

Therefore, by using qualitative method, the researcher digs out deeper the classifications of deviant utterances and behaviours in the movies. The qualitative method helped the researcher to explain the complexity of the meaning of the data in order to make the readers understand about the subject being investigated.

B. Forms, Context, and Source of Data

The form of the data is utterances and behaviours which are selected properly according to the need of the research. Hence, the context of the data is in the form of expressions related to schizophrenic categorizations. According to Lofland in Moleong (2004: 112), the main data of qualitative research are language and behavior. The main data of the study were collected from the movie script. These data are the utterances and behaviours of Nathaniel Ayers who experiences schizophrenia in the movie entitled *The Soloist*. The source of the data is the movie's script downloaded from www.springsfieldspringfield.co.uk.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

As a qualitative researcher, the researcher is involved directly in analyzing the object of the research. The researcher collected the data from the movie and selected the utterances and behaviours which are related to the theory. In other words, the researcher did not take all utterances and behaviours of Nathaniel Ayers. The object of the research is in the form of narration or dialogue of the schizophrenic character in the *The Soloist*.

The data collection technique in this research was note taking which is a method to collect and record the data manually. Thus, there were some procedures conducted in collecting the data listed as in the following.

1. The researcher watched *The Soloist* comprehensively to discover the valid and relevant data based on the theories of psycholinguistics pointed out by the theorists.
2. The researcher rechecked whether the transcript corresponded to the movie.
3. The researcher took note on the utterances and behaviours of the character which portrayed language abnormalities phenomena according to the experts' theories.
4. The researcher transferred the expressions as raw data into the data sheet as research instrument.

D. Research Instrument

The instrument employed by the researcher was in the form of the data sheets. The data sheet represented Nathaniel Ayers' schizophrenic categories of deviant languages. In addition, the data sheet also helped the researcher to categorize disorganized speech and peculiar behaviour of Nathaniel Ayers' expression according to the movie to answer the first, the second and the third objectives. The data sheet is in the form of a table of types of disorganized speech and peculiar behavior of Nathaniel Ayers in *The Soloist*. The form of data sheet can be seen as follows:

Table I. Data sheet of Nathaniel Ayers' disorganized speech in Joe Wright's *The Soloist*

Note:

- xx = Datum number xx
 DR = Derailment
 PS = Poverty of speech
 TG = Tangentiality
 IG = Illogicality
 PR = Perseveration
 NL = Neologism
 TB = Thought blocking
 DF(x) = Data Finding (number x)

No.	Data	Types of Disorganized Speech							Explanation
		DR	PS	TG	IG	PR	NL	TB	
xx	Schizophrenic: "Mr. James, are you watering the road?"				√				When seeing the rain, schizophrenic thinks that it is the human who makes the water falling down. This sentence indicates illogicality because rain is not our creature.

Table II. Data sheet of Nathaniel Ayers' peculiar behaviour in Joe Wright's *The Soloist*

Note:

- TS = Thumb sucking
 NB = Nail Biting
 MH = Meaningless hand motions
 MT = Meaningless laughter
 EC = Excessive crying

OB = Other Deviant Behaviours
 AG = Aggression
 SH = Shyness

No.	Data	Accompanying Behavior						Explanation	
		TS	NB	MH	MT	EC	OB		
							AG		SH
xx.	Normal person: "can I know your name?" Schizophrenic: (refusing) "you can't".							√	When a schizophrenic is asked for his name, he is shy and unwilling to give his name so he refuses the person. Then, it indicates shyness.

Table III. Data Sheet of Nathaniel Ayers' Disorganized Speeches and Peculiar Behaviours Taking Place Simultaneously in Joe Wright's *The Soloist*

Note:

IG = Illogicality
 PR = Perseveration
 AG = Aggression
 SH = Shyness

No.	Expressions	Disorganized Speech		Peculiar Behaviour		Explanation
		PR	IG	AG	SH	
1.	Schizophrenic: I hate you, sister. I hate	√		√		That a schizophrenic throws the glass and the plate to his

	you. Don't come near me. I hate you. (throwing glass and plate)					sister indicates aggression and at the same occasion as he repeats statement 'I hate you' three times shows perseveration.
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E. Technique of Data Analysis

To examine qualitative data, the researcher employed textual analysis. Textual analysis was the data analysis techniques that were employed to conduct a qualitative research. Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009: 210) stated that textual analysis is described as identification or interpretation of a set of verbal or nonverbal communication.

Thus, textual analysis was used to scrutinize disorganized speech and peculiar behavior employed by Nathaniel Ayers as well as to describe the schizophrenia phenomenon. By interpreting the data using this technique, this research was categorized as qualitative research as one of the characteristic of qualitative research describes the phenomena of language use in a movie.

The data in this research were in the form of utterances and behaviours of Nathaniel Ayers, the data were categorized based on the types of disorganized speech and peculiar behaviour. After classifying these types, the data were examined to uncover what verbal and non-verbal features were experienced by the schizophrenic character

In providing the discussion of the data, the researcher presented the results of the analysis in the form of explanation and elaboration for each objective of the study, namely the verbal language features of disorganized speech and non-verbal language features of the peculiar behaviour. After presenting the discussion of the data, the conclusion drawn from the analysis that was eventually presented.

F. Trustworthiness

To gain trustworthiness, the data must be checked based on these four criteria: credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability (Moleong, 2004: 173). From these categories, the researcher used the criteria of credibility the most. To obtain the credible data, the researcher read and re-read comprehensively and critically the object and the result he had made. However, the researcher also used the peer triangulation technique to gain more trustworthiness. Basically, there are four main kinds of peer triangulation: by source, by researcher, by method, and by theories. These types of peer triangulation applied the technique of obtaining the best checking method of the data from the researcher. In other words, by source, the researcher took several data from different and credible sources. These data could be in the form of journal, article, and other researches. By researcher, the researcher involved other observers to check and examine the data. These other observers are his supervisor and two students from Yogyakarta State University majoring English Literature study program. More particularly, by method, the researcher used several methods to obtain the data clearly. Moreover, by theories, the researcher applied multiple theories to examine the data and the object. With the help from the expert

and peer reviewers, the researcher was able to find out his mistakes especially in classifying and analyzing the data of the research in the data sheet. Therefore, these deficiencies could be revised soon to get more credible data.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSIONS

Schizophrenia is a chronic and severe mental disorder which affects the way a person thinks, feels and behaves. People with this mental illness have a tendency to undergo disorganized speeches and peculiar behaviours. For this reason, the objectives of this research are to identify the verbal language features of disorganized speech, the non-verbal language features of peculiar behaviour and to show to what extent the verbal and non-verbal language features may take place simultaneously experienced by Nathaniel Ayers which suffers from schizophrenia in Joe Wright's *The Soloist*.

In this chapter, the researcher presents the discussion of the phenomena of schizophrenia. To presents the discussion comprehensively, the researcher makes more detailed explanation associated with some examples related to each phenomenon. Thus, it shows the phenomenon of verbal and non-verbal language abnormalities which are experienced by Nathaniel Ayers in *The Soloist*.

1. The phenomena of Nathaniel Ayers' disorganized speeches in Joe Wright's *The Soloist*

According to Liddle et al. (2000: 326), there are seven types of disorganized speech. They are derailment, poverty of speech, tangentiality, illogicality, perseveration, neologism, and thought blocking. Based on the findings of this research, it shows that there are six types of disorganized speeches experienced by Nathaniel Ayers in *The Soloist*, i.e. derailment, poverty of speech,

tangentiality, illogicality, perseveration, and thought blocking. For further explanation, these types will be discussed below.

a. Perseveration

Perseveration is a repetition of words, phrases, and sentences. This is in line with Liddle, et al. (2002: 330)'s statement, they assume that perseveration is unwarranted repetition of ideas or themes. Actually, it is not only schizophrenics who perform a perseveration as repetition is a common thing to be done by people in usual. They do repetitive statements to emphasize their arguments if they are not clear enough for the people they talk to. On the contrary, perseveration which happens to schizophrenics is caused by their disorder which triggers them to have inability to control their self-thought. In brief, in schizophrenic's case, the repetition often comes without specific meaning and purpose because sometimes it is hard for other ideas to come in his mind so that he repeats the same utterances.

In this research, Nathaniel as the schizophrenic character makes perseveration in many occasions. Consequently, the findings are various meaning that the data of perseveration take place in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. Below is an example from perseveration of words.

EXTRACT (1)

Nathaniel: It really blows me away that someone as great as Beethoven was the leader of Los Angeles.^{DF1}

Steve: Yeah. I'm Steve Lopez, LA Times.

Nathaniel: Lopez, L-O-P-E-Z?

Steve: Yeah.

Nathaniel: Lopez, Los Angeles Times. Mr. Lopez. Lopez.^{DF2}

(Datum no: 05)

Extract (1) shows that Nathaniel repeats the word ‘Lopez’ five times. This is in line with Liddle’s definition of perseveration to state that it is a repetition of ideas in the form of words. This scene happens when Steve mentions his name, Nathaniel then reutters Steve’s name for several times. The repetition he makes does not even intend to demonstrate an emphasizing of argument or deeper explanation related to his answer.

Another data of perseveration is given in this dialogue below.

EXTRACT (2)

Steve: I was thinking about...

Nathaniel: I’m in Los Angeles, Los Angeles,^{DF1} California, Los Angeles Lakers.^{DF2}

Steve: ...writing about you for the paper.

(Datum no: 09)

Extract (2) points out the result of perseveration in expressing the name of the city spoken by the schizophrenic. Nathaniel is somewhat stuck with uttering the next word so that he repeats the phrase once more. As Nathaniel Ayers live in Los Angeles, automatically, the image of the city has been planted in his brain and the repetition occurs independently of the stimulus provided by that picture when the character tries to recall the name of the city he lives in.

The next example will be focusing on Nathaniel’s perseveration of phrases and sentences that can be seen below.

EXTRACT (3)

Nathaniel: ...and I try to tell every one of them, I won't have this nastiness...

Steve: Nathaniel!

Nathaniel: ... this degradation, I won't have it.

Steve: Don't! Don't! Don't!

Nathaniel: I'm not going to have this nastiness in this tunnel. This degradation.

(Datum no: 20)

This passage shows how Nathaniel's mental illness which leads to language disorder brings his repetition of several expressions for several times in only one circumstance. First, it demonstrates that the sentence 'I won't have this nastiness' is repeated for three times. Moreover, he also reutters the phrase 'this degradation' twice. One of findings indicates that a schizophrenic tends to reutter his words when he feels so worried. More specifically, other language abnormalities do not happen beside perseveration. Hence, to highlight more about this disorganized speech, another data is provided below.

EXTRACT (4)

Steve: I called Juilliard, and they said you went there, but you didn't finish.

Nathaniel: I bombed right out of there. I bombed out of Juilliard.

Steve: Yeah, what happened?

Nathaniel: I just... It didn't happen. ^{DF1} **I don't know. I don't know**
^{DF2} what happened.

(Datum no: 14)

Extract (4) portrays Nathaniel's perseveration only in the form of sentence. Also, this datum designates that Nathaniel is in his depression after being asked about his past. Therefore, the perseveration occurs as a product of his despair. It takes place when Steve questions about the reason why he does not continue his study in Juilliard and he cannot give another answer but utter 'I don't know' that is repeated twice. Thus, the phenomena above will appear if someone has schizophrenia which undergoes disorganized speech.

b. Illogicality

Illogicality is a tendency to offer bizarre explanation for things and events, explanations which contravene the laws of logic. Based on Liddle et al.'s theory, illogicality emerges when a person expresses something which does not make any sense. The content of the dialogue is out of the natural law and it deviates from the logical theory. More particularly, the illogicality affects the sufferer to have wrong or false statements. Nathaniel has to deal with this disorganized speech because he cannot think clearly based on facts which build his thoughts lead to illogical statements. As a man who endures from schizophrenia, the thoughts often depict illogicality as he cannot differentiate between reality and fantasy. Furthermore, both reality and fantasy are often switched and make normal people cannot understand real significance when a schizophrenic says something. This example below is one of the proofs.

EXTRACT (5)

Nathaniel: It really blows me away that someone as great as Beethoven was the leader of Los Angeles. ^{DF1}

Steve: Yeah. I'm Steve Lopez, LA Times.

Nathaniel: Lopez, L-O-P-E-Z?

Steve: Yeah.

Nathaniel: Lopez, Los Angeles Times. Mr. Lopez. Lopez. ^{DF2}

(Datum no: 05)

In Extract (5), Nathaniel begins to have a false belief that Beethoven used to be a leader of Los Angeles. Meanwhile, the fact reports that Beethoven never be a leader of Los Angeles. What inside Nathaniel's mind is quite different with the reality. Thus, his statement indicates the illogicality. The thought of Beethoven as the leader of Los Angeles appears as the product of

his fantasy. Normal people as the hearers will notice a difficulty to understand what schizophrenic means due to their different way of thinking.

The next datum indicates the proof that Nathaniel undergoes illogicality.

EXTRACT (6)

Steve: In a minute, you'll have it set up down at Lamp and be playing like you never stopped. Right?

Nathaniel: **It's brand-new, this relationship. I don't want this relationship to end.**

(Datum no: 29)

Extract (6) reflects illogicality since Nathaniel considers his cello like a human being so he calls it somebody and he argues that he has a beautiful relationship with this instrument. The statement above points out Nathaniel's deviance of natural law. More precisely, his fantasy often overcomes the reality. To be more comprehensive, the datum below is another example.

EXTRACT (7)

Nathaniel: **Are you flying that plane?**

Steve: No. No, I'm right here.

Nathaniel: I don't know how God works.

(Datum no: 13)

Extract (7) contains illogicality phenomenon stated by Nathaniel Ayers as he does not understand how the plane works. Nathaniel suddenly asks Steve whether he flies the plane or not while Steve is there next to him and having talk with him. As Nathaniel assumes that Steve is flying the plane is another proof that he does not comprehend the reality because this airplane must be operated with a pilot inside it.

Another confirmation of Nathaniel utter illogical statement is illustrated below.

EXTRACT (8)

Steve: Anyone I could contact? Family?

Nathaniel: Family? Miss Floria Ayers, my mom. She's a beautician. ^{DF1} Beauty is art. Music is beauty. ^{DF2} I don't do hair. I do my own hair, but obviously, my mom does everybody's hair in the community. They would come for her. She's quite a woman. But I don't know how you're gonna talk to her, though, because she passed.

(Datum no: 15)

In Extract (8), Nathaniel express the illogicality by ordering Steve to contact a dead person since Steve asks him about someone who can be contacted to. Nathaniel then informs illogically by saying his mother is the person. Yet, the reality tells that his mother is already passed away. It is surely illogical because we cannot even contact a dead person. The illogicality occurred in Nathaniel's cases prove that his mind is disturbed which leads to abnormal speeches. Besides, Nathaniel Ayers has a difficulty to comprehend reality. In other words, he does not know how this life and civilization really work

c. Derailment

The next type of disorganized speech experienced by Nathaniel is derailment. Derailment can be understood as the phenomenon of looseness of association in speaking. According to Liddle et al. (2002:329), looseness happens when a sufferer cannot make a right statement which loses cohesion between ideas. Typically occurring in disorders like schizophrenia, the

language will be structured like normal conversational speech but the element of the dialogue will be unrelated and make little sense.

In brief, people with schizophrenia mind usually starts to talk as usual as normal people do. However, in the middle of speech, they will suddenly jump the topic into something else which has no relation with the previous topic. In *The Soloist*, Nathaniel also portrays this phenomenon as an outcome of his mental disorder. This disorganized speech appears because the schizophrenic has a difficulty to differ certain things. Sometimes, all words which are going to be said are piled up in his mind so that when he talks the topic would be jumpy which make the utterances not well-arranged. To verify that, several examples are equipped below.

EXTRACT (9)

Steve: You only got two strings.

Nathaniel: All I want to do is play music, and here's the problem that I'm having right here. This one's gone, this one's gone, this little one's out of commission. But you get that in Cleveland public schools. **A lot of military statues in Cleveland. A very military-oriented city.**

(Datum no: 01)

Extract (9) signifies Nathaniel's looseness of association in speech as at first Nathaniel talks about the unavailability of the strings of his violin that could be obtained in Cleveland public schools. However, then he continues the sentences with unrelated topic which explains the city of Cleveland. He also does not go back to his previous explanation. This kind of phenomenon demonstrates jumpy statements and disconnected answers. Therefore, it is

difficult for a schizophrenic like Nathaniel to perform a stable answer. Moreover, another example below also emphasizes the existence of derailment.

EXTRACT (10)

Steve: I was thinking about...

Nathaniel: I'm in Los Angeles, Los Angeles,^{DF1} California, Los Angeles Lakers.^{DF2}

Steve: ...writing about you for the paper.

(Datum no: 09)

Extract (10) demonstrates incoherent utterances as the schizophrenic express the name of the city and then it jumps to the name of basketball team which also has an identical forename. Hence, it can be seen that the connection of Nathaniel's ideas is tenuous. To sharpen this phenomenon, the researcher again provides another example which can be observed below.

EXTRACT (11)

Nathaniel: Magic Johnson, Magic Johnson Theaters. Magic Johnson is a basketball player, but he's also a big, black man.

(Datum no: 10)

The dialogue shows that Nathaniel talks about Magic Johnson who was a basketball player. Mentioning about Magic Johnson, Nathaniel then rapidly jumps his assertion by saying Magic Johnson Theaters. Therefore, Magic Johnson and Magic Johnson Theaters are two different things. However, since Nathaniel has nuisance to differentiate things, the unrelated words often appears without any correlation. In addition, the schizophrenic has mind-control issue in which they cannot manage what inside their mind. Thus, the phenomenon such derailment often happens to him.

d. Tangentiality

Tangentiality is a weakening of goal in speaking. Based on Liddle et al. (2002: 330), weakening of goal reflects a lack of drive in thinking and is manifest in lack of normal elaboration of ideas, use of uninformative generalizations and empty speech that conveys little information. This means that a schizophrenic with this symptom is evaluated as a person with lack of observance to the main subject of discourse. The dialogue is not connected to each other whether from the topic and diction. Even if this person answered the questions, they do not really answer them. They simply talk randomly.

People with tangentiality have difficulty in connecting some topics. This happens also to Nathaniel as the result of his mental disturbance. Here is the example to verify the occurrence of this phenomenon.

EXTRACT (12)

Steve: I was looking for you. I noticed that you've moved.

Nathaniel: Well, it's beautiful here, because you can play music and have pigeons clapping as they take off, and right there is The Los Angeles Times Building.

Steve: Right, that's where I work.

Nathaniel: **Mr. Steve Lopez, staff writer. New York, Cleveland, it doesn't matter. All I have to do is look up at that building and I know exactly where I am.**

(Datum no: 08)

The bold statement from Nathaniel portrays the occurrences of tangentiality. The elaboration of ideas from the schizophrenic reflects a lack of drive in thinking so Nathaniel's response is not suitable to what is being discussed with Steve. Since Steve informs the building where he works in,

Nathaniel answers that he knows where he is when he is just looking up to some building. It has no connection between Steve's statement with Nathaniel's reaction. Therefore, it can be an indication of tangentiality which occurs to a person who has schizophrenia.

Likewise, another example in the dialogue below is also an indication of tangentiality experienced by Nathaniel Ayers.

EXTRACT (13)

Steve: Yeah. Yeah, that's me. Do you mind if I record this? And I wanna write a story about you. A column about how a guy like you winds up on the street. What do you think of that?

Nathaniel: Mr. Lopez needs to do what Mr. Lopez needs to do. No one could ever stop Mr. Lopez from doing what he wants to do.

(Datum no: 12)

Normally, mentally healthy people will answer something related to the question. For example, if someone is asked the day when he/she goes to school, he/she will directly answer with day's name and not mention other unrelated answers which seems to be unattached to the main questions. However, what happens to schizophrenic is different. It can be seen from Extract (13). Steve asks him to record their conversation as the material for his news for Los Angeles Times. Instead of saying yes or no, Nathaniel even answers Steve's question with something else. This random response indicates that the schizophrenic is unable to filter the information and has problems in their receptive of languages.

Another example which portrays Nathaniel's tangentiality is presented below.

EXTRACT (14)

Steve: Whose number's that?

Nathaniel: **You know, it's a dream out here, Mr. Lopez. The sun is shining. The nights are cool and serene, and I notice that everyone is smiling.**

(Datum no: 17)

Extract (14) clearly provides the occurrence of tangentiality. The competence of Nathaniel Ayers to comprehend Steve's information is problematic and another idea appears at the same time so instead of answering the question the schizophrenic talks about something else. Moreover, it is obvious that Nathaniel should answer Steve's question by mentioning someone's name as the owner of the phone number he gives to Steve. However, his schizophrenia directs him to tangentiality so he does not answer properly. In addition, Nathaniel's statement has poverty of content which makes the hearer difficult in following his ideas. Additional datum is added below to emphasize another phenomenon of tangentiality encountered by Nathaniel Ayers.

EXTRACT (15)

Steve: Stop. Do you want an opportunity or not?

Nathaniel: **Do you have an apartment?**

Steve: No. I have a house.

(Datum no: 45)

Another unique phenomenon portrays in Extract (15) as Nathaniel Ayers replies the question with another question. The schizophrenic loses

control of his self-thought which previously it drives him to imagine additional ideas of curiosity whether Steve has an apartment or not. Consequently, Nathaniel asks back Steve who is in the position of questioning him. Thus, because the ideas come in and out of Nathaniel's mind, he is unable to manage them so that tangentiality and other disorganized speeches happen.

e. Poverty of speech

According to Liddle et al. (2002: 329) poverty of speech refers to a decrease in the amount of speech. The responses to the picture and replies to questions are brief and lack of elaboration. Poverty of speech happens to schizophrenics when they reduce the quantity of their speech, meaning that the sufferer may give brief or even empty responses and decreased fluency of speech.

Commonly, it is possible for normal people to experience this kind of activity. Usually they will give brief answer when there is no much information they should give. Hence, normal people will also possibly give short answer when they are not in a good mood or mad at someone as they do not want to talk much with that person. On the contrary, the schizophrenic deal with poverty of speech because sometimes it is the only words that appears in his mind. In other words, he cannot think of something else except those ideas. Actually, poverty of speech is infrequently performed by Nathaniel Ayers since he is the guy who loves to talk a lot. He answers or speaks briefly only when he is unhappy with Steve. This is a common symptom of schizophrenia because

schizophrenic experiences the symptom during periods of stress or when they feel uncomfortable. As a result, they cannot maintain amount of an answer they should give. In line with that, Nathaniel as a schizophrenic character also encounters this phenomenon. He has to deal with poverty of speech in several occasions which lead him to give a very short or even monosyllabic answer. The first datum example is given below.

EXTRACT (16)

Steve: Okay. Sorry to hear that. Who could I call?

Nathaniel: 216-962-6746.

(Datum no: 16)

Extract (16) shows the phenomenon of poverty of speech experienced by Nathaniel as he merely replies the combination of numbers. In the dialogue, Steve asks the number he should call to know more about Nathaniel. Nathaniel then gives very brief answer by directly mentioning the digits of the number without giving any additional information or explanation. He does not provide more elaboration about whose number it is or so on. Here, Nathaniel answers Steve's question shortly not because he is mad at him, however, it happens since at the time the only idea appears in his mind is that number and he cannot think something else.

Furthermore, to give another discussion, the datum below emphasizes the occurrence of poverty of speech.

EXTRACT (17)

Steve: He says it has to be quiet.

Nathaniel: Well...

Steve: It has to be quiet for the cello lessons, so your apartment...

(Datum no: 41)

In Extract (17) the schizophrenic gives monosyllabic reaction when Steve talks to him. His reaction with only “well” reply portrays poverty of speech since Nathaniel reduces the amount of speech and does not elaborate it. Although Steve asks him to be quiet for the cello lessons, Nathaniel does not say more or ask another matter related to this occasion. It proves that he has lack of answer. Next, the last datum from this type can also be an indication of poverty of speech that Nathaniel makes.

EXTRACT (18)

Steve: Beethoven's Triple Concerto, right?

Nathaniel: Yeah.

(Datum no: 80)

In Extract (18) Nathaniel only delivers a single answer to Steve. There is no additional answer provided by him but the “yeah” answer. Since Steve has previously talked much and he expects Nathaniel to speak a lot as the way he always do, the schizophrenic merely replies simply because it is the only word there is in his mind then and he feels hard to produce other utterances at the time since sometimes when the schizophrenic is experiencing sudden despair his brain is in its lowest function.

f. Thought blocking

The last disorganized speech phenomenon which appears in Nathaniel as the schizophrenic character in *The Soloist* is thought blocking. *Psych Central* mentions that thought blocking is a sudden inability to finish a thought, or to recall what the thought was. The most common cause of thought blocking is schizophrenia, *GoodTherapy.org* reported. Thought blocking occurs when a

schizophrenic's speech is interrupted by silences that may last a few seconds or longer, but then continued by the loss of what has been said by him/her. In other words, people with schizophrenia may start to talk about something and suddenly stop in the middle of the speech, then they continue talking but having difficulties in continuing their last statement. They tend to forget what they have been said before. Moreover, they feel like their thoughts has been removed from their brains. Yet, in some occasions, some of schizophrenics are able to continue their previous statements.

In line with this, Nathaniel deals with the same experience too. In some cases, he suddenly stops talking for several seconds and continuing his speech. This is what is called as thought blocking. This is categorized as disorganized speech because the brain disturbance steers to the loss of words that are going to be produced. The dialogue below is the example of this phenomenon.

EXTRACT (19)

Extract (19) demonstrates that Nathaniel has a thought blocking when
Steve: You don't have to pay for it. It's a gift.

Nathaniel: I'm sure it's a very beautiful instrument.

Steve: Free and clear.

Nathaniel: People are very... very generous.

(Datum no: 21)he is going to utter the characteristic of person who has given him the cello. When Nathaniel is in talk with Steve, he is very happy and feels so touched when someone gives him a new cello. But then, the moment he utters “very... very generous” proves that he undergoes thought blocking as

he suddenly forgets what has been said by him to praise the person and suddenly stop for several seconds. Later, after several seconds he remembers it again. In other words, his mind is blocked for seconds before the words come up again. In this case, Nathaniel does not forget his previous statement. The last example of this phenomenon is given below.

EXTRACT (20)

Steve: Nathaniel, let's go.

Nathaniel: What I did with the keys right here...

Steve: Come on. Lock up the cart.

(Datum no: 34)

Extract (20) indicates Nathaniel's thought blocking since the language in his mind seems gone as when Nathaniel holds a key, he suddenly forgets what words he is going to say and what he should do with the key in his hands. Not only forgetting them, he also stops his sentence and does not continue it again. Thus, it is not always the schizophrenic recalls the utterances that he will produce.

2. The phenomena of Nathaniel Ayers' peculiar behaviours in Joe Wright's

The Soloist

There are significant differences between mentally healthy people with a schizophrenic in the way they behave or interact with other people. Bearden et al. (2000:398) explains that there are main signs of behavioural deviance, such as thumb sucking, nail biting, meaningless hand motion, meaningless laughter, excessive crying, and other deviant behaviours. Based on the findings of this

research, out of six types of behaviours experienced by the schizophrenic, Nathaniel collects four types of peculiar behaviours. These four types are meaningless hand motions, meaningless laughter, excessive crying, and also other deviant behaviours which cover aggression and shyness. Therefore, the sub-chapters below discuss each type in a more detailed way.

a. Meaningless Hand Motion

Meaningless hand motion is the time when Nathaniel cannot control the gesture of his hands which finally ends up purposeless. According to Freeman et al. (2009: 03), the most common patterns which occur in meaningless hand motion are arm flapping and fingers movements.

The schizophrenic performs hand motion unconsciously. The meaningless gesture occurs because they cannot control the connection between what they say and what they do. In some cases, the harmonious connection between their mind and their body is departed. In line with this, in *The Soloist*, Nathaniel Ayers can suddenly make hand motion when he is in the middle of doing something with has no specific purpose which indicates that it is a meaningless hand motion.

In this part, the researcher provides the datum to portray meaningless hand motion experienced by Nathaniel. The example is shown in the datum below.

EXTRACT (21)

(Nathaniel attends a rehearsal musical concert with Steve, and when he sits in spectator seats, his fingers are suddenly making some motions.)

(Datum no: 12)

From Extract (21), Nathaniel's hand motion has no purpose as sometimes the brain of person who suffers from schizophrenia is not synchronic with his hand or even body gestures. It can be understood that when Nathaniel is in a conversation with Steve in rehearsal hall, he suddenly moves his fingers with no specific meaning. Occasionally, it is the only reaction of the schizophrenic due to his mind disturbance.

b. Meaningless Laughter

Stein and Wilkinson (in Agustina, 2014: 35) mention that a person who is diagnosed with schizophrenia may suddenly laugh without any understandable reason. It is clear that people with schizophrenia perform meaningless laughter as they can change their emotions easily and sometimes they cannot distinguish the situation of their surroundings.

As a schizophrenic character, Nathaniel also experiences this kind of peculiar behaviour. The datum is showed as in the following.

EXTRACT (22)

Steve: San Julian and 6th. All right? I'll drive. You walk.

Nathaniel: I know where it is...

Steve: See you in a half hour?

Nathaniel: *Laughing*

(Datum no. 06)

Extract (22) indicates that Nathaniel makes meaningless laughter as the situation is quite tense and he performs deviant behaviour by laughing. The scene takes place when Steve asks him to go to San Julian, the place where he can keep his new cello. When Steve is already away, he suddenly laughs

without any specific meaning. It is unusual since he laughs not because he is happy as he does not want to go to that place. Moreover, there is no one there to talk to, there is also no joke or even no other funny things, however, Nathaniel behaves strangely by laughing alone and brings no meaning. Also, his reaction is not related with the offer. For this reason, this behaviour portrays meaningless laughter experienced by the schizophrenic.

c. Excessive Crying

Schizophrenic usually cries excessively in a random occasion and uncertain situation to express their emotion such as feeling unhappy, depressed, and confused. They feel insecure and cannot handle their emotion, so that they cry excessively. Nathaniel's data of his excessive crying will be shown below.

EXTRACT (23)

(In this scene, Nathaniel is in his room, peeping through the window and suddenly witnessing a car which is covered with fire. This makes him cries a lot.)

(Datum no: 02)

Extract (23) shows how Nathaniel cannot handle his emotion by crying excessively as he feels insecure. More particularly, he does not want that occurrence happens to him so he cannot fulfil his dreams. Witnessing a car covered with fire drives the schizophrenic to have a belief that his dreams are also can perish just like fire which burns the car down. As a man who has a very huge ambition, Nathaniel's anxiety is somehow different with others and this occurrence is one of causes Nathaniel has schizophrenia.

Another example of this deviant behaviour is given below.

EXTRACT (24)

Nathaniel: Ma, I'm good, honestly, it's just that...

Mrs. Floria: I'm real proud of you, baby.

Nathaniel: Thank you. It's just that I'm not always so sure I know what's going on, and...

Mrs. Floria: You are gonna be fine.

Nathaniel: It's so frightening, and... And I'm having trouble differentiating certain things. (*Crying*)

(Datum no. 08)

As Nathaniel's mind is disturbed by uncertainties, he is sad of facing those things. He assumes that he cannot achieve his dreams to be a great musician anymore and crying is a product of experiencing that despair. Moreover, crying excessively becomes a peculiar behaviour since Nathaniel cannot control his anxiety. Also, that sometimes he cries unconditionally makes people around him confused and then they judge him as a freak. Another expression is presented below as a performance of this type of phenomenon.

EXTRACT (25)

Nathaniel: Because I'm Nathaniel Anthony Ayers Jr. Mr. Ayers. I'm Nathaniel Anthony Ayers Jr. N-A-T-H-A... N-A-T-H-A... - N-A-T-H-A.. (*crying*)

(Datum no: 18)

The datum of Extract (25), the crying appears as a result of insecurity and desperation of the schizophrenic. Since Steve brings him a letter of agreement about taking schizophrenia medicine, Nathaniel is really angry and cries excessively. He cries after he reads the letter and attacks Steve. Moreover, he is mad at Steve because he cannot accept the truth that he is a schizophrenic.

Therefore, the existence of failure in understanding reality also happens in Extract (25). Nathaniel even replies with crying and aggressive acts. Thus, this is also classified as the product of peculiar behaviour called excessive crying which is undergone by a schizophrenic.

d. Other Deviant Behaviours

According to Crossman (2017:01), he states that “deviant behaviour is any behaviour that is contrary to the dominant norms of society.” What happens to Nathaniel in this movie does portray that he experiences peculiar behaviours. As a man who has schizophrenia, this disease drives him to think, feel and behave unusually. He easily gets mad when something seems threatens him and then it forces him to exaggerate his anger. Moreover, he also has too much shyness if it is compared to normal people since the schizophrenic tends to avoid whiteness or public.

Actually, these two behaviours can be experienced by normal people. Normal people usually turn into aggressive when they need to protect themselves. Moreover, they also feel shy in some occasion. However, what makes it different with schizophrenia is the consistency. Schizophrenics will act too much on those two behaviours and it is affected by their mental illness condition. For further explanation of each phenomenon, the researcher divides the category into two parts as in the section below.

1) Aggression

According to Black and Andreasen (2011:36), the schizophrenics may become an aggressive and often quite unpredictable person. This means that schizophrenics may perform aggression as they can give rude comment to answer someone's argument. They can also harm others just because they do not feel safe. This behaviour also occurs to Nathaniel Ayers. In some occasions, Nathaniel cannot manage his anger properly and start to attack and act rudely to his surroundings.

EXTRACT (26)

Claydon: God has blessed you with a gift, Nathaniel. Nothing pains God more than when we squander his blessings. You owe it to him to care for this.

Nathaniel: I don't owe God. Mr. Steve Lopez is my god.

Steve: What?

Nathaniel: Star writer for Los Angeles. Higher power flying around with wings like an angel. Mr. Steve Lopez is my... ***(slamming down the table)***

Steve: He doesn't know what he's saying.

Nathaniel: Mr. Graham Claydon is going to tell me who my god is? Down by the car? Do you know who my god is, Mr. Claydon? I know who my god is!

(Datum no: 14)

The example of the aggression performed by Nathaniel is seen Extract (26). The dialogue shows how Nathaniel behaves towards Claydon as his mentor. The moment when Claydon actually only intends to say that Nathaniel needs to stay in that apartment and he is blessed by his God, he cannot accept it. This happens because he thinks that he has no other God but Steve. He gets mad and showing his aggression by pushing off Claydon and slamming down the table next

to him. Not only make an aggressive behaviour towards his mentor, he also does it to his own sister, Jennifer.

EXTRACT (27)

Nathaniel's sister: Nathaniel?

Nathaniel: You think I'm stupid. Is that what you think?

You want to kill them, Nathaniel.

They'll kill you first, Nathaniel.

Nathaniel's sister: No.

They'll string you up, Nathaniel.

Nathaniel: No. You think I can't see everything. I see everything. I know who you are. I know what you're doing.

Dogs, biting at your feet.

Nathaniel.

Nathaniel's sister: I thought you might be hungry.

Nathaniel, over there.

The dusty open manual.

Nathaniel, come here.

The manual.

Nathaniel: That's hydrochloric acid. If I eat that, it'll burn me up inside and kill me like a dog.

Nathaniel's sister: Oh, no.

Nathaniel.

Nathaniel's sister: Nathaniel, I wouldn't do that.

Nathaniel.

Nathaniel.

You'll eat it, dust and all.

Nathaniel's sister: (Nathaniel forcedly feeding his sister) Okay. It's good, see.

(Datum no: 15)

Nathaniel's aggression occurs to attack his own sister, Jennifer. The scene above happens when Nathaniel and Jennifer still live together. One night, Jennifer brings a bowl of soup for Nathaniel. Instead of receiving the soup and eat it, Nathaniel accuses his sister that she wants to kill him by giving poisonous soup. Nathaniel assumes that Jennifer is a dangerous person as the schizophrenic tends not to believe in other persons except himself. Therefore,

Nathaniel shows his aggression by snapping at her and pushing her into the wall. He then forces his sister to eat the soup as the proof that the soup is poisonous or not. His reaction can be seen as a peculiar behaviour because he acts so exaggerated in this occasion.

To strengthen the aggression Nathaniel makes, the researcher provides another example as follow.

EXTRACT (28)

Nathaniel: Don't put your hands on me! (*Showing his anger*)

Steve: Nathaniel

Nathaniel: Back the hell off! Don't you ever touch me! Don't ever put your hands on me!

Claydon: Please, don't. Nathaniel.

Nathaniel: Don't you ever touch me.

(Datum no: 16)

The aggressive behaviour is shown in Extract (28) as Nathaniel's feeling of insecurity for showing up in the public drives him to act aggressively because he also thinks that the people around him will hurt him. Hence, when Nathaniel is about to start his solo concert in a certain building, before he starts playing his violin, he suddenly feels unsafe appearing in public like that then it makes him feel threatened. When Claydon intends to calm him down by touching his shoulder, Nathaniel feels shocked and attacks him with his violin's stick. This behaviour shows that Nathaniel cannot control his emotion. What Nathaniel has done is an indication of aggression. Moreover, He immediately runs away after doing such an aggressive act. Therefore, the phenomena of aggression usually occur to people with schizophrenia.

Not only attacking his sister and his mentor, but Nathaniel also attacks Steve who is his only close friend. The data will be shown below.

EXTRACT (29)

Nathaniel: What's this business about me having a schizophrenic mind?

Steve: It's, it's... It's legal jargon.

Nathaniel: It says that I have a schizophrenic mind. I do not.

Steve: It doesn't mean anything.

Nathaniel: I have a schizophrenic mind. (*slapping Steve*)

Steve: That's not what I think. Nathaniel, they try to put people in a...

Nathaniel: I'm not going anywhere.

Steve: And the good news is that it has nothing to do with you.

Nathaniel: I don't go where you say to go. I go where I want to go.

You don't put me away, Mr. Lopez. You don't put me away. (*pushing Steve away*)

Steve: Okay. Okay.

Nathaniel: You don't put me away.

Steve: I'm not gonna... I don't... No, no, you don't have to go...

Nathaniel: Yes, you are. Yes, you are.

Steve: ...to court. You don't have to go anywhere. Jennifer will take care of you.

Nathaniel: My sister's not coming near me. She is not coming near me. She's not coming near me.

Steve: Okay, remember when you said...

Nathaniel: If I say she's not coming then she's not coming.

Steve: You said... Nathaniel, you said...

Nathaniel: Listen, I'm not going to have anymore... I'm not going to have anymore... I will tell you. I will tell you. I'm sick of being Nathaniel and you Mr. Lopez.

Steve: Okay. I'm not just...

Nathaniel: Wait. I'm not your boy. I am not Mr. Colonel Sanders's boy.

Steve: You know, I'm sorry I was wrong. I'm sorry I was wrong.

Nathaniel: I can take care of myself. I can take care of myself, Mr. Lopez. I don't need you. I don't need this city. I despise this city and I despise you. And if I ever see you again, I'll cut you open and gut you like a fish.

(Datum no: 17)

The very long dialogue in Extract (29) demonstrates Nathaniel's aggression for several times. He acts so aggressive to his close friend, Steve, as he begins to feel that even his close friend can be a threat for him. Therefore, the moment when Steve comes to his apartment and give him a letter about taking schizophrenia medicine, Nathaniel directly gets mad and starts to attack Steve. He slaps, pushes, and even threatens Steve that he will kill him if another time he meets Steve again. What Nathaniel does is too dangerous if only Steve does not run off from Nathaniel's sight.

Those examples and explanations above reveal that an aggression done by Nathaniel Ayers can occur anytime and anywhere as long as the schizophrenic starts to feel unsafe. Also, the victim of this aggression also can hit anyone around him. More specifically, the schizophrenic extremely has an impression of insecurity because he does not want his life being robbed from him again like his dreams that have been stolen so he could not fulfil it anymore.

2) Shyness

The next deviant behaviour which happens to Nathaniel in this movie is shyness. Actually, it is not a common type of shyness since schizophrenics tend to have this peculiar behaviour in an extra way. According to Jetha et al. (2015:01). patients with schizophrenia typically demonstrate increased shyness that is stable and related to reduced social functioning. In other words, schizophrenics undergo this behaviour because they have lack of confidence in

facing social life and environment. Thus, they choose to stay in their own world instead of mingling with society. The datum below shows the occurrence of this peculiar behaviour.

EXTRACT (29)

Steve: I'm Steve Lopez, LA Times.

Nathaniel: Lopez, L-O-P-E-Z?

Steve: Yeah.

Nathaniel: Lopez, Los Angeles Times. Mr. Lopez.

Steve: What's your name?

Nathaniel: Lopez. Nathaniel Anthony Ayers Junior. N-A-T-H-A-N-I-E-L A-N-T-H-O-N-Y-A-Y-E-R-S J-U-N-I-O-R. Or J-R-period.

Steve: (*Offering shake-hand*)

Nathaniel: (*Refusing*) I apologize for my appearance. I've had a few setbacks.

Steve: Me, too.

(Datum no: 01)

Extract (30) portrays Nathaniel's shyness as he does not want anybody knows him and his name. He would prefer to be unknown so that nobody cares and threatens him. This exaggeration of shyness pushes him to keep his distance with the society. The occurrence as in Extract (30) happens when Steve meets Nathaniel for the very first time and they have some communication. In the end of their communication, Steve tries to get to know Nathaniel by introducing himself and offering shake-hand. However, Nathaniel does not accept it as he does not want to touch Steve. His lack of confidence shows that he cannot easily trust somebody although that person does not have bad reaction to him.

Another example of shyness can be seen also in the following datum. It shows that shyness is quite a big deal to Nathaniel.

EXTRACT (31)

Steve: A-D-A-M C-R-A-N-E. He wants to meet you.

Nathaniel: Who?

Steve: The guy from the Los Angeles Philharmonic, Adam Crane. Wondering if you wanna come hear a concert at Disney Hall some time as his guest. They're doing Beethoven.

Nathaniel: Ludwig van?

Steve: Beethoven, all season long. They got one coming up. The Third.

Nathaniel: Well, what's the date today?

Steve: No, the Third Symphony.

Nathaniel: I'll cause a scene. I don't wanna cause a scene. I don't wanna stick out or anything like that. So it's just... It's impossible. It can't happen. (*Refusing*)

(Datum no: 09)

Nathaniel refuses Steve's offer about to go to concert with him. As it is told by the movie, Nathaniel highly loves cello, violin and other musical instruments and it is unusual if he instead refuses it although he really wants it. He then answers that he will cause some troubles. He has no confidence in attending that concert. Moreover, his refusing answer indicates that he has too much shyness. Actually, he can easily say 'yes' if he is asked to join something he likes, however, his mental illness drives him to be an anti-social character and prevent him not to cause a scene.

The next datum is also the emphasizing the occurrence of shyness experienced by Nathaniel Ayers.

EXTRACT (32)

Steve: Nathaniel. Come on down. What are you... Come on. We go down here and then to the end and left.

Nathaniel: I think we should do the lesson out here.

Steve: No, no, no. It's just this way. Come on.

Nathaniel: Mr. Lopez... Mr. Lopez. Mr. Lopez, I really think we should do it out here. (*Refusing to enter the room*)

Steve: No, come on. Let's have a look. It's right down here.

Nathaniel: Mr. Lopez.

Steve: Nathaniel, come on. It's really clean. Come check it out.

Nathaniel: We should do it out here. It's better. I'm more comfortable out here. (*Refusing to enter the room*)

(Datum no: 13)

Actually, there is no reason for Nathaniel to decline Steve's offer about going to his new apartment because the place is very clean and he does not have to pay for it. However, Extract (32) proves what happens to Nathaniel is an exaggeration of shyness so that he is reluctant to have a new house. He insists to have a cello lesson in the tunnel where the place is so dirty and incredibly crowded. Nathaniel says that he is more comfortable there. As a result, Nathaniel does not have much bravery to enter the room. He also thinks that the place is not safe for him because it is exactly where other people want to live in. However, Nathaniel pick to stay in darkness where the society do not choose to stay in it. Thus, people with schizophrenia gain too much shyness and have lack of confidence overly.

3. The phenomena of Nathaniel Ayers' disorganized speeches and peculiar behaviours taking place simultaneously in Joe Wright's *The Soloist*

As a man labelled mentally ill, Nathaniel Ayers has to undergo several symptoms which lead to language disorder. These symptoms are disorganized speeches and deviant or peculiar behaviours. In this case, however, both categories can take place simultaneously which means the occurrences of abnormalities are able to happen at the same occasion in one certain dialogue. In

reference to classifications of disorganized speech and peculiar behaviour which have been mentioned to answer the first and the second objective, there are three types of manifestation which are taking place concurrently. They are perseveration and aggression, illogicality and aggression, and perseveration and shyness. The discussion of each type is in the following.

a. Perseveration and Aggression

Perseveration is a repetition of words, phrases, or even sentences. Meanwhile, aggression is an exaggeration of response by giving rude replies, showing anger, attacking somebody and doing something that has a big risk. As a schizophrenic Nathaniel Ayers performs these categories when he feels unsafe and threatened. The data are shown below.

EXTRACT (33)

Steve: So, apparently there's a place that's a couple of blocks down that's called Lamp.

Nathaniel: I can't go... No, I can't go there.

Steve: And I... Hold on.

Nathaniel: I can't go... No, I can't go there. They smoke cigarettes. (*Snapping Steve*)

Steve: I talked to the guy. He says you can keep it there.

Nathaniel: They drop the butts on the ground. They do it to torment me. They just... They do it to torment me.

Steve: That's the deal. You wanna play this, you gotta do it there.

Nathaniel: I can't do that.

(Datum no: 03)

Extract (33) indicates perseveration as Nathaniel repeats 'I can't go' four times and at the same time he acts aggressively by snapping Steve and insists him not to bring him to another place. The aggression and perseveration occur as a manifestation of Nathaniel's feeling of insecurity for

he thinks in that place someone will hurt him. In addition, people who feel insecure interpret reality in a different way and the more insecure a person feels the more he will try to protect himself.

EXTRACT (34)

Nathaniel: Don't put your hands on me! (*Showing his anger*)

Steve: Nathaniel

Nathaniel: Back the hell off! Don't you ever touch me! Don't ever put your hands on me!

Claydon: Please, don't. Nathaniel.

Nathaniel: Don't you ever touch me.

(Datum no: 06)

As the scene in Extract (34) portrays Nathaniel appearing in public, he deems that those people are a threat for him so he shows his anger by uttering 'don't put your hands on me' for several times. Thus, these occasions indicate perseveration and aggression. Moreover, the schizophrenic almost strikes his teacher with the sticks in his hands. Also, for this moment other people would judge Nathaniel has an issue of deviance in his actions.

b. Illogicality and Aggression

Illogicality happens when the schizophrenic utters some ideas which does not make any sense. Also, his explanations contravene to the reality as a person who suffers from schizophrenia does not understand how this life and civilization really work. In addition, this disorganized speech occurs at the same occasion with aggression. Extract (35) demonstrates the evidence.

EXTRACT (35)

Steve: Nathaniel!

Nathaniel: All I'm trying to do is work as hard as I can to clean up the tunnel. (standing in the middle of the road that is full of cars)

Steve: Hey! Nathaniel!

Nathaniel: But they don't want me to help them. I won't have it, you know. Don't want to have this degradation...

Steve: Are you out of your mind?

Nathaniel: ...because they just won't respect that Beethoven...

(Datum no: 02)

The aggression happens when Nathaniel stands in the middle of the road which is full of cars and at the same time he utters an illogical statement to say that the drivers shouting and yelling on him to move away from the streets are reluctant to help him cleaning the tunnel. In fact, they just do not want to ram Nathaniel and he does not understand that reality. Instead, he says the drivers do not want to help him cleaning the tunnel and even they do not respect Beethoven as a man Nathaniel thinks is an example for all people. Another example of illogicality and aggression come in extract (36)

EXTRACT (36)

Claydon: God has blessed you with a gift, Nathaniel. Nothing pains God more than when we squander his blessings. You owe it to him to care for this.

Nathaniel: I don't owe God. Mr. Steve Lopez is my god.

Steve: What?

Nathaniel: Staff writer for Los Angeles. Higher power flying around with wings like an angel. Mr. Steve Lopez is my... (Slamming down the table)

Steve: He doesn't know what he's saying.

(Datum no: 05)

Nathaniel's recognition of his friend as his God is an illogicality and his disapproval with Mr. Claydon pointed out by slamming down the table and other objects is an aggression. The illogicality comes in Nathaniel's opposition of comprehending reality which he cannot distinguish between fantasy and reality. Consequently, he thinks he has no other God except his friend so that he does not accept Mr. Claydon's statements of declaring Nathaniel's God and he shows it by throwing objects and expelling Mr. Claydon.

c. Perseveration and Shyness

Shyness that the schizophrenia has is more complex compared to normal people's. Therefore, the interpretation of shyness in schizophrenia is an exaggeration of lack of confidence so he would stay in the darkness beneath the roaring civilization. More particularly, Nathaniel would see other persons as a dream stealer and life breaker so he thinks not to know them is safer. In addition, when the schizophrenic does not feel save, he would utter the same expressions or ideas which is called as perseveration. Extract (37) is an example of shyness and perseveration.

EXTRACT (37)

Steve: I'm Steve Lopez, LA Times.

Nathaniel: Lopez, L-O-P-E-Z?

Steve: Yeah.

Nathaniel: Lopez, Los Angeles Times. Mr. Lopez.

Steve: What's your name?

Nathaniel: Lopez. Nathaniel Anthony Ayers Junior. N-A-T-H-A-N-I-E-L A-N-T-H-O-N-Y-A-Y-E-R-S J-U-N-I-O-R. Or J-R-period.

Steve: (*Offering shake-hand*)

(Datum no: 01)

The occurrence of repetition of word 'Lopez' indicates perseveration which is accompanied by shyness showed by the character. The shyness is signified by the unwillingness of Nathaniel to shaking his hands with Mr. Lopez. The reluctance of Nathaniel for shaking his hands with someone who wants to know him indicates that he has too much shyness even the guy behaves nicely. The schizophrenic is really worried to be known by other men. As Nathaniel has been given the name 'Lopez', then he utters it four times as sometimes it is the only word appearing in schizophrenic's mind. Extract (38) presents another occurrence of perseveration and shyness performed by Nathaniel Ayers as a schizophrenic.

EXTRACT (38)

Steve: Nathaniel. Come on down. What are you... Come on. We go down here and then to the end and left.

Nathaniel: I think we should do the lesson out here. (*Refusing to enter the room*)

Steve: No, no, no. It's just this way. Come on.

Nathaniel: Mr. Lopez... Mr. Lopez. Mr. Lopez, I really think we should do it out here.

Steve: No, come on. Let's have a look. It's right down here.

Nathaniel: Mr. Lopez.

Steve: Nathaniel, come on. It's really clean. Come check it out.

Nathaniel: We should do it out here. It's better. I'm more comfortable out here. (*Refusing to enter the room*)

(Datum no: 04)

Nathaniel is not willing to enter his new room as he thinks that staying at an uncluttered place would be a threat for him. He would prefer to stay low in darkness. His reluctance designates shyness and his repetition of

addressing Mr. Lopez four times shows perseverance. An exaggeration of shyness happens as the schizophrenic does not want other people take his dreams again because once he had a dream and he could not fulfil it for he thinks someone has taken it away. Therefore, he sees other people as dangerous creatures. Then. he chooses to be lonely, alone with his simple remaining dream which is merely to live and die some other day and he picks to reside somewhere nobody will inhabit in and becomes the soloist.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The conclusion section deals with the findings of the study. Meanwhile, the suggestion part demonstrates several propositions for academic society, readers, and other researchers who want to improve and conduct similar study.

A. Conclusions

With regard to the research findings and discussions explored in the previous chapter, some conclusions can be formulated as follows.

1. Six types of disorganized speech are found in Nathaniel Ayers' utterances in Joe Wright's *The Soloist* such as perseveration, illogicality, derailment, tangentiality, poverty of speech and thought blocking. Perseveration is a repetition of words, phrases, or sentences. Meanwhile, illogicality is utterances which do not make any sense as the schizophrenic fails to understand how the civilization really works. Then, derailment is unrelated topic of discourse while tangentiality is incoherent response if the schizophrenic is questioned. Poverty of speech is a decreased amount of speech or even a monosyllabic answer. Last, thought blocking is a sudden stop in the middle of speaking as the patient is unable to recall the words which are going to be uttered.
2. Five kinds of peculiar behaviour are encountered by Nathaniel Ayers in Joe Wright's *The Soloist* such as meaningless hand motion, meaningless laughter, excessive crying and also other deviant behaviours which cover aggression and shyness. Meaningless hand motion is any hand and/or finger movement

which have no clear purpose. Meanwhile, meaningless laughter is an occasion of sudden laughter without any specific reason. Afterwards, Excessive crying is continuous weeping or sobbing caused by great fear and depression. Last, aggression is an exaggeration of response by giving rude replies, showing anger, attacking somebody and doing something that has a big risk while shyness is an overestimation of lack of confidence as the schizophrenic tries to avoid other persons and stay in the darkness.

3. The findings suggest that disorganized speech and peculiar behaviour may take place simultaneously. They are perseveration and aggression, illogicality and aggression, and perseveration and shyness. This indicates that the abnormal performances of the schizophrenic could be either in the form of utterances and/or behaviours as his problematic perception influence deviant productions.

B. Suggestions

The results of this study lead to the suggestions for the following parties:

- a. to the students of English Literature

English Literature students especially those who are majoring in linguistics are suggested to sharpen their knowledge in psycholinguistics focusing on language disorder which is influenced by mental illness since it is quite important to learn how human's mind works. Also, it helps us to deal with people suffered from language abnormalities.

b. to readers

It is suggested for all readers from any occupation to more tolerate the existence of people with these language disorders since they may be seen as freaks but they also have some life as Mental health experts say “the simple act of being someone’s friend can change his brain chemistry and improve his functioning in the world”.

c. to other researchers

Other researchers are suggested to conduct the study using other kinds of approaches to make deeper understanding related to this issue. This research only focuses on disorganized speeches and peculiar behaviours performed by the schizophrenic. Thus, another analysis from different approach is surely needed to enrich the future research.

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Appendix I. Nathaniel Ayers' Disorganized Speeches in Joe Wright's *The Soloist*

Note:

DR = Derailment
 PS = Poverty of speech
 TG = Tangentiality
 IG = Illogicality

PR = Perseveration
 NL = Neologism
 TB = Thought blocking
 DF(x) = Data Finding (number x)

No.	Expressions	Types of Disorganized Speech							Explanation
		DR	PS	TG	IG	PR	NL	TB	
01.	<p>Steve: You only got two strings.</p> <p>Nathaniel: All I want to do is play music, and here's the problem that I'm having right here. This one's gone, this one's gone, this little one's out of commission. But you get that in Cleveland public schools. <u>A lot of military statues in Cleveland. A very military-oriented city.</u></p>	√							<p>Nathaniel Ayers talks about the unavailability of the strings of his violin that could be obtained in Cleveland public schools. However, the character continues the sentences with unrelated topic which explains the Cleveland itself.</p>
02.	<p>Steve: Is that where you're from?</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>You're not gonna get musicians on parade there.</u>^{DF1} You got Severance Hall there. You have The Music Settlement. Ohio State University. Whereas in Los Angeles, you have Los Angeles PD, you have LA Times, you have Los Angeles Lakers. Those are armies, too. Military regimentation, experimentation, Roman gable, Roman Catholicism, <u>Colonel Sanders,</u>^{DF2} <u>but this</u></p>	√ _{DF2}		√ _{DF1}	√ _{DF3}				<p>DF1 shows that Nathaniel's response is out of the question purpose.</p> <p>DF2 indicates the jumpy word (Colonel Sander who was American businessman) which is unrelated with Nathaniel's explanation.</p>

	<p><u>guy right here is the quarterback with the orchestra.</u>^{DF3} Steve: Colonel Sanders.</p>								DF3 refers to illogicality because there is no quarterback with the orchestra.
03.	<p>Nathaniel: Now the cello could back this guy with the same moves, but the cello can't be concert master. No. He leads out, this was Itzhak Perlman, Jascha Heifetz. <u>You can't play music in the winter in Cleveland because of the ice and the snow.</u> That's why I prefer Los Angeles to Beethoven City, because it never rains in Southern California, and if it does, all I have to do is just go in the tunnel, I could play to my heart's content. I'm flabbergasted about the statue. Aren't you flabbergasted about this? Steve: Anyway, nice to meet you.</p>	√							Nathaniel jumps the topic from talking about the statue to the comparison of the weather in Cleveland and Los Angeles.
04.	<p>Nathaniel: <u>Do you have any idea how it got here?</u> Steve: No. Nathaniel: <u>Maybe they dropped it off late at night.</u> 'Cause it's just astonishing to sit here for hours and just... Just gaze at it. It... It just blows me away. Steve: No idea.</p>				√				Nathaniel does not understand the statue is sculptured. Instead he thinks that it is dropped from the sky by somebody.
05.	<p>Nathaniel: <u>It really blows me away that someone as great as Beethoven was the leader of Los Angeles.</u>^{DF1} Steve: Yeah. I'm Steve Lopez, LA Times. Nathaniel: <u>Lopez, L-O-P-E-Z?</u> Steve: Yeah.</p>				√ _{DF1}	√ _{DF2}			DF1 shows the illogicality because Beethoven never be a leader of Los Angeles. DF2 indicates the perseveration as Nathaniel repeats the word 'Lopez' for five times.

	Nathaniel: <u>Lopez</u> , Los Angeles Times. Mr. <u>Lopez</u> . <u>Lopez</u> . ^{DF2}							
06.	Steve: What's your name? Nathaniel: Nathaniel Anthony Ayers Junior. <u>N-A-T-H-A-N-I-E-L A-N-T-H-O-N-Y A-Y-E-R-S J-U-N-I-O-R. Or J-R-period.</u> I apologize for my appearance. I've had a few setbacks. Steve: Me, too. Who are Nancy, Paul, and Craig? Nathaniel: Those were my classmates at Juilliard.				√			That Nathaniel repeats his name twice refers to perseveration.
07.	Nathaniel: Mr. Steve Lopez, Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles, California. Steve: Hey, Nathaniel. Nathaniel: <u>I've been searching for Mr. Beethoven, but he's slipping away like a dream.</u> ^{DF1} I'm trying to get back into shape, but I don't have any sheet music. Beethoven's String Quartet, Opus 59, Number 1, Violin Concerto, Opus 61 in D, Fifth Concerto, Opus 73 in E Flat, <u>red car, green car, there goes a police car, and God is right on the other side of that wall. I had to dig a hole to bury some human defecation. But they didn't have the human decency to use the proper facilities.</u> ^{DF2}	√ _{DF2}			√ _{DF1}			In DF1, Nathaniel considers Beethoven as a still-alive man so he can search him in the real world, while actually he had died. In DF2, the schizophrenic does the looseness of association in speaking since he is turning the talk about music to cars and walls.
08.	Steve: I was looking for you. I noticed that you've moved. Nathaniel: Well, it's beautiful here, because you can play music and have pigeons clapping as they take off, and right there is The Los Angeles Times Building. Steve: Right, that's where I work.			√				That Nathaniels's response is not suitable to what is being discussed indicates tangentiality. Since Mr. Lopez informs the building where he works in, Nathaniel answers that he knows where he is when

	Nathaniel: <u>Mr. Steve Lopez, staff writer. New York, Cleveland, it doesn't matter. All I have to do is look up at that building and I know exactly where I am.</u>							he is just looking up to some buildings.
09.	Steve: I was thinking about... Nathaniel: I'm in <u>Los Angeles, Los Angeles,</u> ^{DF1} California, <u>Los Angeles Lakers.</u> ^{DF2} Steve: ...writing about you for the paper.	√ _{DF2}				√ _{DF1}		The perseveration occurs in the DF1 as Nathaniel repeats the words 'Los Angeles' twice. DF2 shows that Nathaniel says something unrelated one to another. At first, he says that he is in Los Angeles, but he then mentions Los Angeles Lakers as it has no correlation because it is the basketball team of LA.
10.	Nathaniel: Magic Johnson, <u>Magic Johnson Theaters.</u> Magic Johnson is a basketball player, but he's also a big, black man.	√						This scene shows how Nathaniel states the jumpy words. Magic Johnson is a basketball player. however, he suddenly mentions a name of theater.
11.	Steve: What if I were to wanna write a story about you for the newspaper? Nathaniel: <u>Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles newspaper. Staff writer, Mr. Steve Lopez.</u>					√		The repetition of addressing Mr. Steve Lopez as a writer in Los Angeles newspaper again and again by Nathaniel can be classified as perseveration.
12.	Steve: Yeah. Yeah, that's me. Do you mind if I record this? And I wanna write a story about you. A column about how a guy like you winds up on the street. What do you think of that?			√				The moment when Steve asks Nathaniel whether he wants to be recorded or not is answered with an incompatible response by him. This is a tangentiality.

	Nathaniel: <u>Mr. Lopez needs to do what Mr. Lopez needs to do. No one could ever stop Mr. Lopez from doing what he wants to do.</u>							
13.	Nathaniel: <u>Are you flying that plane?</u> Steve: No. No, I'm right here. Nathaniel: I don't know how God works.				√			It is clear that no one can be flying a plane if that person is not in the plane. What Nathaniel asks to Steve is something illogical.
14.	Steve: I called Juilliard, and they said you went there, but you didn't finish. Nathaniel: I bombed right out of there. I bombed out of Juilliard. Steve: Yeah, what happened? Nathaniel: I just... <u>It didn't happen.</u> ^{DF1} <u>I don't know. I don't know.</u> ^{DF2} what happened.				√ _{DF1}	√ _{DF2}		Again, DF1 shows the illogicality from Nathaniel. At first, he answers that he bombed out from Juilliard, but he changes his next answer as he is seemingly not bombed out from that school. DF2 shows that Nathaniel repeats the words 'I don't know' for two times. It indicates perseveration.
15.	Steve: Anyone I could contact? Family? Nathaniel: Family? <u>Miss Floria Ayers, my mom. She's a beautician.</u> ^{DF1} <u>Beauty is art. Music is beauty.</u> ^{DF2} I don't do hair. I do my own hair, but obviously, my mom does everybody's hair in the community. They would come for her. She's quite a woman. But I don't know how you're gonna talk to her, though, because she passed.	√ _{DF2}			√ _{DF1}			DF1 can be categorized as illogicality because Nathaniel informs the person to contact is his mother, while the fact shows that Nathaniel's mother is already dead. The occurrence of jumpy words, from talking about his mother into talking about music, in DF2 shows Nathaniel's derailment.
16.	Steve: Okay. Sorry to hear that. Who could I call? Nathaniel: <u>216-962-6746.</u>		√					Schizophrenic usually has poverty of speech. This is in line with Nathaniel who gives a very brief

								answer to Steve. He does not give any other explanation related to Steve's question. He just simply mentions the number.
17.	<p>Steve: Whose number's that?</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>You know, it's a dream out here, Mr. Lopez. The sun is shining. The nights are cool and serene, and I notice that everyone is smiling.</u></p>			√				When Steve asks whose number that has been mentioned by Nathaniel, he does not answer who is the owner of that number, he instead gives an unrelated answer.
18.	<p>Steve: Nathaniel!</p> <p>Nathaniel: All I'm trying to do is work as hard as I can to clean up the tunnel.</p> <p>Steve: Hey! Nathaniel!</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>But they don't want me to help them.</u> I won't have it, you know. Don't want to have this degradation...</p>				√			That Nathaniel thinks that the drivers won't help him is illogical since he is the one who suddenly appears among the drivers in the middle of the street who are still in their riding.
19.	<p>Steve: Are you out of your mind?</p> <p>Nathaniel: ...because <u>they just won't respect that Beethoven...</u></p>				√			Nathaniel blames the people who are driving in the tunnel because he thinks they do not respect Beethoven by disallowing Nathaniel to clean the tunnel.
20.	<p>Steve: What are you doing?</p> <p>Nathaniel: ...and I try to tell every one of them, <u>I won't have this nastiness...</u></p> <p>Steve: Nathaniel!</p> <p>Nathaniel: ... <u>this degradation, I won't have it.</u></p> <p>Steve: Don't! Don't! Don't!</p>					√		This scene shows how Nathaniel repeats several words for several times. First, he repeats 'I won't have this nastiness' for three times. Second, the words 'this degradation' appear twice.

	Nathaniel: <u>I'm not going to have this nastiness in this tunnel. This degradation.</u>							
21.	<p>Steve: You don't have to pay for it. It's a gift.</p> <p>Nathaniel: I'm sure it's a very beautiful instrument.</p> <p>Steve: Free and clear.</p> <p>Nathaniel: People are <u>very... very generous.</u></p>						√	Nathaniel suddenly forgets what has been said by him to praise the people. But after several seconds, he remembers it again. It shows thought blocking since his mind is blocked for seconds before the words come up.
22.	<p>Steve: But, look, here's the deal. It's not safe for you to have something this valuable on the streets...</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>You don't have to worry about that, Mr. Lopez. I've been mugged 14 times.</u></p>			√				This scene shows that Nathaniel even gives a reply which Steve worried about.
23.	<p>Steve: Right, that's my point exactly. So, apparently there's a place that's a couple of blocks down that's called Lamp.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>I can't go...</u> No, <u>I can't go</u> there.</p> <p>Steve: And I... Hold on.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>I can't go...</u> No, <u>I can't go</u> there. They smoke cigarettes.</p>					√		This scene indicates perseveration because there is a repetition in the clause 'I can't go' for four times.
24.	<p>Steve: I talked to the guy. He says you can keep it there.</p> <p>Nathaniel: They drop the butts on the ground.</p> <p><u>They do it to torment me.</u> They just... <u>They do it to torment me.</u></p>					√		Again, since the statement 'They do it to torment me' is repeated twice, it indicates perseveration.
25.	<p>Steve: Oh, yeah. Except for this one time. Take it out and give it a test drive or whatever.</p> <p>Nathaniel: So I can play it here?</p>					√		Nathaniel shows his perseveration when he repeats the word 'only' for three times and the words 'the greats' for two times.

	<p>Steve: For a couple minutes, and then we're gonna bring it to Lamp.</p> <p>Nathaniel: Laying in there like a pig in a blanket.</p> <p>Only... Only the greats. Really, only the greats. Yo-Yo Ma, Jacqueline du Pré, and the coolest cucumber of them all is Janos Starker. Gotta put rosin on your bow. It's just like feeding a parakeet. A bow needs rosin just like a police car needs prisoners.</p>							
26.	<p>Steve: So pack it up. We'll bring it to Lamp, you can get back at it.</p> <p>Nathaniel: I haven't really gotten a chance to know her yet. So...</p> <p>Steve: I'm not saying you can't play. You can. Just not here.</p>				√			Nathaniel considers cello as more than an instrument. He thinks that it is something alive so he uses 'her' as a pronoun.
27.	<p>Steve: This is a sidewalk, okay? That's the deal. We made a deal.</p> <p>Nathaniel: No, no, no.^{DF1} You'll break the bridge. You'll put water in it, you'll drown her.^{DF2}</p>				√ _{DF2}	√ _{DF1}		The word 'no' in the DF1 is repeated for three times which can be indicated as perseveration. DF2 again shows illogicality as Nathaniel keep referring the violin with a female gender to consider it as a human being.
28.	<p>Nathaniel: You don't know what you're doing. Let me put it away myself.</p> <p>Steve: Then put it away. Thank you.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>Because when you start a relationship with somebody...</u></p> <p>Steve: Don't make a big deal of it, okay?</p> <p>Nathaniel: It is a big deal.</p>				√			We can't make a relationship with a thing. Nathaniel acts like he is in a relationship with somebody. In fact, they talk about the violin which is also illogical to be called as 'somebody'.

29.	<p>Steve: In a minute, you'll have it set up down at Lamp and be playing like you never stopped. Right?</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>It's brand-new, this relationship. I don't want this relationship to end.</u></p>				√				This scene shows how Nathaniel keeps saying that he is in relationship with a violin and he does not want that relation to end.
30.	<p>Steve: What are you doing? You're gonna let go. Just let your fingers go.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>Does anyone... Does anyone</u> see what he's doing right here? He's stealing it.</p>					√			The repetition of the words 'does anyone' for two times is classified as a perseveration.
31.	<p>Steve: I'll... I'll meet you there. San Julian and 6th. All right? I'll drive. You walk.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>I know where it is... I know where it is...</u></p>					√			Since the clause 'I know where it is' from Nathaniel are repeated twice, it can be identified as a perseveration.
32.	<p>Nathaniel: <u>This is my apartment. This is my apartment. This is my apartment. Nathaniel Anthony Ayers Junior. N-A-T-H-A...</u></p>					√			Nathaniel repeats the clause 'this is my apartment' for three times and says his name twice. As it is already mentioned above, it is a classification of perseveration.
33.	<p>Nathaniel: <u>Gotta tuck this guy in here, nice and safe.</u> Put that down there. Make sure this corner... You can rest on this. Do you think of writers often, Mr. Lopez? Do you think of writers the way I think about musicians?</p> <p>Steve: I write for a living, and it's not like it used to be.</p>				√				The illogicality in this scene is found as Nathaniel refers the word 'guy' for the violin.
34.	<p>Steve: Nathaniel, let's go.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>What I did with the keys right here...</u></p> <p>Steve: Come on. Lock up the cart.</p>							√	Nathaniel suddenly has no idea for what he will do with the keys in his hands. It indicates thought blocking.

35.	<p>Nathaniel: I can't leave it. <u>No, no. We have to get in touch with the Mayor...</u></p> <p>Steve: Nathaniel, it's garbage.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>...Antonio Villaraigosa... ... or the president.</u></p>	√							<p>At first, Nathaniel decides not to go to meet the Mayor. However, he does a looseness of association in his speaking which turns to say he has to get in touch with the Mayor or somebody else.</p>
36.	<p>Steve: No one is gonna steal this garbage. In the corner...</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>No, no, no.</u>^{DF1} Mr. Lopez, I'm not gonna be able to make it up there.</p> <p>Steve: Okay. Oh, boy.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>Fantasia. Walt Disney Hall. Donald Duck.</u>^{DF2} <u>I have to deal with things here because I wouldn't leave a dog with these people here.</u>^{DF3}</p> <p>Steve: Right. Okay. Fine.</p>	√ _{DF2}			√ _{DF3}	√ _{DF1}			<p>DF1 shows perseveration as Nathaniel repeats the word 'no' for three times.</p> <p>DF2 indicates a derailment because Nathaniel unexpectedly mentions 'Fantasia. Walt Disney Hall. Donald Duck'.</p> <p>The illogicality appears in DF3 because Nathaniel says that he will not leave his dog. The fact says that he does not even have a dog. He just simply considers his garbage as a dog.</p>
37.	<p>Steve: Just us.</p> <p>Nathaniel: Yeah, just us. It's the way it should be. <u>He's in the room.</u></p> <p>Steve: Who is?</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>Beethoven.</u></p>				√				<p>Nathaniel assumes that Beethoven is in the room with him. It is not logic because Beethoven is dead already.</p>
38.	<p>Steve: You need something?</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>A man only needs what he can carry, Mr. Lopez, and I have all I can carry right here. I have my bedding. I have my drums. I have my flower.</u></p>			√					<p>When Steve asks Nathaniel whether he needs something or not, he does not give a suitable answer so it shows tangentiality.</p>

	<p>Steve: Yeah. Okay.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>I have my water bottle. I have it all.</u></p>							
39.	<p>Steve: Sorry. I gotta...</p> <p>Nathaniel: All right, Mr. Lopez, I completely understand that <u>you're working. You're working.</u> ^{DF1} You have to work. People have to work.</p>				√			It shows the words 'you're working' are repeated twice.
40.	<p>Nathaniel: I don't want an apartment.</p> <p>Steve: Good, 'cause it's not. It's actually a music studio for Mr. Claydon to give you the cello lessons.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>Well, why don't we have Mr. Claydon come down here?</u> This is a perfect place to play in, the tunnel.</p> <p>Steve: No, Mr. Claydon doesn't like tunnels.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>We'll just have Mr. Claydon come here</u> to do the lesson.</p>				√			Nathaniel's statement to have Mr. Claydon in the tunnel are repeated twice refers to perseveration.
41.	<p>Steve: He says it has to be quiet.</p> <p>Nathaniel: Well...</p> <p>Steve: It has to be quiet for the cello lessons, so your apartment...</p>		√					Nathaniel's single word answer shows a poverty of speech.
42.	<p>Nathaniel: It's not my apartment.</p> <p>Steve: I know. I know. The apartment that belongs to no one.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>I don't have an apartment. I don't wanna be in an apartment. I don't need an apartment.</u> ^{DF1} <u>Beethoven lives out in the freshness of the air.</u> ^{DF2}</p>				√ _{DF2}	√ _{DF1}		<p>DF1 shows a rejection from Nathaniel with perseveration he uses. He says his rejection towards the apartment for three times.</p> <p>DF2 indicates illogicality since Beethoven is dead while Nathaniel says that Beethoven</p>

										lives out in the freshness of the air.
43.	<p>Steve: Nathaniel, the apartment is not the point. Nathaniel: <u>He's the leader of Los Angeles.</u></p>				√					The word 'he' which is mentioned by Nathaniel refers to Beethoven. While actually he never be a leader of Los Angeles.
44.	<p>Steve: It's an opportunity. Nathaniel: <u>"Angeles" means "angels." You can't... You can't hold down angels.</u> Steve: Do you want the opportunity? Nathaniel: <u>You can't clip angels.</u></p>	√								Derailment occurs in this scene when Nathaniel tells unrelated topic to Steve. They talk about Nathaniel's opportunity to live in an apartment, however, he then talks about angels.
45.	<p>Steve: Stop. Do you want an opportunity or not? Nathaniel: <u>Do you have an apartment?</u> Steve: No. I have a house.</p>				√					Nathaniel's response is not synchronic with the question he gets from Steve. It indicates tangentiality. He even asks Steve back.
46.	<p>Nathaniel: Mrs. Floria Ayers, Miss Jennifer Ayers. And then there was Mr. Nathaniel Anthony Ayers Sr. He was a big man. He had big hands. I have very small hands. Fit around a violin, a cello. Mr. Ayers was a big man, but he wasn't a god. <u>I have my god. Mr. Steve Lopez.</u> Steve: Oh, boy.</p>				√					This scene show illogicality since Nathaniel says his God is Mr. Steve Lopez.
47.	<p>Nathaniel: Yeah, <u>you're my god.</u> Flying around high. <u>You're my god.</u> Steve: I'm not comfortable being your god. Nathaniel: Mr. Steve Lopez, staff writer, <u>you are my god.</u></p>					√				Nathaniel keeps saying that Steve is his God. He repeats the clause 'you are my god' for four times which indicates perseveration.

	<p>Steve: That it? I'm your god?</p> <p>Nathaniel: Yes, <u>you are. You're my god.</u></p>								
48.	<p>Nathaniel: <u>This is my apartment. This is my apartment. This is my apartment. This is my apartment. This is my apartment.</u>^{DF1} <u>Always number one. Always number two.</u>^{DF2}</p>	√ _{DF2}				√ _{DF1}			<p>DF1 again shows perseveration when Nathaniel repeats the utterance 'this is my apartment' for many times. He even repeats it for six times.</p> <p>While DF2 indicates derailment because there suddenly appear words saying 'Always number one. Always number two'.</p>
49.	<p>Nathaniel: <u>Fibber. You fibber. You fib.</u></p>					√			<p>Even though the repetitive words are not exactly the same, this can still be categorized as perseveration.</p>
50.	<p>Nathaniel: <u>Fear for you. Fear for you.</u></p>					√			<p>Again, Nathaniel repeats the words 'fear for you' twice. It also indicates perseveration.</p>
51.	<p>Nathaniel: <u>I'll protect you. I'll protect you.</u>^{DF1}</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>No one can kill the child. That's what the child is about. Forget you. Jump off!</u>^{DF2}</p>				√ _{DF2}	√ _{DF1}			<p>As the statement 'I'll protect you' in the DF1 are repeated twice, it shows perseveration.</p> <p>There are many crime issues related to children's murderer, however, DF2 says that no one can kill children in which it's not logical because Nathaniel thinks that children cannot be killed.</p>
52.	<p>Nathaniel: <u>Mr. Lopez... Mr. Lopez. Mr. Lopez,</u> I really think we should do it out here.</p>					√			<p>This scene again shows how Nathaniel repeats the words 'Mr.</p>

	<p>Steve: No, come on. Let's have a look. It's right down here.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>Mr. Lopez.</u></p> <p>Steve: Nathaniel, come on. It's really clean. Come check it out.</p>								Lopez' for four times as it can be classified as perseveration.
53.	<p>Nathaniel: A fly only lives 12 days. What if in 12 days, someone walks through that door and murders me? And I don't care about this Claydon thing, either. Walt Disney Hall. Disney Duck.^{DF1} Doesn't make a difference. I don't need any of that. If I'm gonna take a lesson, I should take the lesson in the tunnel where I can hear the city sounds and not be locked off from life, locked off from the world. In the tunnel I can hear the music the way it's supposed to be played. Not in this place, there's no city sounds, there's no Beethoven, there's no Los Angeles, California.^{DF2} I don't belong here. I'm never coming here again.</p>	√ _{DF1}			√ _{DF2}				<p>In DF1, that the word 'Disney Duck' appears with nothing to do with previous talk shows a derailment.</p> <p>In DF2, Nathaniel thinks that Beethoven exists in the tunnel, not in the tiny apartment like that. While in fact, he had died. Also, he considers that his apartment is not in Los Angeles California. While in fact, it is still there. Therefore, these include to illogicality.</p>
54.	<p>Trainer: Well, for someone who hasn't had a lesson in three decades, you play quite beautifully.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>Thank you.</u></p> <p>Trainer: So...</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>Thank you.</u></p>					√			The repetition of the words 'thank you' twice can be categorized as perseveration.
55.	<p>Trainer: I like your apartment, by the way.</p> <p>Nathaniel: It's not my apartment.</p> <p>Steve: It's not. It's just a...</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>I don't live here.</u></p>				√				It's illogical when Nathaniel says that he does not live in that apartment, meanwhile, the truth is he lives there.

56.	<p>Trainer: Well, you should. God has blessed you with a gift, Nathaniel. Nothing pains God more than when we squander his blessings. You owe it to him to care for this...</p> <p>Nathaniel: I don't owe God. <u>Mr. Steve Lopez is my god.</u></p>				√			Again, this scene shows illogicality from Nathaniel. He says that Steve is his God.
57.	<p>Nathaniel: Staff writer for Los Angeles. <u>Higher power flying around with wings like an angel.</u></p> <p>Mr. Steve Lopez is my...</p> <p>Steve: He doesn't know what he's saying.</p>				√			Nathaniel figures that Steve is an angle. This can be classified as illogicity since Steve is a human.
58.	<p>Nathaniel: Mr. Graham Claydon is going to tell me who my god is? Do you know who my god is, Mr. Claydon? <u>I know who my god is!</u></p> <p>Steve: He's a good teacher.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>I know who my god is.</u></p>					√		perseveration appears in this seen as Nathaniel says the statement 'I know who my god is' twice.
59.	<p>Steve: You should accept his help gracefully.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>Graceful is the ballerinas at Juilliard.</u></p> <p><u>Those girls were graceful.</u> ^{DF1} Tiny ballerinas just <u>twirling round.</u></p> <p>Steve: There's other people in this...</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>Twirling round.</u> ^{DF2} <u>Angels.</u> ^{DF3}</p>			√ _{DF1}	√ _{DF3}	√ _{DF2}		DF1 Nathaniel's reply is unrelated with Steve's statement since he start to talk another matter. DF2 indicates perseveration because there is a repetition of the words 'twirling around' twice. DF3 shows illogicality because Nathaniel considers those ballerinas as angels.
60.	<p>Steve: All right, graceful as little ballerinas.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>I love them flying around like I love Mr. Steve Lopez flying around.</u> ^{DF1} I love God. <u>I love you! I love you.</u> ^{DF2}</p>				√ _{DF1}	√ _{DF2}		The moment when Nathaniel considers ballerinas and Steve fly around in the DF1 is categorized as illogicality since the ballerinas

									and Steve are humans who cannot even fly. DF2 is perseveration. It can be seen when the clause 'I love you' are repeated twice.
61.	<p>Major: ... to address this problem with compassion and commitment. And in honor of this, it is my pleasure to present this year's Media Award to Steve Lopez.</p> <p>Steve: Thank you.</p> <p>Nathaniel: ... you know that I can't leave my cart anywhere. It houses my violin, my cello, and my weapons of mass destruction. <u>A child needs protection. You don't want to put a baby in the trunk of a car and have it get bashed up against the wall.</u>^{DF1} <u>Bashed up against the wall. Bashed up against the wall.</u>^{DF2}</p>				√ _{DF1}	√ _{DF2}			DF1 shows illogicality as Nathaniel considers his garbage as a child and a baby. Perseveration occur in DF2 as 'bashed up against the wall' repeated twice.
62.	<p>Nathaniel: ... as a youngster labeled mentally ill because of the underlying cigarette habit, <u>constant disturbance, constant disturbance. You know, bigots have children, too. Pens from Steve Lopez. Many thanks. Constant disturbance, constant disturbance. Bigots have children. Bigots have children, too. Pens... Paper... Pens from Steve Lopez. Many thanks. And a cello from Steve Lopez. Steve Lopez... Many thanks to that. Without Steve Lopez, I wouldn't have any of that... Constant disturbance. Constant disturbance. Constant disturbances.</u>^{DF1 & DF2}</p>	√ _{DF1}				√ _{DF2}			In this scene, a derailment and a perseveration occur simultaneously as the continuing sentence is not related to each other and there are too many repetitive words and clauses.

63.	<p>Nathaniel: <u>Don't put your hands on me!</u> Steve: Nathaniel! Nathaniel: Back the hell off! <u>Don't you ever touch me! Don't ever put your hands on me!</u> Trainer: Please, don't. Nathaniel. Nathaniel: <u>Don't you ever touch me.</u> Steve: Nathaniel!</p>					√			Nathaniel does not want to be touched, he warns the people around him not to put their hands on him and he repeats it for four times. It is called as perseveration.
64.	<p>Nathaniel: <u>Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you</u> so much. I thought I lost it forever.</p>					√			Still, this scene portrays perseveration because the words 'thank you' are repeated five times.
65.	<p>Steve: Hi. You good? I literally looked everywhere else in Los Angeles but here. Not that I was worried. What happened? What made you decide to sleep in here? Nathaniel: <u>Oh, well, a body can only take so much, Mr. Lopez. I'm not young anymore, I'm a middle-aged man. You know how it is.</u>^{DF1} Steve: Sure. Nathaniel: I mean, <u>a body</u> gets weary, <u>a body...</u>^{DF2}</p>			√ _{DF1}		√ _{DF2}			In DF1, Steve's question for Nathaniel is not really answered since Nathaniel responds with something else. Meanwhile, perseveration occurs in DF2 as Nathaniel repeats the words 'a body' twice.
66.	<p>Steve: Housewarming gift. Nathaniel: <u>Thank you, Mr. Lopez. Thank you, Mr. Lopez. Thank you.</u></p>					√			The way Nathaniel repeats his thankfulness towards Steve is called perseveration.
67.	<p>Steve: I've done good by you, haven't I? I mean, things aren't so bad, right? Say, things are set for Jennifer to become your executor. Nathaniel: <u>I can't believe Beethoven himself is in my own apartment.</u></p>					√			It's illogical to think that Beethoven is in Nathaniel's apartment because he had died.

68.	<p>Steve: Are you still okay with that? Having Jennifer handle things for you?</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>It's all right with me if it's all right with Beethoven.</u></p>				√			Nathaniel keeps assuming that Beethoven is still alive.
69.	<p>Steve: Read them and sign them.</p> <p>Nathaniel: All right.</p> <p>Steve: Okay.</p> <p>Nathaniel: All right.</p> <p>Steve: What do you... You got anything to drink?</p> <p>Nathaniel: Yes, sir, <u>Mr. Lopez.</u> Absolutely, <u>Mr. Lopez,</u> help yourself to some water, it's where the dripping sound is coming from.</p>					√		'Mr. Lopez' words are repeated twice by Nathaniel.
70.	<p>Steve: Is there a... What's with Neil Diamond?</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>I thought that was you.</u></p> <p>Steve: Well, I'm flattered. He's a good-looking guy.</p>				√			Nathaniel thinks that the man in the picture is Mr Steve Lopez, while actually it looks very different with Mr. Lopez.
71.	<p>Nathaniel: What's this business about me having a schizophrenic mind?</p> <p>Steve: It's, it's... It's legal jargon.</p> <p>Nathaniel: It says that <u>I have a schizophrenic mind.</u> I do not.</p> <p>Steve: It doesn't mean anything.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>I have a schizophrenic mind.</u></p>					√		Nathaniel shocks when the letter says that he has schizophrenia. He repeats the statement 'I have a schizophrenic mind' for two times.
72.	<p>Nathaniel: I don't go where you say to go. I go where I want to go. <u>You don't put me away, Mr. Lopez. You don't put me away.</u></p> <p>Steve: Okay. Okay.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>You don't put me away.</u></p>					√		Still in the same classification. perseveration again appears in this scene when Nathaniel repeats the utterance 'you don't put me away' for three times.

73.	<p>Steve: I'm not gonna... I don't... No, no, you don't have to go...</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>Yes, you are. Yes, you are.</u></p>					√		The moment when he repeats 'yes you are' twice belongs to perseveration.
74.	<p>Steve: ...to court. You don't have to go anywhere. Jennifer will take care of you.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>My sister's not coming near me. She is not coming near me. She's not coming near me.</u></p>					√		This scene portrays perseveration because Nathaniel repeats the statement 'my sister's not coming near me' for three times.
75.	<p>Nathaniel: If I say she's not coming then she's not coming.</p> <p>Steve: You said... Nathaniel, you said...</p> <p>Nathaniel: Listen, <u>I'm not going to have anymore... I'm not going to have anymore...</u></p>					√		When Nathaniel says 'I'm not going to have anymore', he repeats it twice. Thus, it can be categorized as perseveration.
76.	<p>Nathaniel: <u>I will tell you. I will tell you.</u>^{DF1} I'm sick of being Nathaniel and you Mr. Lopez.</p> <p>Steve: Okay.</p> <p>Nathaniel: I'm not just...</p> <p>Steve: Wait.</p> <p>Nathaniel: I'm not your boy. <u>I am not Mr. Colonel Sanders's boy.</u>^{DF2}</p>	√ _{DF2}				√ _{DF1}		In DF1, Nathaniel says 'I will tell you' twice. This belongs to perseveration. Furthermore, a derailment occurs in DF2 when Nathaniel makes jumpy words since he resists Steve with saying 'I'm not your boy' but then a statement 'I'm not Mr. Colonel Sanders's boy' appears.
77.	<p>Steve: You know, I'm sorry I was wrong. I'm sorry I was wrong.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>I can take care of myself. I can take care of myself,</u> Mr. Lopez.</p>					√		This scene shows perseveration because 'I can take care of myself' are repeated twice by a schizophrenic.
78.	<p>Nathaniel: I don't need you. I don't need this city. I despise this city and I despise you. And if I ever see</p>					√		Nathaniel keeps uttering his name for several times. It shows

	you again, I'll cut you open and gut you like a fish. Because I'm Nathaniel Anthony Ayers Jr. Mr. Ayers. I'm Nathaniel Anthony Ayers Jr. N-A-T-H-A... N-A-T-H-A... N-A-T-H-A...								perseveration as it is repetitive words.
79.	Nathaniel: Disguise himself now as... They disguise themselves... Where is Los Angeles? Cleveland? And... We... We had some life, didn't we? Nathaniel's Sister: Yeah.	√							A looseness of association in speaking occurs when Nathaniel utters 'Where is Los Angeles? Cleveland?' since it has no correlation with previous statements.
80.	Steve: Beethoven's Triple Concerto, right? Nathaniel: Yeah.		√						This shows the poverty of speech because Nathaniel does not give many words to answer Steve's question. He only gives a single answer.
	Total	15	3	9	30	42	0	2	
		101							

Appendix II. Nathaniel Ayers' Peculiar Behaviours in Joe Wright's *The Soloist*

Note:

TS = Thumb sucking

NB = Nail Biting

MH = Meaningless hand motions

MT = Meaningless laughter

EC = Excessive crying

OB = Other deviant behaviours

AG = Aggression

SH = Shyness

No	Expressions	Types of Peculiar Behaviour							Explanation
		TS	NB	MH	MT	EC	OB		
							AG	SH	
01.	<p>Steve: I'm Steve Lopez, LA Times. Nathaniel: Lopez, L-O-P-E-Z? Steve: Yeah. Nathaniel: Lopez, Los Angeles Times. Mr. Lopez. Steve: What's your name? Nathaniel: Lopez. Nathaniel Anthony Ayers Junior. N-A-T-H-A-N-I-E-L A-N-T-H-O-N-Y-A-Y-E-R-S J-U-N-I-O-R. Or J-R-period. Steve: (<i>Offering shake-hand</i>) Nathaniel: (<i>Refusing</i>) I apologize for my appearance. I've had a few setbacks. Steve: Me, too.</p>							√	The lack of confident occurs in Nathaniel's behavior. He looks too shy to Steve. It is proven by the moment when Steve asks for shake-hand but he refuses it. The moment when Steve introduces himself to Nathaniel and tries to make communication with him, Nathaniel only answers without trying to see him. He avoids making an eye contact with Steve.
02.	<p><u>(In this scene, Nathaniel is in his room, peeping through the window and suddenly</u></p>					√			Nathaniel feels insecure and scared. He cries excessively because he sees a car covered with fire.

	<u>witnessing a car which is covered with fire.</u> <u>This makes him cries a lot.)</u>							Consequently, he is afraid if that occurrence happens to him and he cannot fulfil his dreams.
03.	<p>Steve: Nathaniel!</p> <p>Nathaniel: All I'm trying to do is work as hard as I can to clean up the tunnel. <u>(Standing in the middle of the road that is full of cars)</u></p> <p>Steve: Hey! Nathaniel!</p> <p>Nathaniel: But they don't want me to help them. I won't have it, you know. Don't want to have this degradation...</p> <p>Steve: Are you out of your mind?</p> <p>Nathaniel: ...because they just won't respect that Beethoven...</p>					√		In this scene, Nathaniel does not care about standing and passing over and over again in the road even though it is really dangerous for him.
04.	<p>Steve: So, apparently there's a place that's a couple of blocks down that's called Lamp.</p> <p>Nathaniel: I can't go... No, I can't go there.</p> <p>Steve: And I... Hold on.</p> <p>Nathaniel: I can't go... No, I can't go there. They smoke cigarettes. <u>(Snapping Steve)</u></p> <p>Steve: I talked to the guy. He says you can keep it there.</p> <p>Nathaniel: They drop the butts on the ground. They do it to torment me. They just... They do it to torment me.</p> <p>Steve: That's the deal. You wanna play this, you gotta do it there.</p> <p>Nathaniel: I can't do that.</p>					√		Nathaniel does not want to follow Steve's instruction to go to Lamp. Although it is good for him to move to Lamp, but he keeps refusing and making an aggressive act by snapping at Steve. Nathaniel just feels insecure to move to a crowded place.

05.	<u><i>(A moment when Steve gives Nathaniel a cello from one of Point West's readers, Nathaniel starts to play and cannot bear his tears, he cries as soon as the music comes up.)</i></u>					√			Because of his felicity in getting new violin given by Steve, he cries as soon as he starts to play the violin.
06.	Steve: San Julian and 6th. All right? I'll drive. You walk. Nathaniel: I know where it is... Steve: See you in a half hour? Nathaniel: <u><i>(Laughing)</i></u>					√			After asking Nathaniel to come to Lamp, Steve then leaves Nathaniel alone. Suddenly Nathaniel laughs without any reason.
07.	<u><i>(In this scene, Nathaniel suddenly runs during his musical practice in the hall then he hides in the room and turns the lamp off)</i></u>							√	The moment of aggression occurs when Nathaniel feels insecure during his practice with his conductor and other musicians. He suddenly runs and hides from the whiteness.
08.	Nathaniel: Ma, I'm good, honestly, it's just that... Mrs. Floria: I'm real proud of you, baby. Nathaniel: Thank you. It's just that I'm not always so sure I know what's going on, and... Mrs. Floria: You are gonna be fine. Nathaniel: It's so frightening, and... And I'm having trouble differentiating certain things. <u><i>(Crying)</i></u>							√	It's hard for Nathaniel to express his feeling for his mother. He feels insecure but cannot directly say to his mother. He cries since he feels scared.
09.	Steve: A-D-A-M C-R-A-N-E. He wants to meet you. Nathaniel: Who? Steve: The guy from the Los Angeles Philharmonic, Adam Crane. Wondering if you							√	This scene shows that Nathaniel does not have confidence in facing something. Nathaniel is too shy, it is proven when Steve asks him to come to a concert, Nathaniel feels

	<p>wanna come hear a concert at Disney Hall some time as his guest. They're doing Beethoven.</p> <p>Nathaniel: Ludwig van?</p> <p>Steve: Beethoven, all season long. They got one coming up. The Third.</p> <p>Nathaniel: Well, what's the date today?</p> <p>Steve: No, the Third Symphony.</p> <p>Nathaniel: I'll cause a scene. I don't wanna cause a scene. I don't wanna stick out or anything like that. So it's just... It's impossible. It can't happen.</p> <p><u>(Refusing)</u></p>							that he will ruin the agenda. He does not want to cause a scene and appear in public. He does not feel confident for attending the concert even though he really wants to.
10.	<p>Nathaniel: I can't leave my stuff here with these rascals. They can't be trusted. They'll do anything.</p> <p>Steve: Oh, no. We have an entire orchestra waiting for us. We are gonna go.</p> <p>Nathaniel: They have drug addicts and cigarette smokers here, and they will steal all of what I have.</p> <p>Steve: No one is going to steal your shit.</p> <p>Nathaniel: I can't leave it. <u>(Insisting Steve not to let go of his garbage by separating it with Steve)</u></p> <p>Steve: Nathaniel, it's garbage.</p>					√		Nathaniel shows his anger when Steve insists him to leave his stuff in Lamp. He causes trouble in that place. He just does not want to leave his garbage behind.
11.	<p><u>(Nathaniel brings his garbage to a luxurious rehearsal hall)</u></p>					√		That Nathaniel brings his garbage to a luxurious building shows an aggression act as it looks really silly and awkward.

12.	<u><i>(Nathaniel attends a rehearsal musical concert with Steve, and when he sits in spectator seats, his fingers are suddenly making some motions.)</i></u>			√					When Nathaniel attends the rehearsal concert with Steve, he shows his meaningless hand motion by making a gesture through his fingers.
13.	<p>Steve: Nathaniel. Come on down. What are you... Come on. We go down here and then to the end and left.</p> <p>Nathaniel: I think we should do the lesson out here. <i>(Refusing to enter the room)</i></p> <p>Steve: No, no, no. It's just this way. Come on.</p> <p>Nathaniel: Mr. Lopez... Mr. Lopez. Mr. Lopez, I really think we should do it out here.</p> <p>Steve: No, come on. Let's have a look. It's right down here.</p> <p>Nathaniel: Mr. Lopez.</p> <p>Steve: Nathaniel, come on. It's really clean. Come check it out.</p> <p>Nathaniel: We should do it out here. It's better. I'm more comfortable out here. <i>(Refusing to enter the room)</i></p>						√		Nathaniel keeps saying 'no' when Steve asks him to look around his new living place. It indicates that he has no confidence and he would rather stay in the dark or in the quiet place.
14.	<p>Claydon: God has blessed you with a gift, Nathaniel. Nothing pains God more than when we squander his blessings. You owe it to him to care for this.</p> <p>Nathaniel: I don't owe God. Mr. Steve Lopez is my god.</p> <p>Steve: What?</p>						√		The moment when Nathaniel does not feel comfortable with Claydon's statement, he gets mad and showing his aggression by pushing off Claydon and slamming down the table next to him.

	<p>Nathaniel: Staff writer for Los Angeles. Higher power flying around with wings like an angel. Mr. Steve Lopez is my... (<i>Slamming down the table</i>)</p> <p>Steve: He doesn't know what he's saying.</p> <p>Nathaniel: Mr. Graham Claydon is going to tell me who my god is? Do you know who my god is, Mr. Claydon? I know who my god is!</p>								
<p>15.</p>	<p>Nathaniel's sister: Nathaniel?</p> <p>Nathaniel: You think I'm stupid. Is that what you think? <i>You want to kill them, Nathaniel.</i> <i>They'll kill you first, Nathaniel.</i></p> <p>Nathaniel's sister: No. <i>They'll string you up, Nathaniel.</i></p> <p>Nathaniel: No. You think I can't see everything. I see everything. I know who you are. I know what you're doing. <i>Dogs, biting at your feet.</i> <i>Nathaniel.</i></p> <p>Nathaniel's sister: I thought you might be hungry. <i>Nathaniel, over there.</i> <i>The dusty open manual.</i> <i>Nathaniel, come here.</i> <i>The manual.</i></p> <p>Nathaniel: That's hydrochloric acid. If I eat that, it'll burn me up inside and kill me like a dog.</p> <p>Nathaniel's sister: Oh, no.</p>					<p>√</p>			<p>Nathaniel shows his aggression in this scene. When Jennifer, his sister, intends to give him a bowl of soup, he thinks that Jennifer wants to poison him. He then pushes Jennifer and feeding her with the soup forcedly.</p>

	<p><i>Nathaniel.</i></p> <p>Nathaniel's sister: Nathaniel, I wouldn't do that.</p> <p><i>Nathaniel.</i></p> <p><i>Nathaniel.</i></p> <p><i>You'll eat it, dust and all.</i></p> <p>Nathaniel's sister: <u><i>(Nathaniel forcedly feeding his sister)</i></u> Okay. It's good, see.</p>							
16.	<p>Nathaniel: Don't put your hands on me! <u><i>(Showing his anger)</i></u></p> <p>Steve: Nathaniel</p> <p>Nathaniel: Back the hell off! Don't you ever touch me! Don't ever put your hands on me!</p> <p>Claydon: Please, don't. Nathaniel.</p> <p>Nathaniel: Don't you ever touch me.</p>					√		When Nathaniel in the middle of his solo show, he feels so shock when Claydon tries to calm him down by touching his soldier. Instead of feeling calm, he even feels threatened and making an attack by hitting Claydon with his violin's stick.
17.	<p>Nathaniel: What's this business about me having a schizophrenic mind?</p> <p>Steve: It's, it's... It's legal jargon.</p> <p>Nathaniel: It says that I have a schizophrenic mind. I do not.</p> <p>Steve: It doesn't mean anything.</p> <p>Nathaniel: I have a schizophrenic mind. <u><i>(Slapping Steve)</i></u></p> <p>Steve: That's not what I think. Nathaniel, they try to put people in a...</p> <p>Nathaniel: I'm not going anywhere.</p> <p>Steve: And the good news is that it has nothing to do with you.</p>					√	√	There are two accompanying behaviors occur in this scene. The aggression and excessive crying occur at the same time when Nathaniel gets mad to Steve as soon as he reads the letter and cannot accept the fact that he is a schizophrenic. He starts to cry and attacking Steve. He even threatens Steve by saying that he will kill Steve if he happens to see Steve later.

<p>Nathaniel: I don't go where you say to go. I go where I want to go. You don't put me away, Mr. Lopez. You don't put me away. (<i><u>Pushing Steve away</u></i>)</p> <p>Steve: Okay. Okay.</p> <p>Nathaniel: You don't put me away. (<i><u>Crying</u></i>)</p> <p>Steve: I'm not gonna... I don't... No, no, you don't have to go...</p> <p>Nathaniel: Yes, you are. Yes, you are.</p> <p>Steve: ...to court. You don't have to go anywhere. Jennifer will take care of you.</p> <p>Nathaniel: My sister's not coming near me. She is not coming near me. She's not coming near me.</p> <p>Steve: Okay, remember when you said...</p> <p>Nathaniel: If I say she's not coming then she's not coming.</p> <p>Steve: You said... Nathaniel, you said...</p> <p>Nathaniel: Listen, I'm not going to have anymore... I'm not going to have anymore... I will tell you. I will tell you. I'm sick of being Nathaniel and you Mr. Lopez.</p> <p>Steve: Okay. I'm not just...</p> <p>Nathaniel: Wait. I'm not your boy. I am not Mr. Colonel Sanders's boy.</p> <p>Steve: You know, I'm sorry I was wrong. I'm sorry I was wrong.</p> <p>Nathaniel: I can take care of myself. I can take care of myself, Mr. Lopez. I don't need you. I</p>								
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	don't need this city. I despise this city and I despise you. And if I ever see you again, I'll cut you open and gut you like a fish.								
18.	Nathaniel: Because I'm Nathaniel Anthony Ayers Jr. Mr. Ayers. I'm Nathaniel Anthony Ayers Jr. N-A-T-H-A... N-A-T-H-A... - N-A-T-H-A.. (<u>crying</u>)					√			Nathaniel continues crying as he feels so desperate because Steve asks him to take schizophrenia medication.
	Total	0	0	1	1	5	9	3	
		19							

Appendix III. Nathaniel Ayers' Disorganized Speeches and Peculiar Behaviours Taking Place Simultaneously in Joe Wright's *The Soloist*

Note:

IG = Illogicality
PR = Perseveration

AG = Aggression
SH = Shyness

No.	Expressions	Disorganized Speech		Peculiar Behaviour		Explanation
		PR	IG	AG	SH	
01.	<p>Steve: I'm Steve Lopez, LA Times. Nathaniel: <u>Lopez, L-O-P-E-Z?</u> Steve: Yeah. Nathaniel: <u>Lopez</u>, Los Angeles Times. Mr. <u>Lopez</u>. Steve: What's your name? Nathaniel: <u>Lopez. Nathaniel Anthony Ayers Junior. N-A-T-H-A-N-I-E-L A-N-T-H-O-N-Y-A-Y-E-R-S J-U-N-I-O-R.</u> Or J-R-period. Steve: (<i>Offering shake-hand</i>) Nathaniel: (<i>Refusing</i>) I apologize for my appearance. I've had a few setbacks. Steve: Me, too.</p>	√			√	The occurrence of repetition of word 'Lopez' indicates perseveration which is accompanied by shyness showed by the character. The shyness is signified by the unwillingness of Nathaniel to shaking his hands with Mr. Lopez.
02.	<p>Steve: Nathaniel!</p>		√	√		The aggression happens when Nathaniel stands in the middle of the road which is

	<p>Nathaniel: All I'm trying to do is work as hard as I can to clean up the tunnel. (<i><u>standing in the middle of the road that is full of cars</u></i>)</p> <p>Steve: Hey! Nathaniel!</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>But they don't want me to help them.</u> I won't have it, you know. Don't want to have this degradation...</p> <p>Steve: Are you out of your mind?</p> <p>Nathaniel: ...because <u>they just won't respect that Beethoven...</u></p>					<p>full of cars and at the same occasion he utters an illogical statement to say that the drivers shouting and yelling on him to move away from the streets are reluctant to help him cleaning the tunnel.</p>
03.	<p>Steve: So, apparently there's a place that's a couple of blocks down that's called Lamp.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>I can't go...</u> No, <u>I can't go</u> there.</p> <p>Steve: And I... Hold on.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>I can't go...</u> No, <u>I can't go</u> there. They smoke cigarettes. (<i><u>Snapping Steve</u></i>)</p> <p>Steve: I talked to the guy. He says you can keep it there.</p> <p>Nathaniel: They drop the butts on the ground. They do it to torment me. They just... They do it to torment me.</p> <p>Steve: That's the deal. You wanna play this, you gotta do it there.</p> <p>Nathaniel: I can't do that.</p>	√		√		<p>The moment when the schizophrenic refuses to move to another place by immediately snapping his companion is an aggressive act. Also, Nathaniel says 'I can't go' four times in his refusal.</p>
04.	<p>Steve: Nathaniel. Come on down. What are you... Come on. We go down here and then to the end and left.</p> <p>Nathaniel: I think we should do the lesson out here. (<i><u>Refusing to enter the room</u></i>)</p>	√			√	<p>Nathaniel is not willing to enter his new room as he thinks that staying at an uncluttered place would be a threat for him. He would prefer to stay low in darkness. His reluctance designates</p>

	<p>Steve: No, no, no. It's just this way. Come on.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>Mr. Lopez... Mr. Lopez. Mr. Lopez.</u> I really think we should do it out here.</p> <p>Steve: No, come on. Let's have a look. It's right down here.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>Mr. Lopez.</u></p> <p>Steve: Nathaniel, come on. It's really clean. Come check it out.</p> <p>Nathaniel: We should do it out here. It's better. I'm more comfortable out here. (<i>Refusing to enter the room</i>)</p>					shyness and his repetition of addressing Mr. Lopez four times shows perseverance.
05.	<p>Claydon: God has blessed you with a gift, Nathaniel. Nothing pains God more than when we squander his blessings. You owe it to him to care for this.</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>I don't owe God. Mr. Steve Lopez is my god.</u></p> <p>Steve: What?</p> <p>Nathaniel: <u>Staff writer for Los Angeles. Higher power flying around with wings like an angel. Mr. Steve Lopez is my...</u> (<i>Slamming down the table</i>)</p> <p>Steve: He doesn't know what he's saying.</p> <p>Nathaniel: Mr. Graham Claydon is going to tell me who my god is? Do you know who my god is, Mr. Claydon? I know who my god is!</p>		√	√		Nathaniel's recognition of his friend as his God is an illogicality and his disapproval with Mr. Claydon pointed out by slamming down the table and other objects is an aggression.
06.	<p>Nathaniel: <u>Don't put your hands on me!</u> (<i>Showing his anger</i>)</p> <p>Steve: Nathaniel</p>	√		√		When Nathaniel is disturbed with his disorganized thoughts, he shows his anger by ordering his surrounding not to be near

	<p>Nathaniel: Back the hell off! <u>Don't you ever touch me! Don't ever put your hands on me!</u> Claydon: Please, don't. Nathaniel. Nathaniel: <u>Don't you ever touch me.</u></p>					<p>him and by saying not to touch him several times. This occurrence designates aggression as well as perseverance.</p>
<p>07.</p>	<p>Nathaniel: What's this business about me having a schizophrenic mind? Steve: It's, it's... It's legal jargon. Nathaniel: It says that I have a schizophrenic mind. I do not. Steve: It doesn't mean anything. Nathaniel: I have a schizophrenic mind. <i>(Slapping Steve)</i> Steve: That's not what I think. Nathaniel, they try to put people in a... Nathaniel: I'm not going anywhere. Steve: And the good news is that it has nothing to do with you. Nathaniel: I don't go where you say to go. I go where I want to go. <u>You don't put me away,</u> Mr. Lopez. <u>You don't put me away.</u> <i>(Pushing Steve away)</i> Steve: Okay. Okay. Nathaniel: <u>You don't put me away.</u> Steve: I'm not gonna... I don't... No, no, you don't have to go... Nathaniel: <u>Yes, you are. Yes, you are.</u> Steve: ...to court. You don't have to go anywhere. Jennifer will take care of you.</p>	<p>√</p>		<p>√</p>		<p>In fact, Nathaniel is not happy with Steve's decision to call him having a schizophrenic mind and to take him to further medication. However, the response showed by Nathaniel by slapping Steve and even pushing him away and threaten him are aggressive acts. Also, at the same situation, he pointed out his displeasure by repeating quiet many utterances such as 'you don't put me away', 'yes, you are', 'my sister is not coming near me', 'I'm not going to have anymore', 'I will tell you', and 'I can take care of myself' for several times. These repetitions are also called perseverance.</p>

	<p>Nathaniel: <u>My sister's not coming near me. She is not coming near me. She's not coming near me.</u> Steve: Okay, remember when you said... Nathaniel: If I say she's not coming then she's not coming. Steve: You said... Nathaniel, you said... Nathaniel: <u>Listen, I'm not going to have anymore... I'm not going to have anymore... I will tell you. I will tell you.</u> I'm sick of being Nathaniel and you Mr. Lopez. Steve: Okay. I'm not just... Nathaniel: Wait. I'm not your boy. I am not Mr. Colonel Sanders's boy. Steve: You know, I'm sorry I was wrong. I'm sorry I was wrong. Nathaniel: <u>I can take care of myself. I can take care of myself,</u> Mr. Lopez. I don't need you. I don't need this city. I despise this city and I despise you. And if I ever see you again, I'll cut you open and gut you like a fish.</p>					
	Total	5	2	5	2	
		14				

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Apabila terbukti bahwa pernyataan ini tidak benar, hal ini sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Yogyakarta, 21 Februari 2018



Nabil Bakri

PERNYATAAN

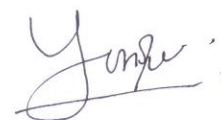
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