

**EXPLORING THE PORTRAYAL OF SCHIZOPHRENIA:
SYMPTOMS AND CAUSES OF THE MAIN CHARACTER JERRY
IN THE FILM *THE VOICES* (2014)**

A FINAL PROJECT

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of Requirements

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In English Literature



Annisa Muawanah

30802000005

**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
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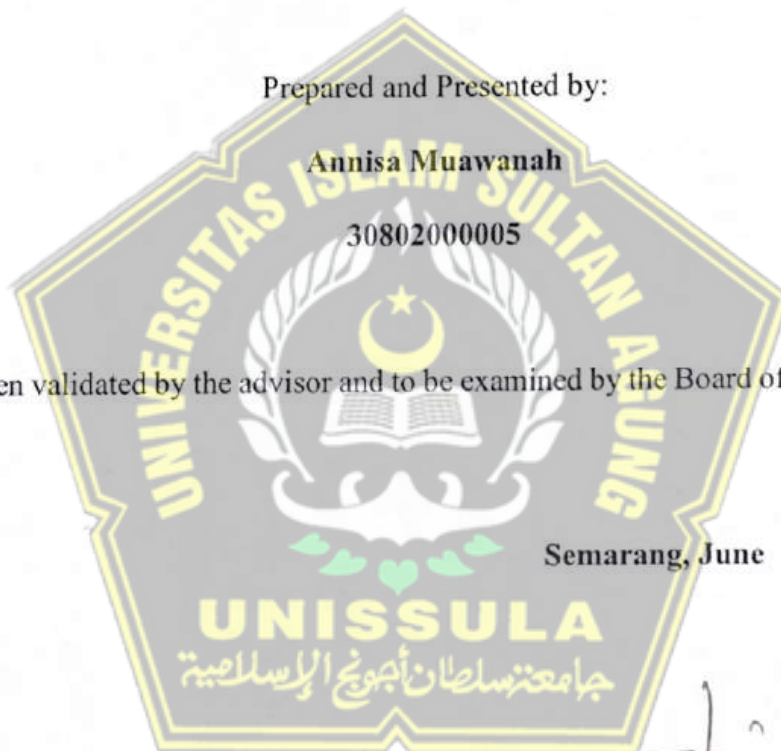
Prepared and Presented by:

Annisa Muawanah

30802000005

Has been validated by the advisor and to be examined by the Board of Examiners.

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Nailil Muna, S.S., M.A

NIK. 210811018

Advisor

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Defended before the Board of Examiners

On May 20th 2024

And Declared Acceptable

Chairman : Nailil Muna, S.S., M.A.
Secretary : Destary Praptawati, S.S., M. Hum.
Secretary : Diyah Fitri Wulandari, S.S., M. Hum.

Semarang, June 2024

Faculty of Language and Communication Science UNISSULA



Trimanah, S.Sos., M.Si.
NIK. 211109008

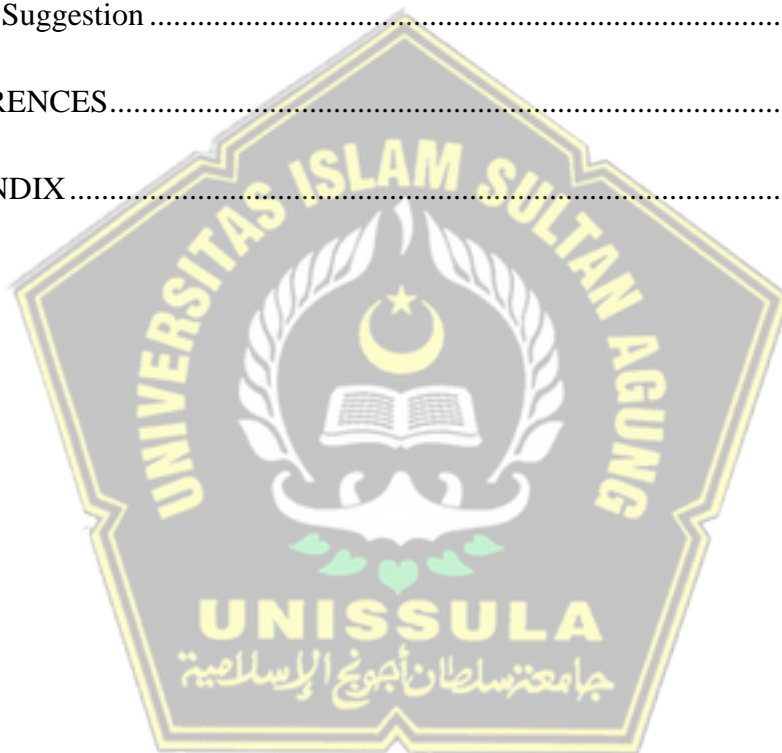
TABLE OF CONTENT

COVER	i
PAGE APPROVAL	ii
PAGE OF VALIDATION	iii
TABLE OF CONTENT	iv
STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALLY	viii
MOTTO	ix
DEDICATION	ix
ABSTRACT	x
INTISARI	xi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	xii
CHAPTER I	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background of the Study	1
1.2. Problem Formulation	3
1.3. Limitation of the Study	4
1.4. Objective of the Study	4
1.5. Significance of the Study	4
1.6. Organization of the Study	5
CHAPTER II	6

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	6
2.1. Synopsis	6
2.2. Review of Related Literature	8
A. Overview of Schizophrenias Theory by Eugen Bleuler	8
B. Schizophrenia Symptoms by Eugen Bleuler.....	11
a. Primary Symptoms	11
1. Association.....	11
2. Affectivity	12
3. Ambivalence.....	12
4. Autism.....	13
b. Secondary Symptoms	13
1. Hallucinations.....	13
2. Delusion	14
C. Cause of Schizophrenia by Eugen Bleuler.....	14
a. Genetic Factor	15
b. Psychological.....	15
c. Environmental	16
CHAPTER III	18
RESEARCH METHOD.....	18
3.1. Type of Research.....	18
3.2. Data Organizing	19

A. Data Collecting Method.....	19
1. Watching Film	19
2. Reading Film Script.....	19
3. Identifying Data.....	19
4. Classifying Data	20
5. Finalizing Data	20
3.3. Type of the Data.....	20
3.4. Analyzing the Data	21
CHAPTER IV	22
FINDING AND DISCUSSION	22
4.1. Symptoms of Schizophrenia in the film <i>The Voices (2014)</i>	22
A. Primary Symptoms in the Character Jerry	22
1. Manifestation of Associations in Jerry's character	22
2. Manifestation of Affectivity in Jerry's character.....	24
3. Manifestation of Ambivalence in Jerry's character	26
B. Secondary Symptoms in the Character Jerry	28
1. Manifestation of Hallucination in Jerry's Character	29
2. Manifestation of Delusion in Jerry's Character.....	31
4.2. Causes of Schizophrenia in the film <i>The Voices (2014)</i>	33
A. Genetic Factor that Impact Jerry's Character.....	33

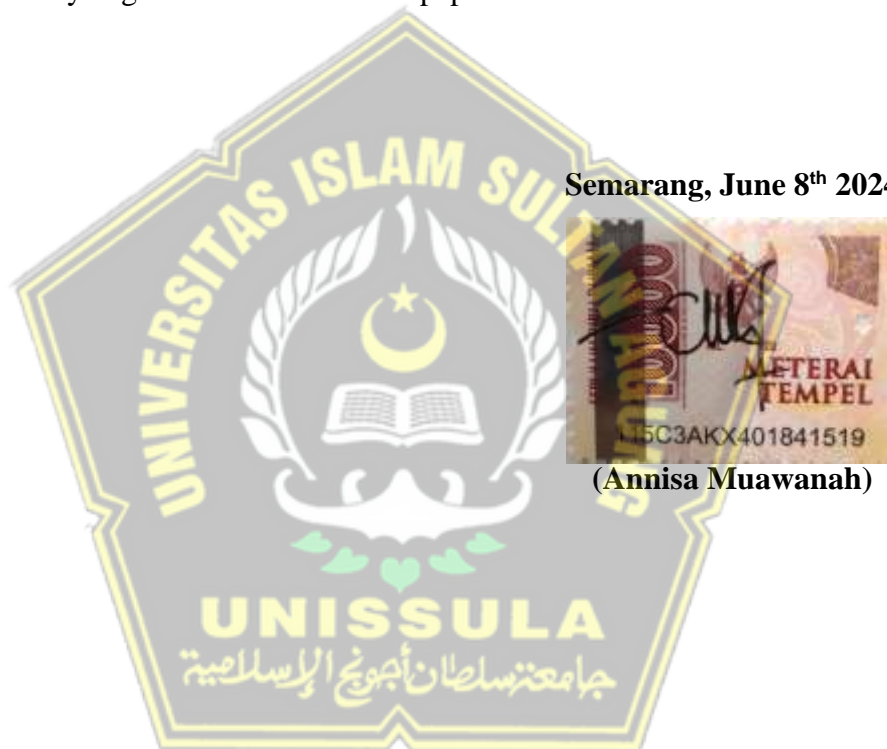
B. Psychological Factor that Impact Jerry's Character.....	35
C. Environmental Factor that Impact Jerry's Character.....	39
CHAPTER V.....	41
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	41
5.1. Conclusion.....	41
5.2. Suggestion	42
REFERENCES.....	43
APPENDIX.....	45



STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALLY

Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the work of other people, except those which were cited in the quotation and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from the paper.

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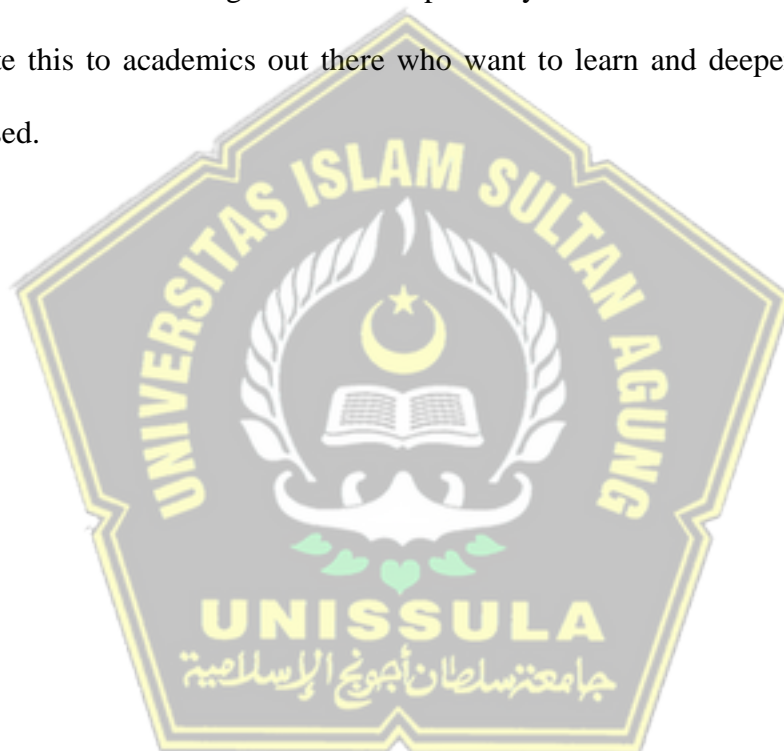
(Annisa Muawanah)

MOTTO

“Life is still going on – Nct Dream”

DEDICATION

I dedicate this undergraduate thesis to myself especially, who succeeded to survive and make her dream come true. Then, this is for my father, my mother, and older sister who have encouraged me to complete my education so far. Furthermore, I dedicate this to academics out there who want to learn and deepen the material discussed.



ABSTRACT

Muawanah, Annisa, 30802000005. Exploring The Portrayal of Schizophrenia: Symptoms and Cause of The Main Character Jerry In The Film *The Voices* (2014). Final Project English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Language and Communication Science. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Nailil Muna, S.S., M.A.

Psychology and literature are interrelated branches of science because they discuss human life. One of the literary works that is easy to find is film. The object of this study is the film *The Voices* (2014), written by Michael R. Perry. *The Voices* (2014) tells the story of Jerry, a man with schizophrenia. This study discusses what are the symptoms of schizophrenia experienced by Jerry in the film *The Voices* (2014) and what are the causes of schizophrenia experienced by Jerry in the film *The Voice* (2014).

This study uses Eugen Bleuler's theory of schizophrenia. It uses qualitative methods to analyze data collected from dialogue, monologues, and narrative in film scripts. The author used four steps to collect data: watching films, reading film scripts, identifying data, and classifying data.

Two results were found from this study. First, Jerry shows symptoms of schizophrenia in the form of association, affectivity, and ambivalence. Second, Jerry experienced schizophrenia due to three factors, namely genetic factors, psychological factors, and environmental factors.

Keywords: *Schizophrenia, Symptoms, Cause, The Voices* (2014).



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INTISARI

Muawanah, Annisa, 30802000005. Mendalami Penggambaran Skizofrenia: Penyebab dan Gejala pada Pemeran Utama Jerry Dalam Film *The Voices* (2014). Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Nailil Muna, S.S., M.A.

Psikologi dan sastra merupakan cabang ilmu yang saling berkaitan karena membahas tentang kehidupan manusia. Salah satu karya sastra yang mudah ditemukan adalah film. Objek penelitian ini adalah film *The Voices* (2014) yang ditulis oleh Michael R. Perry. *The Voices* (2014) bercerita tentang Jerry, seorang pria penderita skizofrenia. Oleh karena itu pada penelitian kali ini akan membahas apa saja gejala skizofrenia yang dialami Jerry dalam film *The Voices* (2014) dan apa saja penyebab skizofrenia yang dialami Jerry dalam film *The Voice* (2014).

Penelitian ini menggunakan teori skizofrenia Eugen Bleuler. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menganalisis data yang dikumpulkan dari dialog, monolog, dan narasi dalam naskah film. Penulis menggunakan empat langkah untuk mengumpulkan data: menonton film, membaca naskah film, mengidentifikasi data, dan mengklasifikasikan data.

Ada dua hasil yang ditemukan dari penelitian ini. Pertama, Jerry menunjukkan gejala skizofrenia berupa asosiasi, afektif, dan ambivalensi. Kedua, Jerry mengalami skizofrenia disebabkan oleh tiga faktor, yaitu faktor genetik, faktor psikologis, dan faktor lingkungan.

Kata Kunci: *Skizofrenia, Gejala, Penyebab, The Voices* (2014).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala who eases every difficulty and gives me incredible blessings so that I could accomplish this final project.

I realize that this final project could not be completed without getting motivation, advances, support, and guidance from many people. Therefore, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the following people:

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In my deepest heart, I realize that this study is imperfect and still needs suggestions and criticism. But I hope that this study will be useful for the readers. Lastly, I would like to thank everyone who has an important role in the successful realization of this final project that cannot be mentioned one by one.



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Psychology and literature are very closely related. To understand the contents of literary works and psychology requires a more profound understanding because they both study aspects of the human psyche. According to Robert S. Woodworth and Marquis DG (p 3-4), psychology is a science that studies a person's activities or behavior about the natural surroundings. According to J.P Chaplin (in Kartono 131), psychology is the science that discusses human behavior and psychology. Because the soul is an abstract concept or has a comprehensive meaning, humans tend to study forms of human behavior throughout their lives.

Literature presents a picture of human life, mainly of social reality. In this sense, life includes relationships between society and the people around them, between people, and between events that occur in a person's mind. Therefore, in the book *Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing* by Frisch, literary works are a picture of the world and human life. Mental disorder is a psychological syndrome that arises in a person and is related to a negative response to a stimulus or feelings of depression, disability (inability), there is interference with one or several of a person's bodily functions and increases the risk of suffering, death, and loss of freedom.

However, there are still many people who tend to put mental health problems aside and prefer to ignore them.

One form of mental disorder that is found throughout the world is schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is one of the most common types of severe mental disorders (psychosis). In general, schizophrenia is known as a severe mental disorder (psychosis), which is characterized by distortions or deviations in thoughts, perceptions, emotions, speech, self-insight, and behavior (Tandon 3-10). In schizophrenia, symptoms of severe schizophrenic disorders can be found, such as hallucinations, delusions, chaotic behavior, and speech, as well as negative symptoms (Stahl 143). The film *The Voices* (2014) tells the story of a man named Jerry who suffers from schizophrenia and lives with his two pets, a cat and a dog. In this film, Jerry can talk to his pet; the storyline in this film shows the symptoms of schizophrenia experienced by Jerry, and Jerry is also undergoing treatment with a private doctor who treats his disorder. Several scenes show the reasons why Jerry experienced this disorder.

Concerning the previous studies that are relevant to this study. There are two studies with the same object. The first study was by Era Asriwanti, Satyawati Surya, Ririn Setyowati (2021) entitled "Schizophrenia Found In Jerry Hickfang's Character In The Voices Movie". Previous research only discussed types of hallucinations and types of language disorders. In the film *The Voices* (2014), no one has

significantly discussed the causes and symptoms of schizophrenia in the film *The Voices* (2014).

This study will be different from the previous studies. This study will discuss what symptoms Jerry experiences and what causes Jerry to experience schizophrenia in this film. The subject in this study is the main character named Jerry who experiences schizophrenia. The reason the author chose the topic of schizophrenia is because mental disorders sometimes occur without realizing it and because of the lack and slowness of expert treatment, these mental disorders become increasingly severe. In this study, readers can find out more about mental health. The explanation above is why the author chose the title: "Exploring the Portrayal of Schizophrenia: Causes and Symptoms of the Main Character Jerry in the Film *The Voices* (2014)".

1.2. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the study above, the author formulates the problem as follows:

1. What are the symptoms of schizophrenia experienced by Jerry in the film *The Voices* (2014)?
2. What are the causes of schizophrenia experienced by Jerry in the film *The Voice* (2014)?

1.3. Limitation of the Study

The limitation of this study is the analysis of Jerry's character as the main actor in the film *The Voices* (2014). This study focuses on describing the causes that make Jerry experience schizophrenia. This study also focuses on several primary and secondary symptoms of schizophrenia that most often appear in the main character Jerry.

1.4. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem formulation, this study aims to formulate the objective as follows:

1. To describe schizophrenia's symptoms are experienced by Jerry in the film *The Voices* (2014).
2. To explain the causes of Jerry's schizophrenia in the film *The Voices* (2014).

1.5. Significance of the Study

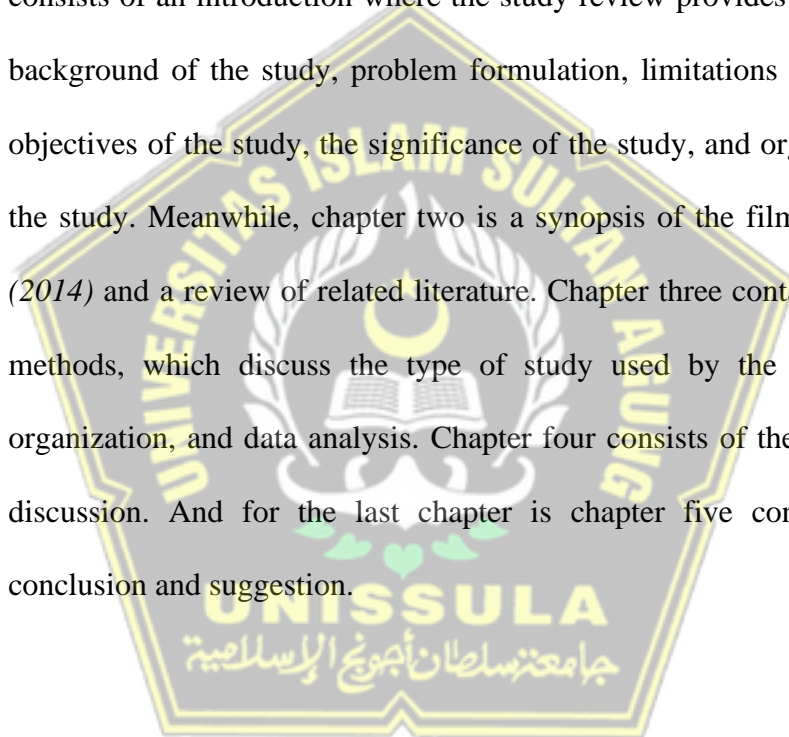
This study can be useful and give a contribution to readers who will later conduct research on the same theme. The present study is useful academically and practically.

1. This study can provide readers with knowledge and information regarding the symptoms and causes of schizophrenia in the film *The Voices* (2014) using Bleuler's perspective.

2. This study will be useful if further study uses Eugen Bleuler's theory regarding schizophrenia as a reference or source for analyzing characters who experience schizophrenia.

1.6. Organization of the Study

The author of this study consists of five chapters. Chapter one consists of an introduction where the study review provides an overview background of the study, problem formulation, limitations of the study, objectives of the study, the significance of the study, and organization of the study. Meanwhile, chapter two is a synopsis of the film *The Voices* (2014) and a review of related literature. Chapter three contains research methods, which discuss the type of study used by the author, data organization, and data analysis. Chapter four consists of the finding and discussion. And for the last chapter is chapter five consists of the conclusion and suggestion.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Synopsis

Film *The Voices* (2014) written by Michael R. Perry tells the story of a man named Jerry who suffers from schizophrenia and is a worker at the bathtub factory, Milton Factory in the logistics and packaging section. Jerry also has pets, namely a dog named Bosco and a cat named Whiskers who can allegedly talk to him. In the work environment, Jerry is attracted to his accounting co-worker named Katie. Then Jerry thought that Katie was also interested in him.

One night, he invites Katie to dinner. Meanwhile, Jerry and Katie hit a deer, and Jerry hallucinates that the deer is talking to Jerry and asks him to slit its throat using a knife. Katie, who was frightened when she saw this incident, ran towards the forest, and Jerry chased her, still carrying a knife, and tried to explain but ended up tripping and accidentally stabbing Katie. Jerry tearfully apologizes for hurting her and says he loves her. To end her pain, Jerry stabs her again, and she dies. After the incident, Jerry returned home and talked to his pets, who gave contradictory advice to each other because Mr Whiskers suggested evil actions such as making Katie's corpse. However, Bosko suggested confessing his actions to the police. Jerry's hallucinations and delusions got worse after that incident; he did not take the medication prescribed by his psychiatrist because if

Jerry took the medication, the hallucinations he experienced would stop, and that would make him lonely. In the film's middle, Jerry starts dating Katie's friend, Lisa. At first, Jerry approaches Lisa at the behest of Jerry's hallucinations, which seem as if Katie ordered him. Everything went well until finally when Lisa visited Jerry's house and saw what was inside, it shocked him. Jerry panicked, knowing that Lisa was already in his house trying to explain, but Lisa was already scared, and, in the end, the unplanned murder incident happened again. As a result of the hallucinations he had experienced. At the end of the film, Jerry tries to escape because he is surrounded by the police for his crimes. Then he runs down the hall, and in his hallucination, he meets his parents, his pets, and the people that Jerry has killed, and he feels happy with the hallucination that he felt.

The film *The Voices* (2014) explores themes such as mental disorders, distorted reality, and the moral consequences of wrong choices. With a unique approach and combining elements of dark comedy, *The Voices* (2014) creates a tense atmosphere while providing a touch of dark comedy. The film received praise and positive response for Ryan Reynolds' outstanding performance and innovative approach to his character as someone suffering from schizophrenia. Even though it is not a blockbuster, *The Voices* (2014) has a fan base who appreciates the unique story because it combines dark comedy with several sadistic scenes. Some

critics think that this film presents scenes that are too sadistic to watch because it depicts a cold-hearted serial killer.

2.2. Review of Related Literature

A. Overview of Schizophrenias Theory by Eugen Bleuler

Eugen Bleuler (born April 30, 1857, in Zollikon, Switzerland, died July 15, 1939, Zollikon) was one of the most influential psychiatrists of his time, best known today for his introduction of the term schizophrenia to describe the disorder previously known as dementia praecox and for his studies of schizophrenia (Stotz-Ingenlath 153-159). Bleuler described a group of illnesses, schizophrenia, whose primary symptoms are a series of disorganized mental associations and splitting or fragmentation of the personality. Bleuler defined schizophrenia as a group of illnesses, not just one disorder. Bleuler defines two symptoms, namely primary symptoms and secondary symptoms. Primary symptoms are partial phenomena that identify a disease experienced by the sufferer. Primary symptoms are described by Bleuler's four A's: association, affectivity, ambivalence, and autism (Bleuler 349). Secondary symptoms are reactions that will arise in response to pressure or stress caused by primary symptoms, and then delusional reactions and hallucinations appear (Resnick 1). Bleuler called dementia praecox "schizophrenia" because he pointed out that the

"separation" of different psychic functions was one of its most essential characteristics. Under the terms dementia praecox or schizophrenia, the Bleuler includes a group of diseases that can be clearly distinguished from all other types of disease (Bleuler Manfred 618). In this theory, Bleuler groups primary symptoms that definitely appear in schizophrenia sufferers because if only secondary symptoms appear, namely hallucinations and delusions, these are common symptoms of several other mental illnesses.

In general, schizophrenia can be categorized as a serious psychological or mental disorder that has a genetic and neurobiological background. Schizophrenia sufferers will often experience hallucinations and have difficulty distinguishing between what is real and what is not because their brain development is disrupted (Rasool 847). People with schizophrenia may appear to have lost touch with reality, which can be a warning to the sufferer, their family, and friends. Symptoms of schizophrenia can make it difficult for sufferers to carry out daily activities. Schizophrenia comes from the words "schizo" and "frenia" which both mean cracks. As a result, someone with the mental condition of schizophrenia experiences a split personality or a damaged soul (Splitting of Personality). In the article, Sadock, B. J., & Sadock, V. A. (p 16) define schizophrenia as a severe mental disorder that can affect a person's thoughts, feelings, and behavior. Schizophrenia is

part of a psychosis disorder that can be seen in someone who experiences it, losing understanding of reality and losing insight. In the article by Tandon (p 3-10), the definition of schizophrenia continues to change, along with many findings regarding different symptoms of schizophrenia. It is generally agreed that schizophrenia is a severe mental disorder (psychosis) that is characterized by distortions of thoughts, perceptions, emotions, awareness, and the patient's understanding of the patient's illness and behavior. The various symptoms that arise from someone who experiences schizophrenia are unusual symptoms and make the sufferer seen as a strange person. Thought process disorders, illusions, hallucinations, delusions (unreasonable/irrational beliefs), and strange behavior are some examples of symptoms of schizophrenia mental disorders. With several symptoms and symptoms that are shown, schizophrenic sufferers become individuals who are considered strange by society.

Public stigma for people with schizophrenia can take the form of negative perceptions, prejudice against sufferers, discrimination, and inadequate treatment, such as shackling because they are considered crazy, exclusion from society, and rejection. This stigma can also hinder the healing process of schizophrenia sufferers because they experience mental pressure from society and the surrounding environment, causing relapse. Therefore, it is crucial

to provide understanding and education to the public so that it can help reduce the negative stigma towards people with schizophrenia, and it is hoped that there will be no social inequality and discrimination in the environment around people with schizophrenia.

B. Schizophrenia Symptoms by Eugen Bleuler

According to Bleuler, the concept of schizophrenia symptoms is divided into primary and secondary; the four main symptoms (the four A's) are association, affectivity, ambivalence, and autism. According to Bleuler's view, depending on the individual's adaptive capacity and environmental circumstances, these underlying processes can lead to secondary disease manifestations such as hallucinations and delusions (in Moskowitz 475).

a. Primary Symptoms

1. Association

According to Bleuler Association refers to the relationship between thoughts that become disturbed or what is usually called thought disorder and loose associations (Bleuler 350). Speakers who experience schizophrenia will appear to be rambling because the speaker's content has no

connection with each other. They are no longer connected by an end goal, and suddenly and for no apparent reason, they deviate from the direction an average person would take initially and speak incoherently out of context to the point of confusing the person they are talking to. This is caused by the fragmentation of the sufferer's thinking. Therefore, the sufferer's speech becomes unclear or confused. This situation occurs because the core of schizophrenic disorders lies in the thought process.

2. Affectivity

According to Bleuler, emotional response is becoming flat or inappropriate, and loss of response to pleasant or unpleasant events. For example, sufferers tend to be passive and unresponsive to certain situations or circumstances (in Nevid 108).

3. Ambivalence

According to Bleuler, Ambivalence is a drive to achieve two opposing goals simultaneously caused by a fragmented personality. Before the action is completed, an opposing impulse arises. This makes the sufferer's attitudes or emotions conflict with each other. For example, sufferers can love and hate someone at the same time (in Nevid 108).

4. Autism

According to Bleuler someone who has autism experiences withdrawal into a world of personal fantasy that is not bound by the principles of logic; reality escapes from his awareness and escapes into his imagination (Bleuler 63). For example, Schizophrenic sufferers lose connection with the outside world, seem to live in their world, and ignore what is happening around them.

b. Secondary Symptoms

1. Hallucinations

Bleuler defined hallucinations, which are one of the main symptoms of schizophrenia, as one of the manifestations of this disorder. Hallucinations are a condition where a person hears voices or inner voices that do not exist. These voices can be in the form of commands, narration, or dialogue irrelevant to the situation. In the context of schizophrenia, hallucinations are the result of disruption of thinking functions, where emotional and intellectual functions become separated. Hallucinations are sensory perception errors where someone will experience auditory and visual or sensory experiences that others cannot feel. People who experience hallucinations will hear

voices talking, but there is no one nearby, and people around them do not hear what they hear. People who experience hallucinations like this will also see things that only they can see (Gendelman and Ikezu 504).

2. Delusion

Bleuler understood delusions as part of the complex of psychotic symptoms that characterize schizophrenia. He explains that delusions can involve false, paranoid, grandiose, or even referential beliefs, in which a person believes that everyday events have special meaning only to him or herself. This delusion is an essential aspect of understanding schizophrenic disorders from Bleuler's perspective. Delusions are persistent and false beliefs that conflict with existing reality. If someone is delusional, they cannot let go of their false beliefs, even if there is clear evidence to the contrary. (Eterović 870-873).

C. Cause of Schizophrenia by Eugen Bleuler

According to Eugen Bleuler, the causes of schizophrenia are multifactorial and involve biological and psychological components. Bleuler said that the main characteristics of schizophrenia are the result of a separation between the emotional and intellectual functions of the personality. Although Bleuler acknowledged that

there may be genetic factors in schizophrenia, he also emphasized the importance of environmental influences.

a. Genetic Factor

Bleuler considered genetic factors in the development of schizophrenia. Bleuler tends to have a family history of mental disorders, including schizophrenia. A family history of having one gene in common with parents, grandparents, siblings, or cousins may have the same type. Chromosomes in fathers and mothers can be passed on to their children. According to Bleuler, the genes that a person inherits significantly influence the risk of developing schizophrenia. Genetic factors are related to other family members also suffering from schizophrenia. This possibility is even greater if other families suffering from schizophrenia have close sibling relationships. Genetic factors come from the genes inherited from both parents, so they cannot be changed or repaired; monozygotic twins have the highest concordance rate. Research on adopted monozygotic twins shows that twins raised by adoptive parents have the same rate of schizophrenia as their siblings (Kendler 758-764).

b. Psychological

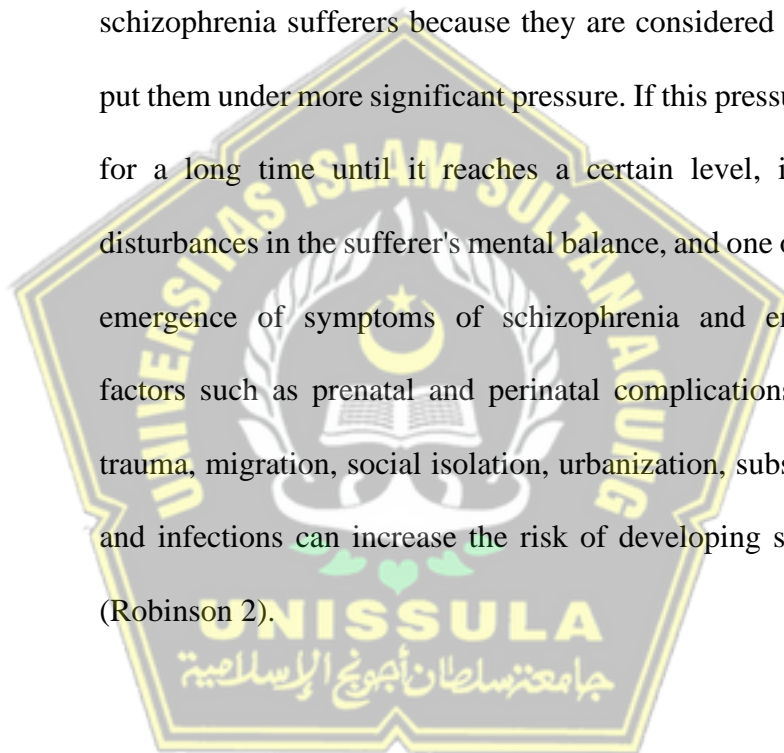
According to Bleuler, he also believes that psychosocial and family factors influence the development of schizophrenia. Family problems, parenting style, and psychosocial environmental

instability factors influence the emergence of schizophrenia in a person. Family disharmony increases the risk of schizophrenia. Sociocultural stressors and accumulated stress can contribute to the emergence of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders. Psychological influences primarily originate from conceptualizations focusing on family relationship factors as the primary influence in disease development. This can happen due to poor communication between family members. Poor parent-child relationships, being born into a poor family, and poor family situations are some of the causes of schizophrenia (Hamilton 3958-3969).

c. Environmental

According to Bleuler, stress factors that occur in the environment also influence the development of schizophrenia. Factors such as trauma, loss, or social pressure can be considered triggers for schizophrenia disorders. Poor environmental conditions, an intoxication, a crime, an agitation triggered by a coincidental situation, and other incalculable conditions very often cause schizophrenia (in Kendler 758-764). Environmental factors include interactions with family and society. The emergence of insufficient pressure in interacting with the family, for example, parenting patterns that put too much pressure on the sufferer, lack of family support for solving problems faced by the sufferer, lack

of attention from the family, and the sufferer's inability to deal with existing problems. Interacting and getting along well in society is a stressor that puts pressure on the sufferer's life. If a good response is received and there is support from the community for the sufferer, it can make the sufferer enthusiastic about recovering. If the opposite happens, society discriminates and mistreats schizophrenia sufferers because they are considered crazy, it will put them under more significant pressure. If this pressure continues for a long time until it reaches a certain level, it will cause disturbances in the sufferer's mental balance, and one of them is the emergence of symptoms of schizophrenia and environmental factors such as prenatal and perinatal complications. Childhood trauma, migration, social isolation, urbanization, substance abuse, and infections can increase the risk of developing schizophrenia (Robinson 2).



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Chapter III presented a list of research methods. Research methods were scientific ways of collecting and analyzing cases to answer research questions. Chapter III consisted of four sub-chapters, like type of research, data organizing, type of data, and analyzing data.

3.1. Type of Research

This study collected and analyzed non-numerical data, such as text, audio, or films, to understand concepts, opinions, or experiences. At this level, qualitative research involved an interpretive and naturalistic approach to the world. Qualitative research study something in its natural environment, trying to understand or interpret phenomena in terms of the meaning that people give to those phenomena (Denzin 3). This research used qualitative research, with an analytical focus to find content, meaning, and structure; this research uses the film *The Voices (2014)* as the research object, which is a multi-method, interpretive, and naturalistic approach in studying phenomena in the natural environment, which aims to understand or interpret these phenomena based on the meaning that society gives to these phenomena.

3.2. Data Organizing

A. Data Collecting Method

In the data collection method, there is a process of gathering data from various sources that used several methods to analyze, including:

1. Watching Film

The object of this study was the film *The Voices* (2014). The author's first step was watching a film. The author needed to watch the film several times to gain an in-depth understanding of the story regarding the themes, conflicts, and storylines presented in the film and to obtain relevant information and data to answer the problem formulation.

2. Reading Film Script

The second step was reading the film script. The author must read the film script seriously at the same time as watching the film. This step aims to gain a deeper understanding of each narrative, dialogue, monologue, and interaction.

3. Identifying Data

The third step of the data collection method was identifying the data. The author watched the film more than three times to find out the essential parts of the film would be analyze, then read the film script and wrote down the essential points by underlining the film script. Data is determined in the form of narrative and dialogue.

4. Classifying Data

The fourth step in the data collection process was classifying or grouping data based on the data needed so that it can answer the questions asked in this study. The author included the data in a table after sorting it. The table was based on the problem formulation. It was containing several columns of numbers, film script quotes, film broadcast time, type of analysis, type of data, comments, and references. This table is known as an appendix.

No	Quotes	Minutes	Type of Analysis	Type of Data	Reference	Comment
1.						

Appendix 1. Example of Table of classified data

5. Finalizing Data

The last step was finalizing the data, which involved selecting the most critical information from the film. As a result, the data responded to the problem formulation from chapter one.

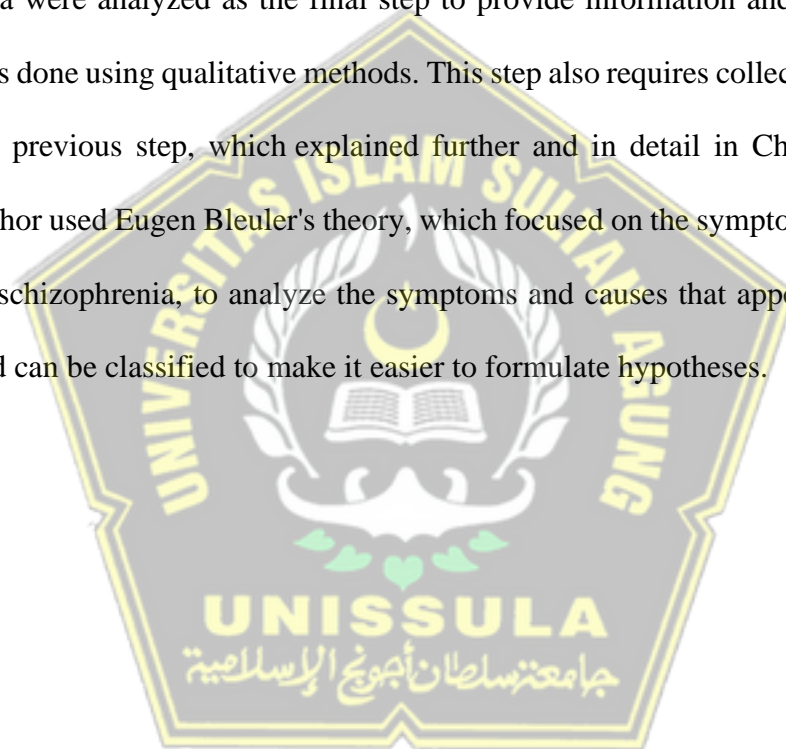
3.3. Type of the Data

The author used two types of data in this study: primary data and secondary data. Primary data was often analyzed as the main source, which refers to primary information that provides sources directly related to the object of study in the film *The Voices (2014)*. Primary data used film script. The film has several data types, such as narration, dialogue, and description.

Secondary data was supporting data and strengthens primary data statements and can be obtained from books, e-books, journals, e-journals, and websites related to schizophrenia.

3.4. Analyzing the Data

Data analysis was carried out using qualitative techniques. In this study, data were analyzed as the final step to provide information and data analysis was done using qualitative methods. This step also requires collecting data from the previous step, which explained further and in detail in Chapter IV. The author used Eugen Bleuler's theory, which focused on the symptoms and causes of schizophrenia, to analyze the symptoms and causes that appear in the film and can be classified to make it easier to formulate hypotheses.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter of this study, the discussion is used to answer the formulation of the problem stated in chapter one. This chapter analyzes the symptoms and causes Jerry experienced in the film *The Voices* (2014) using the theory of Schizophrenia by Eugen Bleuler.

4.1. Symptoms of Schizophrenia in the film *The Voices* (2014)

After analyzing the film *The Voices* (2014), the author found that the main character Jerry, showed several symptoms of schizophrenia, which could be analyzed using Eugene Bleuler's theory of schizophrenia by categorizing symptoms based on primary symptoms and secondary symptoms.

A. Primary Symptoms in the Character Jerry

This part focuses on finding the first problem formulation, which shows the symptoms the character Jerry is experiencing. According to Eugen Bleuler, primary symptoms are partial phenomena that identify a disease experienced by the sufferer. The primary symptoms in schizophrenia are described as four A's: association, affect, ambivalence, and autism (p 353).

1. Manifestation of Associations in Jerry's Character

According to Bleuler (p 13), Association refers to the relationship between thoughts that become disturbed or what is

usually called thought disorder and loose associations. Speakers who experience schizophrenia will appear to be rambling because the speaker's content has no connection with each other. The Association is a bond or connection between thoughts. Schizophrenic sufferers experience looseness of Association or loss of connections between thoughts. This is due to the fragmentation of the sufferer's thinking. This situation occurs because the core of schizophrenia is in the thought process. Jerry's fragmented thoughts sometimes make it difficult to digest the words expressed by the person he is talking to, so his answers are not appropriate to the context of the conversation and are confusing. Symptoms of this Association can be seen when Jerry negotiations to Katie while they are driving. As seen in the following dialogue:

JERRY
You don't like Veedersburg?

KATIE

It's fine, the people are friendly, pretty pretty place... No. I'm kind of bored. Insanely bored.

JERRY
So you liked heaven better?

KATIE
Heaven? What?

JERRY
Heaven where you came from?

KATIE

I came from Gary, Indiana. I think Gary's a lot closer to hell.

JERRY

Hell? Of course. Hell. That reminds me of a trivia question. A game. Want to play?

[Datum Number 1]

Symptoms of this association can be seen from the dialogue between Katie and Jerry. By the time Katie said **“It's fine, the people are friendly, pretty pretty place... No. I'm kind of bored. Insanely bored”** [Datum Number 1]. Then the response from JERRY said **“So you liked heaven better?”** [Datum Number 1]. It can be seen that Jerry's response does not match the context of the initial conversation. At first, Katie said that she was bored in Veedersburg, to which Jerry responded by asking whether Katie preferred heaven. Based on analysis using Eugen Bleuler's schizophrenia theory, it can be seen that Jerry is experiencing association symptoms, which occur because his mind is fragmented, which causes the context of the conversation and confuses the person he is talking to.

2. Manifestation of Affectivity in Jerry's Character

According to Bleuler, emotional response is becoming flat or inappropriate and losing response to pleasant or unpleasant events. (in Nevid, p 108). Affect is an emotional response to a situation or event that occurs around an individual. In normal

humans, emotional responses will happen according to the problem that occurs to them. However, on the contrary, schizophrenic sufferers' emotional responses become flat or unresponsive to specific situations, and their faces show no expression and seem cold. Symptoms of schizophrenic affect are seen in Jerry's character when he commits murder and mutilation of a co-worker who is close to him, named Lisa, as in the following narrative:

EXT. VFED RSBURG BOWL NG LAN S - NIGHT

Jerry drags Lisa's body up the external staircase, leaving a huge blood smear behind him.

INT. JERRY'S KITCHEN NIGHT

Jerry listlessly cuts up Lisa's body. Puts her head in the fridge. Puts Katie's head in the fridge next to it. They don't talk to him. Then Jerry gets back to the joyless work of cutting her up and putting the parts into a trash bag. **He's almost overcome with a sobbing fit but keeps it together and continues his macabre work.**

[Datum Number 5]

Symptoms of this affectivity can be seen in the narrative **“He's almost overcome with a sobbing fit but keeps it together and continues his macabre work [Datum Number 5].** Humans' emotional response, in general, when a terrible event occurs is shock or crying. Still, the emotional response that emerged in Jerry was based on the results of an analysis using Eugen Bleuler's theory of schizophrenia regarding emotions being flat or even. Inappropriate, loss of response to pleasant or unpleasant events. (in Nevid 108). Jerry showed a calm expression while doing a terrifying job. He didn't show a sad expression, but instead, he showed a flat

expression and continued his activities of cutting up Lisa's body until the job was finished.

3. Manifestation of Ambivalence in Jerry's Character

According to Bleuler, Ambivalence is a drive to achieve two opposing goals simultaneously caused by a fragmented personality. Before the action is completed, an opposing impulse arises. This makes the sufferer's attitudes or emotions conflict with each other. For example, sufferers can love and hate someone at the same time (Nevid 108). Ambivalence is a behavior where two opposite things can co-occur; opposing impulses arise when the action has not been completed. Ambivalence can also appear in the decision-making process. An ambivalent person may have difficulty choosing because they feel attracted to different options simultaneously, or they may fear the consequences of each choice. In the context of schizophrenia or other mental disorders, ambivalence can be a symptom of a deep internal conflict between objective reality and subjective perceptions distorted by mental illness. A person experiencing schizophrenia may feel ambivalent about what is real and what only exists in their disturbed thoughts or perceptions. Jerry often experiences inner conflict, which is shown in several dialogues he has with his pet, which in reality is himself, such as:

MR. WHISKERS

Not the deer. That was an accident. I'm talking about the girl. **You wanted to kill her.**

JERRY

Never!

MR. WHISKERS

And you enjoyed stalking her through the woods, the entire time knowing what you wanted to do.

JERRY

No I didn't!

MR. WHISKERS

Why take the knife, then?

JERRY

Oh my God. I am evil.

MR. WHISKERS

No, you're not. I've killed things. On purpose. Just for the sake of killing. There's no shame in it. **It's instinct. Fight it and you become your own jailer. Indulge in it, and be free. The only time I ever feel truly alive -- is when I'm killing.**

Jerry thinks about it for a moment.

JERRY

The only time I ever felt truly alive.

MR. WHISKERS

See? It's okay. Today you are safe. Today, you killed. Jerry is repelled by the thought and hyperventilates.

BOSCO

You're not like that, Jerry! You're a good boy! Tell the police what you did. Be honest.

[Datum Number 3]

Based on the results of analysis using Eugen Bleuler's theory of schizophrenia, the ambivalent symptoms shown by Jerry in his dialogue with his pet, a cat named Mr. Whiskers said **"You wanted**

to kill her” [Datum Number 3] This dialogue shows that his pet cat is a manifestation of Jerry's evil side. Then Jerry responded **“No I didn’t!” [Datum Number 3]** in a tone that felt frustrated because there was a conflict between the contradictory emotions within him. next Mr. Whiskers said **“It’s instinct. Fight it and you become your own jailer. Indulge in it, and be free. The only time I ever feel truly alive -- is when I’m killing” [Datum Number 3]** This dialogue shows that Jerry feels more alive when he kills someone he finds pleasure. Not only is the manifestation of Jerry's evil side visible in his pet cat, but the manifestation of Jerry's good side is also visible in his pet dog, Bosco, who says **“You're not like that, Jerry! You're a good boy!” [Datum Number 3]** In this dialogue it can be seen that Jerry has a good side which contains morality. From the results of the analysis in the dialogue above, Jerry often talks to himself, especially with voices in his head that represent his dog and cat. In this conversation, he is seen struggling to understand and accept different views, which reflects the ambivalence of his mind.

B. Secondary Symptoms in the Character Jerry

Secondary symptoms are reactions that will arise in response to pressure or stress caused by primary symptoms, then delusional reactions and hallucinations appear (Resnick p 1).

1. Manifestation of Hallucination in Jerry's Character

Hallucinations are sensory perception errors where someone will experience auditory and visual or sensory experiences that others cannot feel. People who experience hallucinations will hear voices talking, but there is no one nearby, and people around them do not hear what they hear. People who experience hallucinations like this will also see things that only they can see (Gendelman and Ikezu 504). Hallucinations can take the form of the incorrect five senses (sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste). In this case, Jerry only shows his hallucinations in vision and hearing. As shown in the following dialog:

KATIE'S SEVERED HEAD
Hey, Jerry, can you get me a friend?

JERRY
 A friend?

KATIE'S SEVERED HEAD
 Someone to play with. Someone like me.

JERRY
 Kill someone? On purpose?

KATIE'S SEVERED HEAD
 Yes!

JERRY
 I don't know.

KATIE'S SEVERED HEAD
 Please, Jerry? It would mean everything. Pleeeeeeeeececase?

Jerry locks eyes with her, and in his best "daddy's got a secret" face, he smiles and nods his consent.

KATIE'S SEVERED HEAD (CONT'D)

Oh thank you thank you thank you thank you I love you Jerry.

Jerry winks at Katie's severed head, then goes back to eating his cereal. On the floor Bosco and Mr. Whiskers exchange a glance: the Old Jerry is back! After a couple bites, he asks a question with his mouth full:

JERRY

You're not just a hallucination? A product of my mental illness?

KATIE'S SEVERED HEAD

Does it matter, if you're happy?

Jerry shrugs. He's got his suspicions about his sanity; but more than that he's happy to be happy. And he's got a plan.

[Datum Number 4]

Manifestations of auditory and visual hallucinations were felt simultaneously by Jerry while he was talking to Katie's head **"Hey, Jerry, can you get me a friend?" [Datum Number 4]** In this dialogue, Jerry thinks that Katie's severed head is inviting him to talk. Then in this dialogue Jerry **"You're not just a hallucination? A product of my mental illness?" [Datum Number 4]** He convinced himself that Katie didn't just come from his imagination or hallucination but was real. Based on the analysis that has been carried out using Eugen Bleuler's theory of schizophrenia, it can be seen that Jerry is experiencing secondary symptoms, namely, the hallucinations he experiences are visual and auditory hallucinations. This makes him appear as if he is seeing or hearing something that, in reality, is not real.

2. Manifestation of Delusion in Jerry's Character

Delusion is a fixed and false belief that is contrary to existing reality. If someone is delusional, they cannot relinquish their false beliefs despite clear evidence. (Eterović 870- 873). Delusions are false beliefs that persist in a person's mind without considering the logical basis, and there is no evidence to support these beliefs. The symptoms of delusion experienced by Jerry can be seen in the scene where he hits a deer, and he believes that the deer is talking to him and then asks Jerry to kill him, as seen in the following dialogue:

DEER

Kill me, Jerry. Take your knife and cut my throat. I want to die. Then the deer goes back to being an ordinary dying animal.

KATIE

Oh my God. Oh my God.

JERRY

Careful! Hold still, Katie.

Katie fights the door; it's dented and difficult to move. Jerry turns around, opens a large tool box behind the driver's seat and pulls out a huge buck knife. The deer is thrashing even more violently now

KATIE

No! No! Jerry! Don't!

JERRY

I gotta do it -- hold still --

Jerry plunges the knife into the deer's throat, which only makes it accelerate its thrashing. He pulls the blade down, and across, with great effort; when he pulls the blade out a great torrent of blood drenches Katie, who screams louder than she's ever screamed before.

The deer twitches a few more times, then goes limp, its face in Katie's lap.

[Datum Number 2]

Based on analysis using Eugen Bleuler's theory of schizophrenia which states that delusions are false beliefs, it can be seen that the manifestation of delusional symptoms is in the dialogue between Jerry and a deer that he has hit. Deer **“Kill me, Jerry. Take your knife and cut my throat. I want to die”** [Datum Number 2] in this dialogue the deer asks to be killed by Jerry and Jerry believes this then Jerry responds **“I gotta do it -- hold still -- Jerry plunges the knife into the deer’s throat, which only makes it accelerate its thrashing.”** [Datum Number 2] In the dialogue, Jerry uses his delusions to justify his violent actions. He believed that it was an order from the deer to kill the deer, and he only did what the deer asked him to do. Jerry's delusions are a powerful example of the perceptual disturbances experienced by someone with schizophrenia. It shows how false and irrational beliefs can significantly influence a person's behavior and lead to severe consequences.

The results of the analysis of the film *The Voices* (2014) using the theory of schizophrenia from Eugen Bleuler, the author obtained data that the main character, Jerry, experiences three symptoms out of four primary symptoms, i.e., association, affectivity, and ambivalence. For secondary symptoms, Jerry experiences both hallucinations and delusions.

4.2. Causes of Schizophrenia in the film *The Voices* (2014)

Based on the analysis, this study finds that there are several factors contributing to the causes of schizophrenia. They are:

A. Genetic Factor that Impact Jerry's Character

Bleuler considered genetic factors in the development of schizophrenia. Bleuler tends to have a family history of mental disorders. Including schizophrenia. A family history of having one gene in common with parents, grandparents, siblings, or cousins may have the same type. Genetic factors come from the genes inherited from both parents, so they cannot be changed or repaired; monozygotic twins have the highest concordance rate. Research on adopted monozygotic twins shows that twins raised by adoptive parents have the same rate of schizophrenia as their siblings (Kendler, p 758-764). Genetic factors are one of the factors causing Jerry to experience schizophrenia. Two data show that the cause of Jerry's schizophrenia is genetic factors. The first data is between Jerry and his psychiatrist, who talks about the schizophrenia disorder experienced by his mother, and the second data is a conversation between Jerry and his mother, who suffers from the same disorder, namely schizophrenia. The dialogue can be seen as follows:

DR. WEST
You hesitated a little bit there –

JERRY
It just reminded me of my mother. She told us the angels were talking to her, then the social workers took her out to that

place **“to help her.” She hated it there.** She was never the same after that – well you know what happened. By Christmas she was gone.

DR. WEST

Angels was what she called her voices

JERRY

Yeah. Crazy shit, isn't it? Angels.

DR. WEST

Her angels were a coping strategy. The voices were real to her; angels were a reasonable attempt to craft a logical explanation.

[Datum Number 6]

The cause of schizophrenia which is caused by genetic factors experienced by Jerry can be shown in the dialogue between Jerry and his psychiatrist **“It just reminded me of my mother. She told us the angels were talking to her, then the social workers took her out to that place “to help her” She hated it there” [Datum Number 6].** In this dialogue, Jerry remembers his deceased mother who used to experience auditory hallucinations and his mother called the voice that spoke to him the voice of an angel. Then Dr. West as a psychiatrist understands this **“Her angels were a coping strategy. The voices were real to her; angels were a reasonable attempt to craft a logical explanation” [Datum Number 6].** Regarding the angel's voice, Dr. West explained that this was an effort to make people believe that the angels speaking to him were true, not just hallucinations.

JERRY'S MOTHER

I told them that sometimes I can hear the secret conversations of the world, things no one else hears, the animals and the angels talking to me.

TEENAGE JERRY

Sometimes I hear them too, mom.

JERRY'S MOTHER

I know you do, Jerry. Never tell anyone. I told them and they won't let me alone. Promise me you'll never tell. Promise!

[Datum Number 9]

Then the next dialogue which shows that the cause of Jerry's schizophrenia is genetic factors inherited from his mother is when the mother says **"I told them that sometimes I can hear the secret conversations of the world, things no one else hears, the animals and the angels talking to me"** [Datum Number 9].

This dialogue shows that the mother can hear sounds that other people cannot hear. Then young Jerry responded with **"Sometimes I hear them too, mom"** [Datum Number 9]

This shows that Jerry also experiences the same thing as his mother, who can hear sounds other people cannot hear. From the results of the analysis using Eugen Bleuler's theory of schizophrenia, it was found that Jerry's schizophrenia was a descendant of his mother, who also had schizophrenia.

B. Psychological Factor that Impact Jerry's Character

Psychological influences primarily originate from conceptualizations focusing on family relationship factors as the primary influence in disease development. This can happen due to poor communication between family members. Poor parent-child relationships, being born into a poor family, and inadequate family situations are among

the causes of schizophrenia (Hamilton 3958-3969). Unharmonious childhood and family experiences can cause stress and trauma, which will have a significant impact on a person's growth and development. The author found two data scenes in the film *The Voices* (2014), which tells the story of Jerry's past. The first data shows that Jerry experienced physical violence and harsh words from his stepfather, and the second data shows that Jerry has experienced trauma and stress since childhood, which shows when Jerry witnessed his mother wanting to kill herself. This dialogue can be seen as follows:

The wielder of the hanger is JERRY'S STEPFATHER, MACK, thirties, buff, an aluminum siding salesman and a man of great moral certainty and violence.

MACK
Bunny Monkey is not real.

TEENAGE JERRY
Bunny Monkey is my friend!

Mack lays into Teenage Jerry's ass with the hanger once again, drawing blood.

MACK
You got to learn reality from fantasy, Jerry, you got to! It's just a sock.

Teenage Jerry grits his teeth and stares straight ahead: a sock monkey with rabbit ears gives him encouragement.

BUNNY MONKEY
Be brave, Jerry!

TEENAGE JERRY
I love you bunny monkey!

Mack lashes out again and again, bloodying Teenage Jerry's ass. Then Mack grabs the sock monkey and rips it apart.

MACK

It's a sock, Jerry. A fucking sock!

But Jerry sees it differently: as Bunny Monkey is torn asunder by Mack, the brave little sock monkey whistles a defiant tune until he is only a pile of rags. Teen Jerry weeps as his fantasy friend is destroyed by his stepfather.

[Datum Number 7]

Based on Eugen Bleuler's theory of schizophrenia, the cause of schizophrenia is caused by psychological factors carried out by his stepfather, Mack, which can be seen in the dialogue. "You **got to learn reality from fantasy, Jerry, you got to! It's just a sock**"

[Datum Number 7] This dialogue shows that Jerry's stepfather argued with Jerry because when he was little, Jerry had an imaginary friend who was a sock with a monkey on it. His stepfather wanted Jerry to realize that this was just Jerry's imagination. Then his stepfather committed physical and verbal violence against Jerry which can be seen in the narration and dialogue "**Mack lashes out again and again, bloodying Teenage Jerry's ass. Then Mack grabs the sock monkey and rips it apart - "It's a sock, Jerry. A fucking sock!"**" **[Datum Number 7]**. Because when Jerry was a

teenager, he experienced physical and verbal violence from his stepfather, causing him to experience pressure and feel stressed, which affected his mental growth and triggered or worsened the symptoms of schizophrenia in vulnerable individuals. Chronic stress

or traumatic events can increase the person's chances of developing schizophrenia.

JERRY'S MOTHER

I can't go back. I can't go back. I can't go back. I can't go back.

She puts out her arms; Jerry leans over the bed and hugs her.

Jerry's mother pulls away. She pushes Jerry back. **Then she grabs a drinking glass from her bedside table, smashes it, and jabs the glass into the side of her neck. However, she doesn't quite hit the artery. Her neck slowly oozes blood as she writhes in incredible pain.**

JERRY'S MOTHER (CONT'D)

Finish it, Jerry. Free me. Free me. Before they get here. Do it

JERRY

I love you, mommy!

Jerry takes the water glass and jabs it again and again into his mother's neck; blood gushes from her artery and her face turns ashen gray and her lips try to form words but she makes no sound, and then she crumples to the side and is still.

[Datum Number 10]

Then the narrative and subsequent dialogue show that the cause of Jerry's schizophrenia is a psychological factor that causes Jerry to be traumatized and triggers the desire to kill. This was triggered when Jerry's mother tried to kill herself as in the narrative **“Then she grabs a drinking glass from her bedside table, smashes it, and jabs the glass into the side of her neck. However, she doesn't quite hit the artery. Her neck slowly oozes blood as she writhes in incredible pain”** [Datum Number 10]. then asked Jerry to help him kill his mother **“Finish it, Jerry. Free me. Free me. Before they get here. Do it”** [Datum Number 10], Because he

received orders to kill his mother, Jerry did so. After seeing a terrible incident in front of his eyes and made worse by Jerry taking part in this awful thing, it can trigger or worsen the symptoms of schizophrenia that already exist in Jerry because childhood experiences, family dynamics, and interpersonal relationship patterns in the social environment can also influence development. Schizophrenia. For example, a dysfunctional family environment, neglect, or domestic violence can increase a person's risk of developing schizophrenia.

C. Environmental Factor that Impact Jerry's Character

Environmental factors such as prenatal and perinatal complications, childhood trauma, migration, social isolation, urbanity, substance abuse, and infections can increase the risk of developing schizophrenia (Robinson 2). Jerry grew up in an isolated environment and lacked social interaction. However, when Jerry interacted with neighbors of the same age as Jerry, he experienced bullying, which caused Jerry to withdraw from his social environment more, as in the following dialogue:

JERRY

They called...

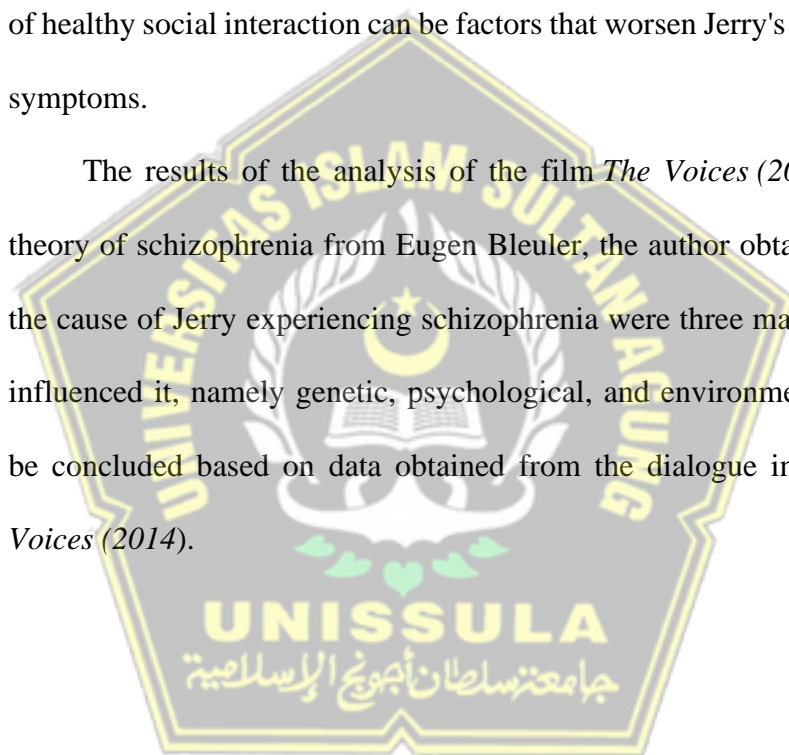
the kids called me "Gesundheit" and "Fahrvergnen" and the "The Ultimate Crying Machine. " Kids are cruel.

[Datum Number 8]

Based on Eugen Bleuler's theory of schizophrenia, the cause of schizophrenia is caused by environmental factors because Jerry did not get a good environment, this is proven by his isolation from society. **“the kids**

called me "Gesundheit" and "Fahrvergnen" and the "The Ultimate Crying Machine. " Kids are cruel" [Datum Number 8]. In this dialogue, Jerry gets bullied by his friends, which causes Jerry to withdraw from social circles because he feels ostracized. Since Jerry rarely interacts with people, when he does talk to his pets, his cat, and his dog, it seems to be his primary source of social interaction. The isolated environmental conditions and lack of healthy social interaction can be factors that worsen Jerry's schizophrenia symptoms.

The results of the analysis of the film *The Voices* (2014) using the theory of schizophrenia from Eugen Bleuler, the author obtained data that the cause of Jerry experiencing schizophrenia were three main factors that influenced it, namely genetic, psychological, and environmental. This can be concluded based on data obtained from the dialogue in the film *The Voices* (2014).



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Chapter five, consists of the conclusion and suggestions. The conclusion discusses the answers to the problem formulation in the form of the results of the problem based on the findings and discussion in chapter four, and at the end of this chapter, it provides suggestions.

5.1. Conclusion

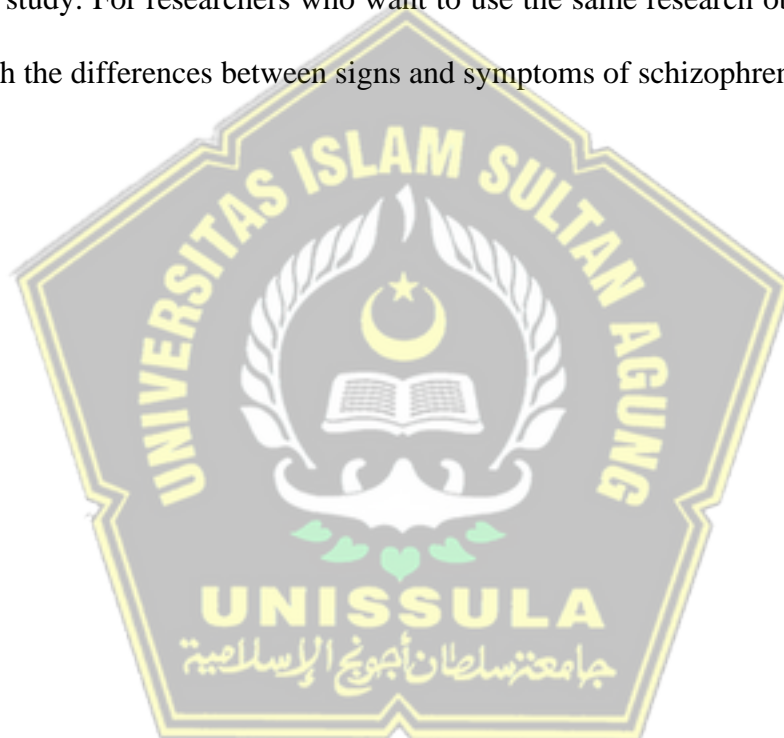
The author can obtain several conclusions based on the results of the study and data analysis carried out in Chapter IV. In the film *The Voices* (2014), the character Jerry shows manifestations of primary and secondary schizophrenia symptoms, according to Eugene Bleuler. The primary symptom manifestations that appear in Jerry's character are only three of the four symptoms mentioned by Eugene Bleuler. Jerry's symptoms of schizophrenia include association, inappropriate or unresponsive affect, and ambivalent attitudes. As for the manifestation of secondary symptoms in the form of hallucinations and delusions, these two secondary symptoms very often appear in dialogue between Jerry and his pet.

Meanwhile, the cause of the emergence of schizophrenia symptoms in Jerry is genetic factors inherited from his mother, who has the same disorder, namely schizophrenia. The next factor is the psychological factor that influences Jerry's mental growth and development from childhood to adulthood. When he was little, Jerry had a disharmonious family, and he also experienced trauma due to violence from his stepfather as a child. The last factor is the social and environmental factor

that discriminates against Jerry because when he was young, Jerry experienced bullying, which made Jerry experience trauma.

5.2. Suggestion

Based on the results of the analysis and conclusions of this study using film *The Voices* (2014) as an object, the author puts forward valuable suggestions for further study. For researchers who want to use the same research object, they can research the differences between signs and symptoms of schizophrenia.



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