

**SCHIZOPHRENIA SEEN ON THE MAIN CHARACTER “CURTIS” IN
TAKE SHELTER (2011) MOVIE**

A FINAL PROJECT

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain
the Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Literature**



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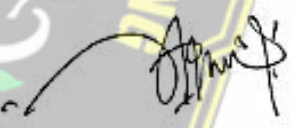
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STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Everyone has their own pace and your pace is also special in itself. So don’t care about others too much, just go the way that you are headed, because it will lead you to a very special place”

This final project is dedicated to my family, especially my parents who have been worked hard in supporting my study, my sisters, my advisor, my friends and myself.



ABSTRACT

Abhista, Mazaya. 30802000027. Schizophrenia seen on the main character “Curtis” in *Take Shelter* (2011) movie. Final Project for the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Language and Communication Science. Sultan Agung Islamic University, Semarang. Advisor: Destary Praptawati, S.S., M.Hum.

Schizophrenia is a complicated mental condition that has an impact on a person's thoughts, feelings, actions, and interactions with other people. This study is using Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) theory, published by the American Psychiatric Association (APA). As felt by the main character in the movie who has schizophrenia symptoms and factors that cause the main character in the movie. This study aims to determine Curtis' schizophrenia, as well as having schizophrenia using The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM).

This study used a descriptive qualitative method. There were two types of data used in this study, primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from the movie *Take Shelter* (2011), and secondary data were obtained from books, e-journals, and articles related to schizophrenia. Several steps were taken to obtain data, such as watching the movie, reading the movie script, identifying data, classifying data, and reducing data.

The results of this study highlight two points: first, the symptoms of schizophrenia were delusions, hallucinations were divided into two parts auditory hallucination and visual hallucination, unorganized of thinking, unordinary behavior, and negative symptoms such as reduced emotional expressiveness. Secondly, the factors that cause schizophrenia were genetic and environmental risks.

Keywords: Schizophrenia, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Theory, *Take Shelter* movie.

INTI SARI

Abhista, Mazaya. 30802000027. Skizofrenia terlihat pada karakter utama “Curtis” di film *Take Shelter* (2011). Tugas Akhir Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung, Semarang. Dosen Pembimbing: Destary Praptawati, S.S., M.Hum.

Skizofrenia adalah suatu kondisi mental rumit yang berdampak pada pikiran, perasaan, tindakan, dan interaksi seseorang dengan orang lain. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Manual Diagnostik dan Statistik Gangguan Mental (DSM) yang diterbitkan oleh Asosiasi Psikriatri Amerika (APA). Seperti yang dirasakan oleh tokoh utama dalam film tersebut yang mempunyai gejala skizofrenia dan faktor yang menyebabkan tokoh utama memiliki skizofrenia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui skizofrenia yang dialami oleh Curtis menggunakan teori Manual Diagnostik dan Statistik Gangguan Mental (DSM).

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Ada dua jenis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer diperoleh dari film *Take Shelter* (2011), dan data sekunder diperoleh dari buku, e-journal, dan artikel terkait skizofrenia. Beberapa langkah yang dilakukan untuk memperoleh data, seperti menonton film, membaca naskah film, mengidentifikasi data, mengklasifikasikan data, dan mereduksi data.

Hasil penelitian ini menyoroti dua hal: pertama, gejala skizofrenia berupa delusi, halusinasi yang dibagi menjadi dua yaitu halusinasi pendengaran dan halusinasi visual, pemikiran tidak teratur, perilaku tidak biasa, dan gejala negatif seperti berkurangnya ekspresi emosi. Kedua, faktor penyebab skizofrenia adalah risiko genetik dan lingkungan.

Kata Kunci: Skizofrenia, Teori Manual Diagnostik dan Statistik Gangguan Mental (DSM), Film *Take Shelter*.

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Deepest gratitude to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala for blessing me with patience, persistence, knowledge and strength to complete this final project. Sholawat and greetings are always given to the Prophet Muhsmsd SAW who brought the light of guidance to mankind.

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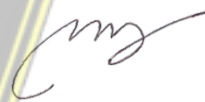
1. Trimanah, S.Sos., M.Si. as the Dean of the Faculty of Language and Communication Science.
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8. *Last but not least, I wanna thank me, I wanna thank me for beliving in me, I wanna thank me for doing all these hard work, I wanna thank me for having no days off, I wanna thank me for never quitting, I wanna thank me for always being a giver and trying to give more than I receive. I wanna thank me for trying to do more right and wrong. I wanna thank me for just being me all time.*

This final project is far from perfect, there are still flaws found in this final project. However, the researcher hopes that this study can be useful for other people.

Semarang, 30 May 2024



Mazaya Abhista

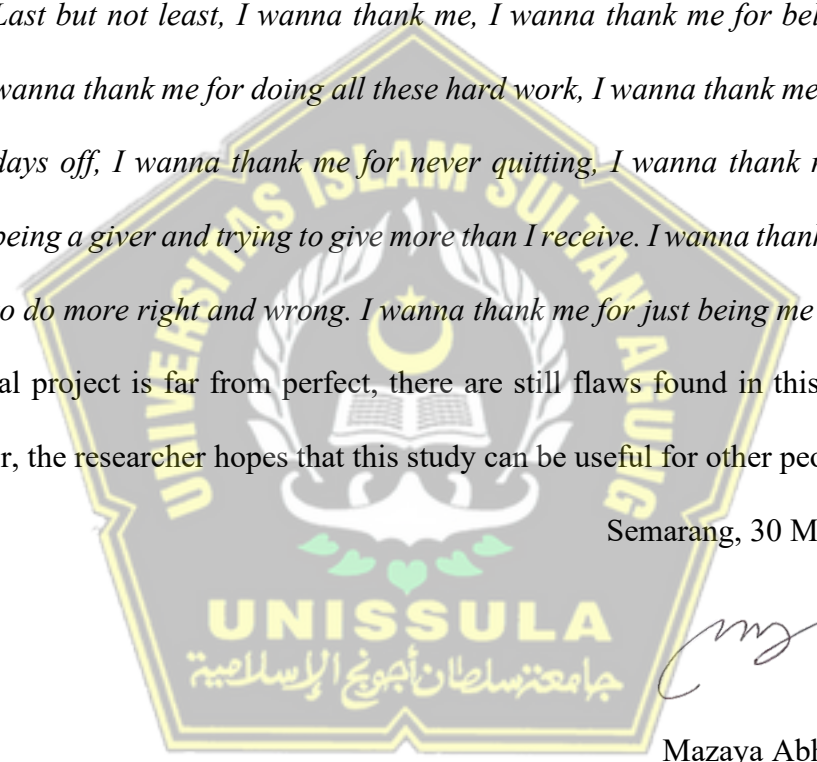
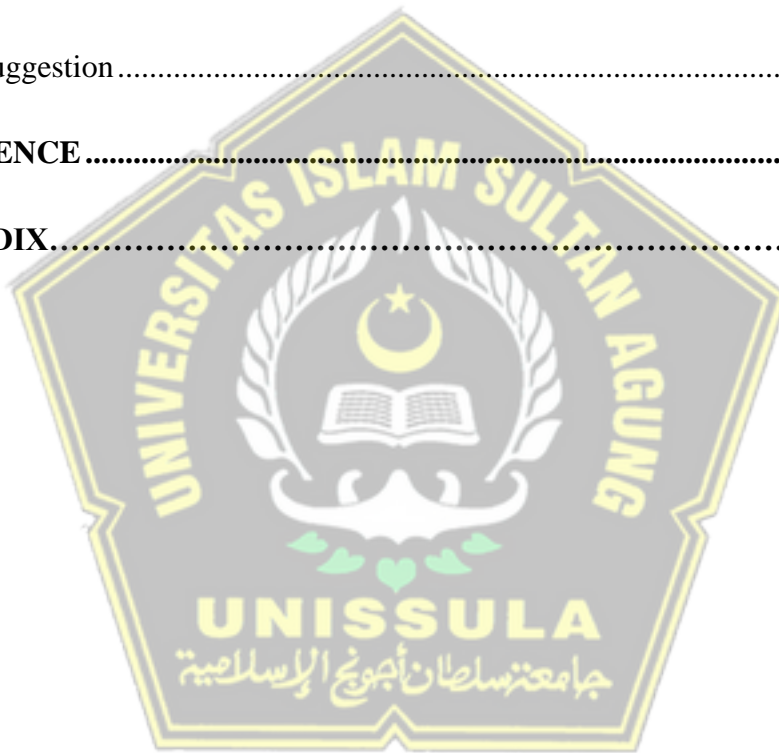


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Literature is a creative creation that depicts the existence of people in a society in a way that society may appreciate, comprehend, and employ. Literature stimulates social interaction, provides a view into life, and explains how people express themselves so that people can comprehend how to move along. There are many topics covered in the literature, including human existence, culture, mental disease, and social interactions. Literature work acts as an expression of knowledge of all things that occur in society. Literature is also known as a representation of existence in forms of art and reality; it is the recording in writing of the spirit of human beings, its thoughts, feelings, and desires; it is the journey of the human spirit, and it is the sole written record of history (Long 8). In another word, Literature is a way for people to think and express themselves. Writers use literary works to describe how they felt, what they saw, and what they came across in the social environment that surrounded human activities.

A literary work is immediately a part of the social life, which is the collection of many social problems involved literary works of specific years and society. It means that literature exposes us to various terms of experience such as life, people and society. Morris explains that the phrase "literature introduces us to new words of experience" refers to the literary work as being an explicit part of the literary

the context, known as a set of all the actively involved literary works of a particular age and social group (81). Writers express their viewpoint on how they perceive the issues in the world and apply it into their works. Literature and society connected such as how a writer uses their social life into their literary work.

People can learn from literature in a variety of contexts. The context may be a social issue linked to political, cultural, criminal, mental health issues, or others. These instances may confirm our own experiences at a level that either daily life or the media. According to Hudson literature might be seen as a type of artistic investigation, and study of literature involve an understanding of the artistic element. Literature may be considered as a part of an approach of recognizing reality that is frequently explored for a reason because it is an artistic investigation that is concerned with facts (10). In addition to these advantages for human beings, literature also helps people become more conscious of their own potential. As a result, through studying literature people can learn to take responsibility for discovering the facts.

The author reflects the phenomenon through the characters in their literary works. That possible to analyze literature using psychological concepts that also reveal the soul's actual existence. Understanding character behavior's reasons can be helped by psychology. It shows the beginnings of human motivation and behavior (Guerin 1). Because of this, there is a close relationship between literature and psychology, with the term "mental health" coming up most often. Wellek and

Warren define psychology in literature as the study of the author, as form and as person, the study of the creative process, the study of the psychological types and norms present within works of literature or the study of the impact of literature upon its audiences (81). Literature is an expression where language is used as a form for expressing that explains humans, social and psychological that have always been investigated and debated by writers. Literature intersects with subjects like history, psychology, sociology, and others. Due to the fact that both literature and psychology deal with people, there is a very strong association between them. Especially nowadays when the topic of mental health is the topic of a larger number of literary works. The term "mental health" describes the psychological and emotional well-being of individuals and groups. The state of one's mental health contributes to their sense of control, self-worth, and understanding of how their body and mind function.

Schizophrenia is a severe mental condition that has an impact on a person's thoughts, feelings, and actions according to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM). Schizophrenia patients frequently isolate themselves from their surroundings and reality, surviving instead on irrational thoughts and fancies that don't actually exist. According to Kurt Schneider, a list of the symptoms that may be diagnosed with the identification of schizophrenia are as follows: hallucination, delusions and negative symptoms (4). They struggle to tell the difference between actual events and imaginary ones. Therefore, because they

themselves are unsure of what is real and what is not, people with schizophrenia have trouble behaving normally in everyday situations. Schizophrenia patients may also have altered thought processes, difficulty expressing themselves and handling daily duties. There isn't just one component that leads to schizophrenia; there are several such as a biological illness brought on by genetic, physical basis/domain elements, and constitutional variables.

Take shelter is the 2011 American psychological thriller movie direct by Jeff Nichol. The main character of Jeff Nichol's movie is named Curtis who lives in a small Ohio town with his family. Then, Curtis starts having strange dreams about an impending catastrophe that harms to wipe them all out. He starts constructing a storm shelter in the backyard without telling his wife, and his weird actions bother their relation and the neighborhood. That seem cause Curtis to become obsessed with creating a suitable storm shelter for his family. He and his mother both have schizophrenia, which causes him to have delusions and hallucinations and eventually strains his personal connections. *Take Shelter* has 92% reviews on rotten tomatoes and many Americans liked this movie because of the plot and the actors that were well written and well directed. *Take shelter* is a movie that bring the issue about mental health in term of schizophrenia in 2011.

Based on the previous background, this study seeks to demonstrate how the 2011 movie *Take Shelter* depicts schizophrenia. This study is also focused on

seeking out about the symptoms and factors that cause schizophrenia to the main character in the movie.

B. Problem Formulation

Based on background of the study, this study formulates the problem into the following questions:

1. What are the symptoms of schizophrenia experienced by Curtis in *Take Shelter* movie (2011)?
2. What are the factors that cause of Curtis' schizophrenia in *Take Shelter* movie (2011)?

C. Limitation of the study

This study focuses on schizophrenia on the main character Curtis in *Take Shelter* movie (2011). Then, this study highlights Curtis has diagnosed with schizophrenia due to both symptoms and factors that cause someone's schizophrenia.

D. Objective of the study

Based on the problem formulation above, this study formulates the objective as follow:

1. To describe the symptoms of schizophrenia experienced by Curtis in *Take Shelter* movie (2011)

2. To identify the factors that cause of Curtis' schizophrenia in *Take Shelter* movie (2011)

E. Significance of the study

This study is predicted to be helpful in helping student especially undergraduates majoring English literature in applying and conducting the topic of schizophrenia in various research objects in the future will use this study as a reference.

F. Organization of the study

This study is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction consisting of background of the study, problem formulation, limitations of the study, object of the study, significance of the study and organization of the study. Chapter two contains a literature review consisting of a synopsis and theory that will be used in this study. Chapter three contains research methods consisting of types of research and data organization. Chapter four contains of finding and discussing about the symptoms schizophrenia and factor that causing schizophrenia depicted in Curtis. Chapter five consists conclusion and suggestion related to the chapter four.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis

Take Shelter is an American film directed by Jeff Nichol, released in 2011. This story starts with Curtis seeing a very dark storm pass in front of his eyes. Then it starts to rain, but Curtis notices that the rain feels weird, like motor oil. Then the day continue as usual, with Curtis working as a miner and his wife Samantha playing with their dog and deaf daughter Hannah. Samantha finally request Curtis to clean up the trash pile after Hannah find playing with a dangerous wood there.

When Curtis is in the backyard loading trash pile pieces into a wheelbarrow, Hannah is being watched while she is playing on a plastic play structure in the middle of the yard. There is a very dark storm in the sky, it is raining and Curtis is in the backyard, gasping when lightning hits. As Curtis and Hannah are about to enter the house, his dog, who is chained to a tree in the backyard, continues to bark. Eventually, the rope breaks loose, and the dog bites Curtis' arm. With a pain in his arm, Curtis yells and awakens from his dream. The following morning, Curtis keeps an eye on his dog because of that dream. The following morning, Curtis keeps an eye on his dog because of that dream. Curtis keeps looking down at his hand where his dog has bit it, even as he is working.

Curtis notices a flock of birds flying erratically and making patterns in the sky as Curtis and his coworker are drilling at the time. Curtis gives question to his

coworker about whether he sees the bird or not. But his co-worker does not see birds or anything in the sky.

Curtis and Hannah are caught in the rain and get inside the car. The rain is odd and feels like oil to Curtis once more. Curtis is driving a car in the rain. He smacks the control after being startled to see someone suddenly standing in the center of the road. When Curtis notices that he has cut his head on the driving wheel. Hannah seems fine when Curtis turns to gaze at her. When two people hit his window, one of them attempt to take Hannah while the other choke him, Curtis. Curtis then yells in pain and awakes from his weird dream once more. After waking up, Curtis build a fence to keep his dog outside the house with iron wire because of a previous dream where he is attacked by his dog in the backyard.

On the next day, it rains again, and Curtis is at home trying to find Hannah who is sitting and staring out the window. Curtis feels like being watched by someone else when Curtis tries to approach Hannah. The guy attempts to enter Curtis' house while he is shouting and hugging Hannah. Curtis is having hallucinations of seeing objects fly through his house, and he again awakes from his dream feeling as though he were hyperventilating and gasping for air. When Curtis has recovered, he asks his wife to organize a meeting with Dr. Shannan.

Curtis also meet with Dr. Shannan to ask about his condition, which often has strange dreams but felt very real, and ask for a reliever. Dr. Shaman also

recommends Curtis to a psychiatrist from Colombia and asks Curtis to meet with the doctor.

The next day, Curtis continue to work as usual with his co-workers. Curtis screams because he is shocked to hear the very fast thunder, but his co-workers are confused with Curtis because he doesn't hear the sound of thunder like Curtis said. Curtis, who looks pale, leaves his workplace and heads to his car then goes to his mother, Sarah. Curtis visits his mother and asks her about when she starts hospitalization. And how is her mother before she is diagnosed with schizophrenia. Her mother replies that at that time it is a very stressful time for her mother because her father died and she also cannot handle it all herself, and also often experiences panic and always feel people looking at her or listening to her.

Then Curtis also meets the local doctor who is suggested earlier. The doctor's name is Dr. Kendra. Which is before Dr. Kendra's session with Curtis starts, Curtis is asked to fill in several questions from Dr. Kendra on the paper. The result of the question that Curtis answers is that Curtis was diagnosed that he had schizophrenia. They also talk about Curtis' mother who also has schizophrenia as well. That night Curtis picks up his son and his wife at school. While on the way home his wife and children fall asleep and Curtis is driving the car confused then he stops the car because he sees a very fast and bright lightning in the sky. Curtis asks monologue did people not see the thunder.

On the day his wife opened a booth, Curtis calls a friend to bring a dump truck to his house to dig up some dirt in his backyard. Samantha, who sees this, immediately came home from her booth, she is shocked and angry with Curtis who does that, and because Curtis does not discuss it with Samantha first. That night Curtis and Samantha have not yet made up, but while sleeping Curtis experiences shortness of breath which makes Samantha panic and is astonished by Curtis' condition. Then Curtis slowly explains his condition, which has always had strange dreams to Samantha. That night Curtis has a dream about his co-worker and also a thunderbolt. Curtis dig up the dirt in his backyard to build a storm shelter.

The next day, when Curtis is fixing his car with Hannah when Hannah wants to go back into the house, Curtis screams and hugging Hannah because a flock of birds attacked them both. That night Samantha wake Curtis up because he hears a tornado siren and rushes into the shelter and spend the night there using a gas mask. Then in the morning Samantha wake up and asking Curtis to open the shelter but Curtis is still scared and still feel that the tornado isn't over yet and insisted on not opening it because Curtis hears and feel thunder outside but Samantha doesn't hear any thunder at all.

As Curtis' condition is getting worse he went to see his doctor. His doctor advises Curtis to stay away from the shelter for a while and take a vacation. Finally, he goes on vacation with his family. While they are on their vacation, Curtis keep seeing the thunder.

B. Related Study

B.1 The Psychological Approach

In psychoanalysis, a person discusses past events, their early years, and their nightmares. It describes a theory as well as a particular approach to psychotherapy based on the idea that everyone has unaware feelings, wants, memories, and thoughts. American Psychoanalytic Association (APA) claims that psychoanalysis can aid individuals in understanding themselves by examining their unconscious, unrecognized desires.

According to Freud's theory of unusual behaviors, which emphasizes repressed and unconscious mechanisms and divides the unconscious into the id, ego, and superego, psychoanalysis incorporates notions like infantile sexual orientation, opposition; transmission, and juvenile sexuality (Samuel 13). According to theories, psychoanalysis theory can be applied as a way of addressing mental illnesses like schizophrenia. Since schizophrenia is a type of disorder that affect actions thinking, and emotion in different ways. According to Freud, schizophrenia occurs when a kid failed to grow up with a connection with their parent. Freud believed that schizophrenia was a type of attachment disorder. Schizophrenia is brought on by dysfunctional familial patterns, or "schizophrenogenic mothers," as Freud put it.

B.2 Schizophrenia

Schizophrenia is a complicated mental condition that has an impact on a person's thoughts, feelings, actions, and interactions with other people. According to Kurt Schneider, a list of the symptoms that may be diagnosed with the identification of schizophrenia are as follows: hallucination, delusions, and negative symptoms (4). Living with and comprehending schizophrenia can be difficult. People may become disassociated from reality as a result of symptoms such as hallucinations and delusions. For those suffering from schizophrenia, as well as for family members, friends, and others who frequently don't understand what is occurring or know how to react to the person who is ill. Schizophrenia patients may also have altered thought processes, difficulty expressing themselves, and difficulty handling routine duties. They appear to retreat from society and are likely to be silent.

Schizophrenia is a variety of behavioral and cognitive syndromes due to the disorder of the development of the brain brought on by genetic or environmental causes (Owen et al., 86). As previously stated, parents' genetic makeup can also contribute to schizophrenia. A child born from schizophrenia-affected parents has greater potential than a child born from schizophrenia-unaffected parents. Additionally, stress and other environmental variables can contribute to schizophrenia.

B.2.1 The Symptoms of Schizophrenia

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), published by the American Psychiatric Association, is a list of mental illnesses along with a set of criteria that are meant to help in more accurate diagnosis. The DSM is meant to be a useful, adaptable, and easy manual for categorizing data that can help with precise mental diagnoses and therapies. According to the American Psychiatric Association schizophrenia is a mental condition marked by delusions, hallucinations, unorganized of thinking, unordinary behavior, and negative symptoms such as reduced emotional expressiveness.

1. Delusion

According to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5 (DSM 5) Delusions are considered weird if they are obviously unrealistic, illogical to peers from the same society, and unrelated to everyday life experiences (87). Delusions are unchangeable wrong assumptions. Weird delusions, such as thinking that items can fly or seeing things that others cannot see, or thinking that somebody is trying to hurt them, can occur in people with schizophrenia. One of the signs of schizophrenia is delusions. They have weird and irrational beliefs. Delusions can be hard to separate from overstated beliefs, which are unrealistic beliefs that a person remains. Delusions are deeply held misconceptions with no

support in reality or the person's society. The person holds their opinions in such high regard that they reject any attempts by others to refute or disprove them. As a result of their delusions, people tend to keep quiet. They themselves are unsure of whether their delusions are right or wrong, but they have a tendency to believe that they are, which justifies and occasionally causes harm to those around them.

It is commonly recognized that delusions that indicate a lack of control over a person's mind or physique are abnormal. Examples of these include feelings that the thoughts of someone have been erased by an external force (thought withdrawal), that thoughts from another world have been inserted into a person's brain (thought insertion), or that a person's body or actions are being controlled by an external force (delusions of control). It can be challenging to distinguish between a delusion and a strongly believed concept, and this depends in part on how firmly a belief is held despite obvious or plausible evidence to the contrary.

2. Hallucination

The defining symptom of schizophrenia is hallucinations. Based on DSM 5, without outside stimulation, hallucinations are experiences that resemble perceptions (87). They lack self-control and are intensely vivid and clear, having all the weight and effect

of regular perceptions. Disturbing perception is what hallucinations are. A person is hallucinating if they perceive something they don't truly hear, see, taste, smell, or feel. Although auditory hallucinations can occur in every sensory modality, they are more prevalent in schizophrenia (87). About 70% of people with schizophrenia describe auditory hallucinations, while they can also happen in the visual, olfactory, gustatory, and somatosensory modalities (Andreasen and Flaum 27-49). According to Kendell, R. E. (60-72), a schizophrenia diagnosis is typically based on what is considered "common clinical characteristics," which include Third-person description of auditory hallucinations Hearing hallucinatory voices talking about one's thoughts or actions as they happen (the voices may keep a running commentary); hearing conversations or arguments in the third person; hearing one's thoughts repeated aloud; or hearing one's thoughts coming to mind. They frequently perceive voices that they know are not there but nonetheless hear. In other words, only they can hear the sound; no one else can. The sound of voices can be exemplified as a loud voice or it can be people's whispers.

Another sign of schizophrenia is visual hallucinations (Kersten D et al. 271). Visual hallucination is a state in which they see something that isn't actually real. A visual sense of perception

without stimulus from outside or, more practically, a form of behavioral syndrome where a patient argues to see something or acts as though he or she saw the thing that someone else cannot see are both definitions of a visual hallucination based on Lessel S (27–44). Schizophrenics frequently experience realistic situations with friends and family, spiritual leaders, and animals in their visual hallucinations (Small IJ 349-353). These sights can cause a range of emotions, such as anxiety, joy, or apathy. Typically, hallucinations are characterized as colorful and include things and people of regular size. For example, person is able to perceive odd phenomena like weirdly flying birds, seeing money that has been pilfered by con artists, sightings of unidentified flying objects and other similar things.

3. Negative symptoms

While they are less noticeable in other psychotic diseases, negative symptoms make up a significant component of the mortality linked to schizophrenia. The inability to express fewer emotions and avolition are two negative symptoms that are often observed in schizophrenia. Less emotional expression involves lessening facial expression, direct eye contact, speech tone (prosody), and gestures of the hand, head, and face that often emphasize emotions in speaking. A decline in motivated, self-

initiated, purposeful activity is known as avolition according to DSM 5 (88). Anhedonia, asociality, and alogia are some other detrimental symptoms. The sign of alogia is a reduction in verbal production. Anhedonia is the weakening of the ability to get happiness from good stimuli or the deterioration of memory of past enjoyment. Avolition is sometimes linked to asociality, which is defined as a clear lack of need for social contacts, but it may also be a sign of few social interaction chances.

4. Unorganized of Thinking

According to DSM 5, Unorganized of thinking can identify an unorganized thinking from the person's speech (88). The person could abruptly change topics (derailment or loose associations). Questions may have directly relevant answers or answers that are tangentially unconnected. Sometimes, language can become so badly unorganized that it is almost impossible to understand and exhibits grammatical disorganization similar to receptive aphasia. As moderately disordered speech is often seen and ambiguous the condition needs to be severe enough to significantly hinder clear communication.

5. Unordinary Behavior

Extraordinary or severely disordered motor behavior can take many different forms, from erratic agitation to childish "ridiculousness." Any type of goal-directed conduct can have issues that make it difficult to carry out regular duties.

B.2.2 The Factors That Cause Schizophrenia

1. Genetic

Schizophrenia has a significant genetic element, with a potential heritability of roughly 80% according to Sullivan PF et al (92). According to Hosak, up to 80% of schizophrenia cases are genetically predisposed (57–61). In other words, genetics also contributes significantly to schizophrenia. Compared to children born to parents without schizophrenia, children born to parents with schizophrenia have a higher risk of having schizophrenia. A variety of causal causes of schizophrenia are discussed by Torrey et al, a mother with schizophrenia rises the chance of the condition by around nine times, whereas a father or sibling with schizophrenia rises the risk by around seven times (642–647). To state it simply, if a child is born to a woman who has schizophrenia and a father who does not, the baby will have more potential if the mother has it. even if both parents with

schizophrenia will be at higher risk of born a kid with schizophrenia.

2. Environmental risk

There is no doubt that schizophrenia has a genetic cause, but stressful circumstances also play a significant part in schizophrenia. According to Horan WP et al. (366-374), some life experiences are thought to "trigger" the start or leading to schizophrenia symptoms. As a result, it has been suggested that stress in daily life may be to blame for the elevated risk of schizophrenia. Their schizophrenia is exacerbated by the pressure they experience until they can no longer handle it and is more triggered if they come from a schizophrenic family.

According to Gallagher BJ et al (124-130), this particular type of childhood stress builds the particular symptoms of schizophrenia. Furthermore, Tessner et al. demonstrate that stressful life experiences experienced throughout childhood predict the establishment of positive symptoms (432-441). As said before that, children should grow and develop in a proper, enjoyable, and healthy way, but if they experience pressure and stress during this time, it might become one of the factors contributing to schizophrenia.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter has three sections: type of research, data organizing, and data analyzing. Firstly, the types of research will explain the types of research which is going to be involved in the study. Secondly, the data organizing will be describing in two parts, they are the data collecting methods and the types of data. The data collecting methods will contain the following steps such as reading the novel, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data. The third is the last stage of the study, data analyzing.

A. Type of Research

This research used qualitative methods. This study used a qualitative description form to identify and describe its analysis. It collected data by using observation, which might take the form of monologues or dialogues. According to Philipsen H (5–12), Qualitative research was the study of a variety of events, which include the value of their various manifestations, the situation where they showed up, or the perspectives from where they could be believed, but excludes their range, frequency, and place in a clearly defined chain of cause and effect. The study used a qualitative descriptive method and was carried out through comparison analysis while reviewing the data. In this method, finding data from relevant events to study would be the main focus of this method's data collecting, and the research's output

would be valid data that would then be reexamined by matching the field of study being conducted.

B. Data Organizing

The data organizing section were divided into two parts, they were the data collecting methods and the type of data.

B.1 Data Collecting Method

The stage of information discovery in research was the data collecting method. Some steps needed to be completed to collect data, particularly:

B.1.1 Watching The Movie

The primary method of data collection was to frequently watch *Take Shelter* (2011). This movie was seen repeatedly, not just once. The purpose of seeing this film was to gain a clearer knowledge of the subjects and components covered in the analysis.

B.1.2 Reading Movie Script

After watching the movie, the next step was reading the movie script. Reading a film screenplay could facilitate the acquisition of research data by offering a more comprehensive understanding of the story's contents. The story of *Take Shelter* (2011) was fully understood by analyzing the movie script in detail.

B.1.3 Identifying The Data

The following step involved identifying the data that was collected during the reading process. This was typically accomplished by marking or underlining data that have a high potential for used as research data. In this instance, the data collected was information deemed pertinent to the issues raised by the study being conducted.

B.1.4 Classifying Data

The following step was to classify the data. This phase involved grouping the data from the previous step according to how the relevant problem was formulated. The found data was categorized in tables during this phase. *Take Shelter* (2011) data was given in the form of a table of the appendix. This table included data kinds, minutes, references, comments, and dialogue, monologue, or narrative sections. Classification was completed according to the type of problem formulation to be answered.

B.1.5 Reducing the Data

The final step in the data collection method was reducing data, which decreases the amount of existing data. To used the data from each problem formulation to support this study, it was necessary to sort out strong and relevant data to be kept and to remove weak or irrelevant data.

B.2 Types of Data

The research used two different kinds of data: primary data and secondary data.

1. Primary Data

The *Take Shelter* (2011) movie and the movie script served as the main source of data for this study. The movie script's monologues, dialogues, and narrations are the sources of the data.

2. Supplementary Information

Secondary data referred to information already gathered by others about basic needs and characteristics. On the other hand, the study's secondary sources included previously published research, books, textbooks, journals, articles, and book reviews.

C. Analyzing the Data

The last step in the research project was analyzing the data. The American Psychoanalytic Association would have assessed the data using DSM-5 theory to determine the symptoms and cause of Schizophrenia.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two sub-parts, which are schizophrenia experienced by the main character in the movie and the factor that causes the main character to have schizophrenia in the movie.

A. Schizophrenia Experienced by The Main Character in The Movie

Schizophrenia is a complex psychological illness that affects a person's ideas, feelings, actions, and interactions with others. The following symptoms, according to DSM 5, can be used to diagnose schizophrenia: hallucinations, delusions, unorganized thinking, grossly disordered or aberrant motor action, and negative symptoms.

In the movie, Curtis develops schizophrenia symptoms as an adult. He experienced a variety of strange sensations, including delusions that seemed to be dreams that followed him around and made him believe that they were real. Curtis had an obsession with building a shelter behind his house because of hallucinations he had of seeing weird objects like birds flying in a particular pattern or thunderstorms, as well as hearing sounds like whispers or directions that other people could not hear. Additionally, Curtis started to continue interacting socially with others.

A.1 Delusion

According to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5 (DSM 5) Delusions are considered weird if they are obviously unrealistic, illogical to peers from the same society, and unrelated to everyday life experiences (87). A delusional belief is obviously untrue and suggests that the person experiencing it is thinking abnormally. In the movie, Curtis experiences a delusional event when he is sleeping and he has a weird dream about his dog and his friend. It can be seen in the quote from the movie script below:

CURTIS : I've been havin' these dreams. I guess they're more like nightmares. It's why I've been actin' like this.

Samantha listens with a furrowed brow.

CURTIS (CONT'D): They always start with a kind of storm. Like a real powerful storm.

(MORE)

And there's always this dark, thick rain. Like fresh motor oil. And then the things, people, it just makes 'em crazy. They attack me. Sometimes they go after Hannah. First one I had Red nearly chewed through my arm.

SAMANTHA: That's why you put him out back?

CURTIS: Yeah.

SAMANTHA: What was the dream? Tonight.

CURTIS: It was Dewart. We were at the job site. The storm started and somethin' happened. His face. His eyes were different. He came after me with a pick ax. And we fought. And he ran it through my leg.

Curtis zones out for a moment. Samantha says nothing.

CURTIS (CONT'D): It's hard to explain, because it's not just a dream. It's a feeling. I'm afraid something might be comin'. Something that's...not right. I cannot describe it. I just need you to believe me.

(Take Shelter, 01:05:15)

This is where Curtis takes an unreasonable or irrational action because he thinks that his dog, Red, should be outside the house and that he should construct a shelter to shield his family from the lightning that is rumored to haunt Curtis. It can be seen that Curtis prevents anything from appearing in his dreams like he is building a shelter. This demonstrates that Curtis always held the belief that the explanation provided by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5 that delusions are considered weird if they are

obviously unrealistic, illogical to peers from the same society, and unrelated to everyday life experiences.

A.2 Hallucination

Hallucinations are a common symptom in people suffering from schizophrenia. According to DSM 5, hallucinations are experiences that approximate perceptions in the absence of external stimuli (87). They have all the weight and impact of ordinary perception, are incredibly vivid and clear, and lack self-control. These deceptive sensory impressions, which can be viewed, heard, felt, smelled, or even tasted, are created by the mind as opposed to any outside stimulus. Auditory hallucination and visual hallucination are the most common symptoms of schizophrenia.

A.2.1 Auditory Hallucination

Schizophrenia patients frequently have auditory hallucinations. All sensory modalities can produce auditory hallucinations, but schizophrenia is more likely to produce them (87). A diagnosis of schizophrenia is usually based on what is referred to as "common clinical characteristics," as stated by Kendell, R. E. (60–72). These characteristics include an account of auditory hallucinations in the third person Hearing third-person conversations or fights; hearing one's own thoughts repeated aloud; hearing one's own thoughts popping into mind; hearing hallucinatory voices

commenting on one's thoughts or actions as they occur (the voices may keep a running commentary). In this film, Curtis acknowledges hearing thunder, but the other character Dewart can't seem to hear it. The weather also appears to be fine, yet Curtis cannot stop hearing thunder.

CURTIS (CONT'D): Dammit.

DEWART: What?

Curtis turns around and checks the sky. It's clear blue. Not a cloud in sight.

CURTIS: **It sounds like thunder.**

DEWART: **What sounds like thunder?**

BOOM. ANOTHER THUNDER STRIKE.

Curtis doesn't move. He watches Dewart walk to the controls of the drilling rig.

MORE THUNDER. ROLLING NOW.

Curtis steps back from the rig and checks the horizons. Nothing. It's a beautiful day.

Dewart looks down at him. Curtis' face is pale, scared.

Curtis looks at him. Not sure what to say. Curtis turns and walks to his truck.

(Take Shelter, 00:41:15)

According to Kendell, hearing hallucinatory voices commenting on one's thoughts or actions as they occur. Curtis experiences auditory hallucinations by repeatedly hearing the sound of thunder, where he hears voices about the thunder that is taking place, but another person there, who in this film is depicted as Curtis' friend, Dewart, does not hear the voice as Curtis claims as it looks at Dewart's response who are confused with Curtis question.

Auditory hallucinations are considered perceptual experiences that occur in the absence of a triggering external sensory stimulus. According to Kendell, what characterizes auditory hallucinations is that the patient experiences “someone speaking to him/her or some action” that is perceived as a reality, with an origin outside of the self. Therefore, schizophrenia patients with auditory hallucinations perceived that as a real action, not an imaginary one. In the movie, Curtis experiences hearing the storm and decides to lock himself and his family in the shelter for a whole day even though his wife already says that there is no storm but he does not believe that.

SAMANTHA (CONT'D): You need to open the door now.

Curtis doesn't move. He looks at them.

CURTIS (mumbles): **What if it's...What if it's not over?**

SAMANTHA: What?

CURTIS: **What if it's not over?**

SAMANTHA: It's over. Get the keys. Open the door.

Curtis slowly gets to his feet. He sees the dark entryway to the original section of the shelter. Taking the lantern, he walks to it.

Samantha and Hannah follow.

Curtis stops just inside. He holds the lantern up, illuminating the padlocked metal doors.

He looks back at his family, then climbs the steps. He places his hand on the door. He flinches.

CURTIS: **It's still storming.**

SAMANTHA: No. It's not.

CURTIS: **I can hear it.**

Samantha stares at him. The room is silent.

SAMANTHA: **I don't hear anything.**

(Take Shelter, 01:40:32)

It can be proven that Curtis had an auditory hallucination in which he perceived and heard a storm outside and made the decision to lock his family in the shelter. Kendell's comment, "Hearing hallucinatory voices about events as they happen but that's actually not happened," supports Curtis' claim that he had auditory hallucinations. It can be observed that Curtis locks and secures himself and his family in the shelter, but his wife urges him to come out because everything is already over, which is not the case for Curtis. Curtis, who almost trusts his wife to open the shelter, insists that the storm sounds are still audible to him, unlike his wife, who, based on her response, claims not to hear any sounds outside. This serves as evidence that Curtis is experiencing auditory hallucinations, hearing sounds that his wife cannot perceive.

A.2.2 Visual Hallucination

A visual hallucination occurs when an individual perceives something that does not exist in reality. According to Lessel, a visual sense of perception without stimulus from outside or, more practically, a form of behavioral syndrome where a patient argues to see something or acts as though he or she saw the thing that someone else cannot see are both definitions of a visual hallucination. In the movie, Curtis experienced visual hallucination when he is working with his friend Dewart and cannot stop seeing the bird flying in a pattern.

DEWART: Curtis!

Curtis acknowledges Dewart but can't take his eyes off the pattern of birds. They shrink and stretch from thick clumps to long cylindrical tubes. A choreography.

Curtis reluctantly heads back to the rig, which is shrieking with the SOUND of metal on metal.

CURTIS: You ever see birds fly like that?!

DEWART: (holding his hand to his ear): What?!

(Take Shelter, 00:14:46)

In this part, Curtis sees the birds flying in some pattern and keeps staring at them, but on the other hand, his friend Dewart does not see the birds like Curtis based on Dewart's response "what" instated he agrees with Curtis that they are the birds that flying in the sky. It is the same that Lessel says a visual hallucination is a condition in which a person sees something that isn't truly there.

A.3 Negative Symptoms

Schizophrenia patients have negative symptoms, which are a major cause of their long-term disability and bad functional result. Avolition and the incapacity to exhibit fewer emotions are two detrimental signs of schizophrenia

that are frequently noted. DSM 5 (88) defines avolition as a reduction in motivated, self-initiated, purposeful action. Avolition can indicate a lack of opportunities for social engagement, but it is also occasionally associated with asociality, which is characterized as an obvious lack of need for social interactions. In this movie, Curtis experiences avolition and avoids social interaction with other people which emphasizes his for having negative symptoms as a sign for having schizophrenia.

SAMANTHA: We'll find the money. Also, the Lions Club supper's this weekend. I want you to come with me.

CURTIS: **I don't want to see any of those people.**

SAMANTHA: I want you to go. I need to do something normal.

(Take Shelter, 01:28:25)

In this section, Curtis exhibits avolition, as defined by the DSM-5, as demonstrated by his lack of desire to participate in outdoor activities organized by his wife Samantha, his wife wants Curtis to have something normal based on his wife who does not have one of the symptoms of schizophrenia, negative symptoms. Curtis's avoidance of having interactions with others is an expression of this.

A.4 Unorganized of Thinking

Failure of the biobehavioural processes that create and preserve interpersonal space results in disorganized speech in psychosis. This breakdown leads to inconsistent social cues, particularly in situations when the interpersonal environment is dynamically changing. It emphasizes speech or communication. DSM 5 states that the subject may suddenly shift the subject (derailment or loose associations). Answers to questions might be directly unrelated. In this movie, Curtis is currently changing the topic with his wife while they are talking.

SAMANTHA: Curtis?

CURTIS: What?

SAMANTHA: Did you hear me? You got to be home, showered, ready to walk out the door by six tonight.

Curtis stands up and goes over to Hannah. He grabs her off the floor and she begins to protest with kicks and crying.

SAMANTHA (CONT'D): What's wrong?

CURTIS: Nothing. I just want her to eat her breakfast and stop playin' with the damn dog.

SAMANTHA: She's fine down there. She had toast already.

Curtis, against flailing, manages to get Hannah in her chair. Curtis backs off, frustrated. Hannah climbs down from her chair and goes back to the floor and the dog.

CURTIS: Hannah. Come here. Hannah.

SAMANTHA: **Curtis?**

CURTIS: **What?**

He stops and checks his watch.

CURTIS (CONT'D): **I'm late.**

(Take Shelter, 00:12:00)

In this part, Following DSM-5, Curtis often changes the topic of conversation with Samantha. He engages in conversation with Samantha but lacks focus, frequently shifting the subject to his children, his dog, and his job, ultimately avoiding answering the original topic of discussion with Samantha and deciding to leave abruptly.

A.5 Unordinary Behavior

Extraordinary actions and movements are referred to as disorganized or aberrant motor behavior. DSM 5 states that motor behavior disorders that are extraordinary or seriously disturbed can manifest in a variety of ways, ranging

from unpredictable agitation to childish "ridiculousness." In the movie, Curtis experiences unordinary behavior with his dog, red.

SAMANTHA: But that's what I don't understand. If he didn't do anything why did you put him out back?

Samantha counts out the money earned at the flea market. She sets a portion aside and closes the tackle box. Curtis says something, but it's inaudible.

SAMANTHA (CONT'D): What?

She opens the tin and removes an envelope with the word "BEACH" written on it in black sharpie. Samantha adds the money to the envelope and puts up the jar. She opens the fridge and takes out the milk.

SAMANTHA (CONT'D): You hear me? I said if he didn't do anything why did you have to put him outside?

Curtis' attention is on the TV. Samantha sits on the couch.

CURTIS: I just wanted him to be outside for a while.

SAMANTHA: He's your dog. He's always been an inside dog.

CURTIS: He's my dog, and that's why he's outside. Right now with Hannah and everything I just think it'd be better.

(Take Shelter, 00:24:33)

In this section, Curtis displays unusual and uncommon behavior, placing his typically indoor dog, Red, outside the house, much to the confusion of Samantha. Her puzzled reaction highlights Curtis's sudden decision to place the dog outdoors. According to DSM-5, Curtis's actions are deemed childish and irrational and intentionally happen to the person who has symptoms of schizophrenia, unordinary behavior.

B. The Factor That Causes the Main Character to Have Schizophrenia in The Character "Curtis"

Schizophrenia is a serious mental disorder that includes major disruptions in cognition and perception, deficient emotionality, and a diminished capacity to behave appropriately. Since the start of the 20th century, genetic characteristics have been considered a contributing element to having causes of schizophrenia. According to Modinos (356), genetic and epidemiological research have identified a number of genetic and environmental risk factors for schizophrenia, even if the exact origins of the disorder are still unknown.

In the film, Curtis is influenced by a combination of factors that contribute to the manifestation of schizophrenia in his life. One significant aspect stems from his

genetic predisposition inherited from his family, particularly from his mother, who also has schizophrenia. This hereditary link underscores Curtis's vulnerability to the mental health condition. Furthermore, external environmental factors act as additional contributors, serving to amplify Curtis's susceptibility to the onset of schizophrenia. The intricate interplay between his genetics and the influences from his surroundings, coupled with the added pressure he faces in his environment, collectively contribute to the complex narrative surrounding Curtis's mental health journey in the movie.

B.1 Genetic

Schizophrenia, a complex mental health condition, intricately impacts an individual's common sense, emotional responses, and behaviors. The connection between genetic variables and schizophrenia is a crucial aspect of its etiology. Contemporary understanding posits that both environmental and genetic elements play a crucial role in predisposing individuals to the development of schizophrenia. According to Hosak (2013), a substantial 80% of schizophrenia cases are believed to have a genetic predisposition. This suggests a significant hereditary influence on schizophrenia. Parents have had schizophrenia, there's a higher chance of getting diagnosed with it too. This link between family history and the likelihood of getting schizophrenia shows how genes play a big part in this condition. To sum up, a history of schizophrenia in your family increases the chances that might have schizophrenia too.

KENDRA: Look. I'm a counselor. Certified, but I'm not a psychiatrist. I can't prescribe anything to you. I can talk to you, I can recommend where to send you, but that's it.

Curtis begins to gather his things.

KENDRA (CONT'D): Now that said, if you want to talk, I'll listen. For a lot of people that's a good start.

Curtis hesitates.

KENDRA (CONT'D): **Now you said here that your mother was diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia in her thirties. And you're at 35. You wanna talk about that?**

(Take Shelter, 00:53:45)

The preceding scene sheds light on the fact that Curtis's mother is also grappling with schizophrenia, a condition that Curtis himself is experiencing. It is noteworthy to consider that schizophrenia has a genetic component, as indicated by Hosak, with a significant 80% of schizophrenia cases believed to have a genetic predisposition. In this familial context, Curtis has a parent, namely his mother, who is also a diagnosed patient of schizophrenia. This familial link suggests the possibility that Curtis may have inherited the genetic factors associated with schizophrenia from his mother.

Genetics is recognized as a pivotal factor in the manifestation of schizophrenia, with an estimated heritability of around 80%, as noted by Suvillian. This underscores the significant contribution of genetic factors to the development of schizophrenia. In a comprehensive exploration by Torrey et al, various causal factors influencing schizophrenia are discussed. Furthermore, having a mother with schizophrenia elevates the likelihood of the condition by approximately nine times, while having a father or sibling with schizophrenia increases the risk by about seven times (642–647). This familial pattern accentuates the intricate genetic landscape associated with schizophrenia. Moreover, the differential impact of parental influence on the risk of schizophrenia is intriguing. The research posits that a mother carrying the diagnosis of schizophrenia not only imparts a higher risk to her offspring but does so to a greater extent than a sibling or father with the same condition. This nuanced distinction in risk factors based on the parental relationship adds a layer of complexity to our understanding of the interplay between genetics and schizophrenia.

ANDY: So I've looked over your file. It says your mother was diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia in her early thirties.

Let's start there.

Curtis looks at the man for a moment, then stands and walks out of the room.

(Take Shelter, 01:23:55)

In this particular scene, Andy provides unequivocal confirmation that Curtis's mother is, indeed, having schizophrenia. This revelation aligns with the insights shared by Torrey, who emphasizes that a mother diagnosed with schizophrenia carries a heightened risk of transmitting the condition to her offspring, a risk that surpasses that associated with siblings or fathers. Torrey's findings shed light on the intricate dynamics of familial susceptibility to schizophrenia. The elevated risk imparted by a mother's diagnosis underscores the significant role that maternal genetic factors may play in the manifestation of the complex mental health disorder.

B.2 Environmental risk

While genetics have been linked to schizophrenia, environmental factors also play a significant impact. Some life situations are regarded to "trigger" the onset or contribute to symptoms of schizophrenia, according to Horan WP et al. (366-374). Therefore, it has been proposed that the increased risk of schizophrenia could be caused by stress in daily life. Their schizophrenia is more triggered if they come from a family with schizophrenia, and it is made worse by the pressure they endure until they are unable to control it.

CURTIS: Can you remember what happened before you got diagnosed?

SARAH: What do you mean?

CURTIS: I mean...I just want to know how it all started. Before you had to leave.

Sarah settles in her chair, understanding the question.

SARAH: Oh, I don't know. I remember it was a real stressful time. Your father was gone a lot, and I couldn't handle things on my own.

(Take Shelter, 00:45:35)

In this scene, the evident revelation unfolds that Curtis's mother is also having schizophrenia, a condition exacerbated by a series of triggering events that have cumulatively reached a point beyond her individual capacity to manage. As explain by Horan WP et al., life experiences are postulated to serve as catalysts, effectively "triggering" the onset of schizophrenia. Curtis's mother, as a character, becomes a poignant embodiment of the impact that life experiences can have on the trajectory of mental health. The concept of triggering events aligns with contemporary research, emphasizing the role of environmental factors in precipitating the onset of schizophrenia. Curtis' mother's behavior significantly impacted her interactions with young Curtis. As a child, Curtis needed his mother's love and attention. However, due to the triggers his mother experienced, she treated Curtis improperly and without the

affection he deserved. Unable to control herself, she exposed Curtis to her own suffering, causing him to witness her struggles and leading to childhood stress for Curtis.

According to the insightful research conducted by Gallagher BJ et al. (124–130), the impact of childhood stress on individuals susceptible to schizophrenia is brought to the forefront. This childhood stress is identified as an exacerbating factor, amplifying the manifestation of specific symptoms associated with schizophrenia. Gallagher's findings make it a line of the nuanced relationship between early life experiences and the progression of schizophrenia, shedding light on the potential exacerbating role that childhood stressors can play in shaping the symptomatology of this complex mental health condition. Expanding upon this notion, Tessner et al. further emphasize the significance of adverse life events encountered during childhood in predicting the development of positive symptoms related to schizophrenia (432-441). This highlights the enduring impact of early life adversities on the trajectory of mental health, particularly in the context of schizophrenia.

CURTIS: Yeah, I don't know my mother's symptoms. I was just 10. My brother was 17. And, uh...I don't know. She just left me in the car in the parking lot at the grocery store one day. And she didn't come back. And then they found her a week later eatin' trash out of a dumpster in northern Kentucky.

(MORE)

CURTIS (CONT'D): My dad had to put her in the state hospital in Columbus. And she's been in assisted living ever since. Yep. My dad raised me. He died last April.

(Take Shelter, 00:54:33)

In this scene, Curtis is explaining that when he was a kid his mother abandoned him in a public area, casting a shadow over his early life. Additionally, another distressing event unfolds as Curtis bears witness to his mother resorting to eating food out of the trash, a stark illustration of the challenges and hardships he faced in his upbringing. Tessner et al. delve into the profound impact of adverse childhood experiences on the development and manifestation of mental health disorders, specifically highlighting the connection between such experiences and schizophrenia (432-441). The detailed exploration of Curtis's past not only unravels the layers of his emotional and psychological landscape but also serves as a poignant illustration of the intricate interplay between environmental stressors and the development of schizophrenia.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter concludes the discussion of the analysis results presented in the fourth chapter and makes recommendations for additional research.

A. Conclusion

This study examines the depiction of schizophrenia in the 2011 film *Take Shelter*, using the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5 (DSM 5) theory. Schizophrenia is a complicated mental condition that has an impact on a person's thoughts, feelings, actions, and interactions with other people. According to the DSM-5, patients with schizophrenia exhibit delusions, hallucinations, unorganized of thinking, unordinary behavior, and negative symptoms. Curtis possesses every attribute listed in the DSM 5 symptom description. In the same way, genetics and environmental risk factors are responsible for Curtis's schizophrenia. Curtis, the central character in the movie *Take Shelter*, exhibits each of these attributes, providing a compelling portrayal of the complex and multifaceted nature of schizophrenia.

According to the DSM 5 criteria, Curtis possesses every one of the above symptoms. Curtis exhibited every sign that an individual may have schizophrenia. One of the traits that lead to Curtis's schizophrenia is delusions. It was reported that Curtis had weird dreams in which he felt as though oil was falling, saw his dog

biting him, was haunted by a powerful lightning strike, and even saw his wife and a friend struck by lightning. Next, Curtis was experiencing hallucinations. Curtis reported having both auditory and visual hallucinations, which are the two categories of hallucinations. While working with a friend, Curtis had auditory hallucinations in which he heard lightning strike very quickly; however, his friend did not hear the sound as Curtis claimed. In addition, Curtis gets visual hallucinations in which he perceives objects that are invisible to others, including birds flying in patterns. However, according to DSM 5, Curtis has negative symptoms as well. He avoids crowds and social engagement and feels an avolition that prevents him from meeting many new people. Subsequently, Curtis exhibited disorganized thinking, frequently shifting the subject of conversation. Curtis acted strangely up until that point when his house dog started acting strangely.

Environmental risk factors and genetic factors are the two categories of factors that also affect Curtis's schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is a genetic disease with an 80% chance of inheritance. Born to parents with schizophrenia have a higher chance of acquiring the schizophrenia gene than children born to parents without the disorder. Curtis was born into a family of schizophrenia sufferers. When Curtis's mother was in her early thirties, she was given a schizophrenia diagnosis. Curtis has an increased risk of developing schizophrenia due to his genetic predisposition to the disorder and his upbringing by those with a history of the condition. While genetics plays a significant part in the development of

schizophrenia, environmental variables also play a significant part. As demonstrated by Curtis's mother, who had triggering events in her life that precipitated her schizophrenia, there are a number of situations that can cause someone to develop schizophrenia. For instance, Curtis's schizophrenia was triggered by the death of either his father or his mother's spouse. Schizophrenia can result from both triggering events and early stress. Curtis's childhood stress came from watching his mother eat from a garbage truck and being abandoned by his mother in a public place. Such childhood stress-related memories may play a role in a person's development of schizophrenia.

B. Suggestion

The analysis of this study leads to a few suggestions for further study that can be conducted through another object to analyze the same topic of the study. Firstly, there are similarities between the topic of this study and the 2022 film *Smile* in terms of how the main character's behavior which displays signs suggestive of schizophrenia is portrayed. The movie explores themes that reflect the complexity of the illness, maybe providing a cinematic portrayal that is consistent with the discoveries made by this study. Furthermore, using the societal stigma theory to *Smile* could offer a prism through which to examine how the story portrays and reinforces societal stereotypes and preconceptions about mental illness.

Secondly, Jake Gyllenhaal plays the lead in the film *Donnie Darko*, which delves closer into the theme of schizophrenia through cinematic means. This earlier-

released movie explores the psychological nuances of schizophrenia as well, providing a complex portrait of a protagonist overcoming the obstacles illness presents.



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