
SPEECH ACT IN VERBAL COMMUNICATION OF A SCHIZOPHRENIC CHARACTER IN A BEAUTIFUL MIND MOVIE : A CLINICAL PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: Revised: Approved:	<p><i>Speech act is the study of the implied meaning uttered by the speaker to hearer. The study of speech act includes the locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act which become the basis when someone utters their utterance. Beside the three basic components, the involvement of cooperative principle is needed in communication. In other side, people with schizophrenia have some differences when they communicate. The perception of them is destructed by deletions and it will create misperception in communication. The phenomenon of speech act of schizophrenic becomes the study of this research. This research is discussed the representative speech act and the quality maxim of schizophrenic communication. The problem statements in this research are what kind of representative speech act is uttered and how the quality maxim takes role in schizophrenic.</i></p> <p><i>This research uses words, phrases, and sentences of representative utterances of John Nash in the film entitled A Beautiful Mind as the data mean while the movie, A Beautiful Mind, becomes the source of the data. The data are the utterances or sentences. The data will be obtained from the main character John Nash and focused on representative speech act and the quality maxims in Nash's conversation. Each utterance chosen by the researcher will be the datum of this research. The movie, A Beautiful Mind, takes role as the source of the data.</i></p> <p><i>From the analysis, the types of the representative speech act uttered by John Nash in A Beautiful Mind movie are: claiming: 2 data, admitting: 1 datum, informing: 1 datum, denying: 1 datum, reporting: 1 datum, assuring: 1 datum, and concluding: 1 datum. The result shows that the most dominant data is claiming. The reason why it becomes the most dominant category is that the character tend to give claim to the people around him to make sure he is still be able to differ the reality or delusion.</i></p>

KEYWORDS



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INTRODUCTION

Communication takes an important role in social life to for people to interact from one to another. It gives the people opportunity to share the ideas what they want to say. From sharing the ideas the people can share and avoid the gap in their lives. In its application, communication cannot be created without the existence of language because it takes the role as the medium in transferring the meaning from one to another. As Horn and Ward (2006:8) states that communication is a cooperative effort, and as such should conform to certain definite rules, or maxims of conversation, which Grice enumerates. It can be concluded that the point of communication is in cooperative effort to certain definite rules, or maxim of conversation. Thus, the communication can take as the medium in language research. The other elements Involving in communication is language. It helps the speaker and hearer to know the idea through the language, especially in spoken form. From the involvement of language, the communication can run well.

It says that the problems in communication occur when the people get the disorder which means a state of untidiness or lack of organization (Cambridge Advanced Learners' Dictionary, 2008). The disorder can appear in some aspects including in the mentality of the people. The symptoms can be seen from the behavior including the communication which tends to be unusual. The disorder affects to untidiness of the people whether it is from the term of behavior or communication.

Relating to the mental disorder, schizophrenia is one of the mental disorders in humans' existence and affects someone's mentality especially from the way the people communicate. As it defines from its terminology, schizophrenia according to Beuler in Hendry Geitman's et.al (2011:658), Schizophrenia is defined from two Greek words, schizo that means "split" and phren that means "mind". It becomes a serious problem since it influences human communication. The problem lies in how they communicate to others because they tend to show an abnormal social behavior.

The people who get schizophrenia cannot differentiate between which the reality and the delusion. One of the researches is mentioned by Riyanto (2015) in his scientific article or Karya Tulis Ilmiah (KTI). It states that "The percentage of the Schizophrenic according to WHO (World Health Organization) has reached about 0.2 – 2 % and Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Rikesdas) 2007 showed 14.1% from Indonesian people suffered from the mental illnesses from the simple mental illness to a serious mental illness. 80% of schizophrenics in Indonesia cannot be cured (2015:1)".

As the speech act in this case involves in human communication, the hidden meaning occurs in the utterances of schizophrenics. Yule (2006:248) states in his book entitled *The Study of Language*, Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning and how more is communicated than is said". The word "more is communicated than is said" is the emphasis of pragmatics – the study of the hidden meanings.

One of the examples is in speech act is the representative which focuses on the utterance of telling the reality based on the world fit including the paradigm of claiming, denying, hypothesizing, complaining, affirming, assuring, informing, notifying, reminding, objecting, predicting, reporting, retrodict, suggesting, guessing, swearing, confessing, admitting, testifying, accusing, blaming, criticizing, praising.

Lying on the cooperative principle, the role of maxim is very important to know how effective and cooperated the communication in conversation. The maxims are proposed by Grice (1989) into four maxims one of them is the quality maxim which focuses on how speaker utterance based on the truth that is existed in the world and say the word in adequate evidences.

It can be seen that pragmatics is needed to understand the hidden meanings especially in understanding the schizophrenic utterances. It might be outward for those who listen to the utterances because they are utterance from an abnormal situation in which the communication of schizophrenics involves deeply in the sentences the speakers utter. The study of the representative speech act and quality maxim can be related in this study.

Relating to this study, the movie *A Beautiful Mind* directed by Ron Howard becomes the object of this research. The main character, John Nash suffers a mental disease called schizophrenia. He His delusion brings him to several delusions including becoming a spy. It leads to some troubles to communicate with him because of lacking communication.

The involvement of speech act to schizophrenia is a good issue to discuss. Thus, the researcher choses the movie *A Beautiful Mind* as the object of this research in which this research focuses on the representative speech act from schizophrenic and how quality maxim takes role in the utterance of schizophrenic.

This research uses words, phrases, and sentences of representative utterances of John Nash in the film entitled *A Beautiful Mind* as the data mean while the movie, *A Beautiful Mind*, becomes the source of the data. The data are the utterances or sentences. The data will be obtained from the main character John Nash and focused on representative speech act. Each sentence chosen by the researcher will be the datum of this research. The movie, *A Beautiful Mind*, takes role as the source of the data. The researcher uses the movie because it represents the schizophrenia disease which will be analyzed by the researcher in the term of representative speech act. From that consideration, the researcher chooses the movie as the source of data and the representative utterances as the data.

To make the data valid before it is analyzed, the validity of data or trustworthiness of data is needed. According to Creswell (2009:352) "The data validity in qualitative method is that the researcher tests the accuracy of the data". The accuracy means the data must be valid in order that the analysis can shows the significant result.

This research uses the member checking data validation which involves a linguistic lecture. The profession of the person who check the data validation is a lecture in one of university in Surakarta. The practitioner becomes the lecture and has taken the graduate study in Linguistic program. The researcher uses the member checking because it is more effective and objective in validating the data It is done to know whether the data is true as in its category or not.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses words, phrases, and sentences of representative utterances of John Nash in *A Beautiful Mind* as the data mean while the movie. The data are the utterances or sentences. The data will be obtained from the main character John Nash and focused on representative speech act. Each sentence chosen by the researcher will be the datum of this research. The movie, *A Beautiful Mind*, takes role as the source of the data. The researcher uses the movie because it represents the schizophrenia disease which will be analyzed by the researcher in the term of representative speech act. From that

consideration, the researcher chooses the movie as the source of data and the representative utterances as the data.

The data are collected from the movie *A Beautiful Mind* directed by Ron Howard. The movie is analyzed in the term of representative utterances from John Nash. The researcher does the data collection. The first, watching the movie frequently to understand more about the representative utterances of John Nash. Second, Taking notes on the representative of utterances to list. The utterance is from Nash's utterance after he is diagnosed by Dr. Rosen. The third, listing the category of all data to the table to know the classification. The fourth is choosing the data which will be analyzed from the all data. The data is chosen from each situational context situation. It will help the researcher to choose which data will be analyzed in chapter four. The fifth is listing the chosen data to the table and giving the contexts of situations from the dialogues to describe the situational context from the dialogues. The sixth, Listing the category of each chosen data as it is stated by Searle and Vanderveken classification of Assertive or Representative speech act. This step will help the researcher to classify. The last is analyzing the chosen data reflecting representative and analyzing the quality maxim of each chosen data whether it breaks the quality maxim or not. The data will be provided to its percentage.

To analyze the data, the researcher uses some steps. The first is giving the context of situation of chosen data to give the clear the contact of situation. The data is analyzed based on its categories in including, admitting, informing, denying, reporting, claiming, assuring, concluding, and affirming. The second is analyzing the data including the locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary act of each data. The third is analyzing the quality maxim of the data to know whether the speaker does the flouted, violated, clashed, or opting out maxim. The fourth is counting the data to its percentage. The step will show the percentage of each classification and the broken quality maxim. The last is concluding the result of the result of the data analysis.

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RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researcher uses Searle's theory which is collaborated with Daniel Vanderveken. The twenty four categories are formed in a book namely *Foundation of Illocutionary Logic* in 1985. In this case, the representative speech act becomes the focus. The explanation of the locution, illocution, and perlocution, are also discussed in this chapter to know the implied meaning of the utterances. The quality maxims of each dialogues also discussed to know the quality maxim of each dialogues whether it is broken or not. It is described in the data analysis. The result shows that there is eight type of utterance in the all chosen data.

1. Claiming

Claiming utterance has to be the biggest that Nash uses in his utterance due to its role as the utterance which indicates claims and the belief of the speaker. The is one of the DATUM 03/021/REP/CLM which has the characteristic of claiming utterance

- Nash : I find that highly unlikely. You made mistake. **My work is non-military in application.**
Dr. Rosen : Which work is that, John?

The situation of this dialogue is when Nash is diagnosed schizophrenia by Dr. Rosen. Nash is diagnosed after giving his lecture in National Mathematic Conference at Harvard University. He paralyzes for many hours after being anaesthetized by the Dr. Rosen. When he is conscious, he has been in McArthur hospital. Dr. Rosen soon wakes him and tells him that he is hospitalized. He has to get the newer medication due to his schizophrenia. Nash does not want anyone knows his work as the spy. Moreover he suspects Dr. Rosen as the Russian spy. Nash does not tell to Dr. Rosen that he pretends to be a spy. Dr. Rosen, who diagnoses Nash as a schizophrenic, does not believe Nash admission and keeps asking Nash until he answers the truth.

Seeing from the context, it can be seen that the representative speech act exists in the dialogue. As it deals with the utterance, it will be analyzed from the speech act theory by Searle. The utterance “You made mistakes” becomes the sentence or utterance of Nash that he does not want his profile as the spy is known by others and the utterance “My work is non-military in application” becomes the thing he asserts that he is not a military or spy. From the situational context and the utterance, the researcher finds the DATUM 03/021/REP/CLM as Assertion in sub category due to its deal with the asserting the word “My work is non-military in application”. Nash utters that utterance because he does not want people around him know him as a spy, which actually he is just pretending to be a spy when the schizophrenia occurs.

As the addition of the data analysis, the researcher uses the theory of Searle about the locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act to know the implied meaning of the utterance. According to Searle in his book entitled *Speech Act: An Essay In the Philosophy of Language* (1969: 23-24) quoted by Rohmadi in his book entitled *Prakmatik: Teori dan Analisis* (2004:30), he states that there are three acts which can be done by the speaker. Those are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act (See Leach, 1993:361; Wijana, 1996:17-19). It becomes the consideration of this research that those three acts are needed to search to know the implied meaning of the utterance.

Form data, the locutionary act from the data is the utterance “My work is non-military in application”. The sentences are in the form of declarative sentences in which the first sentence reflects the claim that Dr. Rosen is wrong in judging Nash. It is followed by the sentence “My work is non-military in application” which asserts Nash as a non-military person. He utters it in order that Dr. Rosen believes him that he is not military person or spy. On the other side, the illocutionary act is that Nash wants to cover his existence as a spy and does not tell Dr. Rosen the truth because Nash does not want the people around him knows his existence as a spy. While the perlocutionary act is that the Dr. Rosen becomes more suspicious to Nash by asking him “Which work is that, John?” That utterance can demonstrate Dr. Rosen suspicion to Nash because Nash’s reason is not clear.

Alicia Hear Nash talks to someone

Alicia : Whom were you talking to?
Nash : Garbage man.
Alicia : Garbage men don't come at night.
Nash : **I guest around here they do.**
(Alicia sees the Garbage man from the window)

The conversation shows that Nash utters the representative utterance that is the utterance "I guest around here they do". That is the utterance proves Nash that he is talk to the real garbage man. Alicia still feels suspicious to Nash because he refuses to drink the pill but Nash proves that he speaks to the real garbage man. From the conversation, the utterance "I guest around here they do" is the locutionary act of the conversation. As it discussed before that the locutionary act is the utterance itself. The implied meaning becomes the illocutionary act. The illocutionary act from the conversation is that Nash wants Alicia believe him about what he has done. He proves that he talks to the real garbage man. While the perlocutionary act from the utterance is the action of the hearer. Alicia believes Nash after seeing the garbage man from the window. The deed of Alicia, seeing the garbage man from the window, becomes the perlocutionary act of the conversation. Thus, the category of utterance is assertive utterance

2. Admitting

Admitting is one of the types of representative utterance which tells about the admitting of something. The DATUM 15/041/REP/ADM can shows the significance answer about the quality maxim.

Nash : We just have to talk quietly. They may be listening. There may be microphones. I'm gonna tell you everything now. It's breaking with protocol but you need to know because you have to help me get out of here. **Alicia, I've been doing top secret work for the government.** There's a threat exists of catastrophic proportion. I think the Russians feel my profile too high. That's why they simply just don't do away with me. They're keeping me here to try to stop me from doing my work. You have to get to Wheeler. You have to find William Parcher. He can help us.

Alicia : Stop! I went to Wheeler

Nash : Good. Good.

Alicia : There is no William Parcher.

After being diagnosed by Dr. Rosen, Alicia comes to the hospital to tell Nash that he has schizophrenia. Alicia goes to Wheeler before that and finds the evidence that Nash does the breaking codes during his work in Wheeler. That is the same as it is seen in the old house. All the letters Nash sends to the house are not opened. It is just Nash's delusion. In fact, Bender follows him every time he sends the letter. That is the way Alicia gets the evidence. He tells Nash that he has schizophrenia.

As it is described in context of situation, Alicia goes to hospital after going to Wheeler to tell Nash that he has schizophrenia. At first, Nash tells all the things he experiences about becoming a spy. In the data Nash utters “Alicia, I’ve been doing top secret work for the government”. That utterance is in the context of informing something without any force to believe the speaker. Nash does not force Alicia to believe him but he just wonders if she can understand and help him to get out from hospital. That utterance is classified as the locutionary act which focuses on the utterance itself. On other side, illocutionary act becomes the implied meaning of the utterance. The illocutionary act is that Nash wants Alicia to believe him that he is doing top secret for the government and wonders if Alicia can help him out from hospital.

Seeing from the utterance, there is a vivid proof that the datum is in a good quality maxim. Nash utters Alicia “I’ve been doing top secret work for the government”. In order to prove that he is a real spy and proved in Wheeler lab. He tells that he has become a spy many years ago and the proof is in Wheeler. In fact, It is in his delusion. The people who suffer schizophrenia cannot be judge from the other normal people because they are not in normal condition so that they have their own judgment event they cannot prove in real life. Moreover, Nash cannot give the adequate or sufficient evidence. As the result, he will break the quality maxim. This situation is also stated by J. G. de Villiers and P. A. de Villiers (2000; Segal 1998) which quoted in Gentner and Goldin (2003:338) “Alternatively, and controversially, not only are propositional attitudes the appropriate way to describe our internal representations, but “sufficient reasoning ability” is defined by having language of the appropriate degree of complexity: mental verbs, with tensed complements expressing propositions about the world”. In conclusion, the speaker has to utter the sufficient reason to describe their internal representation. Nash in this case does the same condition as the quotation describes. He does not tell the evidence that he is doing a top secret work for the government. In the reality, Nash does not work with the government or doing a top secret work from the government. As the conclusion, the quality maxim is broken in the conversation because Nash cannot tells the adequate evidences. He just believes his delusion. Thus the researcher concludes that there is a broken maxim in conversation. It is the flouting the maxim or flouted maxim because Alicia actually knows that Nash does not tell the truth because he is sick and Nash

Alicia : The problem that you left on the board I solved it.

Nash : No, you didn't.

Alicia : You didn't even look.

Nash : I never said that the vector fields were rational functions. **Your solution is elegant.** Though on this particular occasion ultimately incorrect. (*Nash keeps on his work*) You're still here?

Alicia : I'm still here.

tells about the truth based on his perception.

That is different from the DATUM 13/012/REP/ADM which shows the result of the proper maxim or unbroken maxim.

After knowing Nash forgets his class, Alicia comes to Nash's office to give the assignment. She not only wants to give the assignment to Nash but also asking for the dinner to Nash. Nash is so busy so that he forgets about his class. After

Charles : So what's your story? You the poor kid that never go to go Exeter or Andover?

Nash : Despite my privileged upbringing, I'm well-balanced. **I have a chip on both shoulders.**

Charles : (*Chuckles*) Maybe you're just better with the old integers than you are with people.

seeing Alicia's work, Nash admits that her solution truly dazzles him. Alicia keeps staying in his office and asking to be her date.

The notion of the data analysis in this case is the utterance 'Your solution is elegant'. Nash utters it because he dazzles with Alicia's work and her competence. The utterance 'Your solution is elegant' becomes the locutionary act and the illocutionary act is that Nash admit Alicia is the competent one to solve the assignment. On the other side, perlocutionary act can be seen from the effect from the utterance that is Alicia keeps staying in Nash's office because she still has another business to Nash. It is about Alicia's asking about dating with Nash.

Nash utters his utterance based on the truth in which the utterance 'Your solution is elegant' becomes the basic notion of the implied meaning. In fact, Alicia truly has a good ability in mathematics. That is why she can solve Nash assignment. Nash has the adequate evidence also that is the amazing result of Alicia's work. In conclusion, there is no broken quality maxim in conversation. The data analysis is the same as DATUM 14/034/REP/ADM which shows the unbroken quality maxim.

3. Informing

Informing indicates the utterance of information to the hearer about the information the speakers have. This type of representative can be seen in DATUM 16/005/REP/ INF

After meeting Charles which actually his delusional friend, Charles invites Nash to talk with him to make the situation more comfortable. Nash agrees and chats with Charles. Both of them can keep their friendship well. Nash tells about his life to Charles. It says that Nash is an eager-young man.

The category of representative speech act of the utterance is informing which can be proved from Nash utterance 'I have a chip on both shoulders.' It can be seen that the utterance itself is the locutionary act. The implied meaning of the utterance is that Nash proves that he is smart. The implied meaning is categorized as the illocutionary act. On the other side, the perlocutionary act from the utterance is that Carless keeps chatting with Nash and agrees about Nash say.

It can be seen that the quality maxim from the conversation is broken due to Nash utterance which says that he has a chip in both soldier. The implied meaning is that Nash believes that he is really smart but when it is seen pragmatically it will be different. The data of the speech act is the utterance and it is just from the utterance. It is impossible Nash have a chip on his both shoulders in which it will break the quality maxim because Nash tells about the false. This phenomenon is

the same as a joking in which both the speaker and the hearer know about the real meaning. They realize that it is just a joke. In conclusion, there is a broken quality maxim in conversation. The category of the broken maxim is flouting maxim. That is the same as the DATUM 22/112/REP/INF which indicates the broken quality maxim.

On the other side, it is seen that that DATUM 17/049/REP/ INF does not have the broken quality maxim.

- Nurse : Code red. Dr. Rosen, code red. Observation room two.
Code red. Dr. Rosen, code red. Observation room
two.(*Announcing to Dr. Rosen*)
- Dr. Rosen : John?
- Nash : **The implant's gone.** I can't find it. It's gone.
(*Dr. Rosen takes Nash to operation room*)

Nash becomes worse and worse after being diagnosed as a schizophrenic. He is isolated in a room in a hospital due to his schizophrenia. Dr. Rosen believes that Nash will get his delusion and does the abnormal deed like breaking the codes, believing that he is a spy, or sending the classified letter to the old house. He also believes that there is a radium diode implanted in his arms. After getting the announcement from a nurse, Dr. Rosen comes to Nash room and takes him to the operation room to give insulin shock therapy to him. That is the only way to cure Nash.

The utterance indicates that Nash informs that the implant is gone and he cannot find it in his arm. This situation lights the stress of him. The more he does not get the insulin therapy, the more he becomes worse. The utterance "The implant's gone" indicates the information from the speaker. It becomes the perlocutionary act of the utterance. It focuses on the utterance of the speaker. The implied meaning of it is that Nash wants the people hear his information that the implant is gone. Considering what Nash does, Dr. Rosen brings him to the operation room to get a special treatment that is the insulin shock therapy. That effect deals with the perlocutionary act. In conclusion, the utterance is classified as the information or the purpose of that utterance is to inform the hearer on what the speaker informs. Thus, it is categorized as informative utterance.

The information that the speaker utters must meet the requirement as something true and it has an adequate proof in. That is the same as the case of Nash's utterance. The utterance "The implant's gone." is the indication that Nash inform about something to be true based on his belief and he hells the implant after Dr.Rosen knows it. If Nash tells it directly to Dr.Rosen that the implant is gone, it will be reporting utterance. The information is that the implant has gone from his arms. Due to his schizophrenia, he does the abnormal deed that is to do the surgery by himself. He believes there is an implant radium diode during becoming a spy. In fact, there is no implant in his arms. Nash does not realize that it is just his imagination. The radium diode does not exist in his arm. The implied meaning of the utterance is that Nash wants to inform that the implant has gone to Dr. Rosen and his staff. As the requirement, the data or the utterance must tell the

truth and has adequate evidences. Minimally, it is a proof to prove the utterance. Analyzing from its quality maxim, the data has a proper quality and it is not lack in quality maxim. It can be seen that Nash utters the utterance based on the truth and the evidence exists in it. The evidence is on the fact that there is no implant in his arm when Nash does the surgery by himself in his arm. That is the DATUM 17/049/REP/INF, DATUM 18/050/REP/INF, DATUM 19/068/REP/INF, DATUM 20/097/REP/INF, DATUM 21/101/REP/INF

4. Denying

Parcher : Take this.
Nash : **I ain't shooting anybody.**
Parcher : Take the goddamn gun!

Denying is the next type of representative utterance. It describes the denial of the speaker about something the world fit. The DATUM 23/015/REP/DNY expresses the denying utterance which has the unbroken maxim.

Nash is hunt by the dilution after being hired by Parcher, who actually Nash's delusional friend. Parcher takes Nash in his car because there is the opposition of Parcher follows them. Nash gets into the car and they begin shooting each other. Parcher orders Nash to take the gun to shoot the mafia but Nash refuses it. In the end, Parcher and the mafia shoot each other.

The utterance "I ain't shooting anybody." indicates the utterance of denial. Nash denies that he is the one who shoot anybody so that he utters the utterance. The utterance itself is the locutionary act and the illocutionary act is that Nash does not want himself to be a killer. The perlocutionary act from the utterance is that Parcher still insists Nash to take the gun.

The utterance indicates the denial in which the quality maxim of the conversation is not broken. Nash tells that he is not a killer by uttering "I ain't shooting anybody." The utterance is based on the truth that Nash is not a killer and he never shoots anybody. In conclusion, there is no broken quality maxim in it. That is the same as the DATUM 25/085/REP/DNY, DATUM 26/087/REP/DNY,

5. Reporting

Reporting is one of the types of representative utterance which shows the indication of report. Reporting utterance means telling about the event that has been done before. It can be seen from the DATUM 27/060/REP/RPT which has the broken quality maxim.

(Alicia realizes his son is in danger and run toward the house)

Nash : **Charles was watching him.** He was okay.
Alicia : There is no one here!

Nash is in his worse condition and does the strange deed including believing that he comes back to his military service as a spy. Nash believes that there are Russian spy heading toward him and ask Charles to watch the baby and tell him that the baby is not in danger. In fact, Charles does not exist and as the consequence, the baby is drawn into water. It is not long Alicia comes back to the house and check the baby. Alicia is surprised that Nash involves in his schizophrenia again.

The situation forces Nash to believe Parcher and Charles. That is the same as what he does in the secret room. He does his routine as a spy and breaking the codes. The baby is in danger because Nash bathes the baby without Alicia. Moreover, he believes that Charles is there. The utterance “Charles was watching him.” indicates the report to Alicia that Charles was watching the baby. It can be seen also from the illocutionary act of it which shows the reporting. It implies that Nash wants Alicia not to worry about the condition of the baby because he believes that the baby is kept by Charles. On other side, the locutionary act from it is the utterance “Charles was watching him”. The illocutionary act from the utterance is that Nash wants Alicia believe that Charles is watching the baby. The perlocutionary act of the utterance is Alicia does not believe in Nash and utters “There is no one here!” and runs from Nash.

It can be seen that there there is broken quality maxim in the data due to its perception in the term of schizophrenia. Nash tells it based on his mind during his delusion. In fact, believing delusion means believing the false. As it is stated by Matsumoto (2006:154) in his encyclopedia “Delusions are beliefs that are held with absolute certainty in spite of any evidence to the contrary”. He states also that delusion is a fixed false believes. This is the key of the analysis of this condition. In this case, there is a broken quality maxim in the conversation. As the effect, there is a misunderstanding between the speaker and the hearer. Thus, there is a flouted quality maxim. It is the same as the DATUM 28/093/REP/RPT which indicates the broken quality maxim.

6. Assuring

Assuring is one of the representative speech act categories which express the assuring to someone else to make somebody believe in him or her. The DATUM 29/079/REP/ASS is one of the examples:

Dr. Rosen : There’s no theorem, no proof. You can’t reason your way out of this.
Nash : Why not? Why cannot?
Dr. Rosen : Because your mind is where the problem is in the first place.
Nash : **I can do this.** I can work it out. All I need is time.
(A Baby Sound)
Alicia : The baby’s at my mother’s John.

Dr. Rosen comes to Nash's house and tells that he is in worse condition. Alicia is also in the house. Dr. Rosen suggests Nash to take the continuous medication even he is not in hospital. Nash denies that he needs the medicine. He can solve the problem by himself. Both Nash and Dr. Rosen have a serious conversation to discuss the best way to heal Nash. Nash keeps arguing that he can do by himself without Dr. Rosen help and believes that he needs more time to lose his delusion.

The data shows the indication of the assuring of someone about Nash ability to solve his problem in healing his mental illness. Nash believes that he can prove it to Dr. Rosen and Alicia. He utters "I can do this" which means that Nash is confidently able to treat his mental illness by himself. The fact is not like he thinks. In fact, he gets more delusion when he stops the medication. That utterance shows the locutionary act from the utterance. The illocutionary act from that utterance is that Nash wants Alicia and Dr. Rosen believes him to solve his mental illness by himself. As the effect, both Alicia and Dr. Rosen are silent for a moment and after a couple minutes Nash hears Marcie laughing and says "Is that the baby". In this case, the perlocutionary act is just the silence.

The utterance "I can do this" is not proved yet and there is no evidence of it that Nash can do the medication by himself. After saying the utterance Nash hear the baby sound and it is Marcie. It indicates that he cannot do the medication by himself without Alicia and Dr. Rosen's help. On the contrary, a good quality maxim must meet its requirement as something to be truth. The utterance has to be said as the truth and less in lacking of evidence. As the utterance proven by utterance, it can be seen that the quality maxim is lack. It is said based on the truth condition that Nash can do the medication by himself and say "I can do this" but he does not tell the details in what he does for the next. It makes the utterance lack in quality maxim. It also proves that there is no supporting evidence in that situation. Nash still utters it in unclear way. The utterance he said is not clear yet and there is no detail explanation on how Nash will overcome his schizophrenia. It can be proved also when Nash hears the baby sound. It shows the inadequate evidence. In conclusion there is a broken quality maxim. The category of the broken maxim is opting out that is preventing something to be observed by other people. If Nash tells about his inability to cure his schizophrenia, Dr. Rosen will bring him to MacArthur hospital.

7. Concluding

Concluding is one of the types of representative utterance which expresses the utterance of conclusion or to conclude something. The DATUM 30/119/REP/CLD shows the concluding utterance

Thomas King : That is generally the case, yes but these are special circumstances. The awards are substantial. They require private funding. As such, the image of the Nobel is...

Nash : **I see. You came here to find out if I was crazy?**
Find out if I would screw everything up if I actually

won? Dance around the podium, trip naked and squawk like a chicken things of this nature?
Thomas King : Something like that, yes. (*Chuckles*)

After being nominated in Nobel Prize, Nash is invited to have a tea and discuss the Nobel Prize. It must be discussed due to its essentials that the prize which only a competent people who can get it. Nash and Thomas King do the conversation in relaxing way. In conversation, Nash assumes that Thomas King just makes him to be the one who does the crazy thing in front of the podium. Thomas King responses it easily by responding with a joking or chuckles. In the end, Nash accepts it and everybody welcomes him to the Nobel Prize.

The utterance shows an utterance of concluding something. It can be seen from the dialogue before Thomas King assures Nash about the nomination and explains the advantage of it. Nash, on the other hands, does not want the nomination is known by many people. The utterance “I see” shows the utterance of concluding something. Although the form of the utterance is the question, but the implied meaning of it is concluding something. It can be proved from the illocutionary act of the utterance. As it is uttered by Nash, the implied meaning of the utterance is that Nash concludes that Thomas King just make Nash embarrassed when Nash is delivering speech at the podium later. The utterance “I see.” becomes the locutionary act from the utterance. While the perlocutoinary act of it is the effect of the conversation that is the response of Thomas King. It shows that Thomas King is just silent responding Nash’s utterance. It indicates that Thomas King proudly welcomes Nash in the nomination.

The utterance “I see. You came here to find out if I was crazy?” indicates a conclusion from Nash about his belief. He concludes it after listening to Thomas King that he is nominated in Nobel Prize. At first, he does not accept it but after doing a longer conversation Nash agrees about that. It can be seen that Nash says the truth that Thomas King just embarrasses him in the ceremony if Nash is chosen as the nomination. In fact, Thomas King does not do that to Nash. Thomas King just tells Nash that he just nominates Nash as the nominator of Nobel Prize. In conclusion, there is a lack in maxim quality because there is no evidence that Thomas King just embarrasses Nash when he is nominated the Nobel Prize. Thus, there is a broken quality maxim that is flouting.

8. Affirming

Affirming is one of the types of representative speech act which indicates the affirmation of the speaker about he believes. The DATUM 31/123/REP/AFM here is the affirming utterance.

Nash : Would I embarrassed you? (*Silent for a moment*) **yes. It’s possible.** You see I... I am crazy. I take the newer medications, but I still see things that are not here. I just choose not to acknowledge them. Like a diet of the mind, I choose not to indulge certain appetites. Like my appetite for patterns. Perhaps my appetite to

Man A : imagine and to dream. A
: Professor Nash. It's good to have you here, John. fter
(Giving a pen) doing
Nash : Thank you a
Man B : It's an honor, sir. longer
(All people around Nash give their pen)

conversation, Thomas King invites Nash to have a tea to assure him about the nomination. Nash refuses to join with Thomas King at first but he decides to accept the invitation. They do the conversation relax and enjoy the tea. Nash still cannot accept the nomination and he is afraid of making mess in the podium of the Nobel Prize nomination and embarrasses Thomas King. In the end Nash agrees about the nomination.

The conversation is in relaxing situation. It is not in an under pressure situation. It can be seen from the dialogue when Thomas King and Nash are having a tea. As Nash is surprised with the nomination, he wants Thomas King to make the nomination in secret so that there are no people who win or lose. Nash believes about that. After several minutes, Nash is silent for moment again and utters "Yes, it's possible". It shows that Nash conclude that he would embarrassed Thomas King. So that is why he utters that utterance. It clearly shows the indication of agreement. In conclusion, it can be concluded as affirmative utterance because it shows an agreement with others.

As it can be seen, the utterance "Yes, It's possible" becomes the locutionary act due to its role as the utterance itself. While the illocutionary act from the utterance is that Nash concludes he will embarrassed Thomas King. That illocution deals with the implied meaning of the speaker. The effect of his utterance is that Thomas King does not say anything but he really welcomes Nash to the nomination. It is followed by the people around Nash. They give the pen, a symbol of the knowledge, to Nash and congratulate on what Nash achieves. That effect is considered as the perlocutionary act of the utterance.

The utterance "Yes it is possible" indicates the broken quality maxim in conversation. Nash judges it based on his mind. In fact, there is no adequate evidence of it that Nash is embarrassed Thomas King. The fact, Nash can ignore his delusion when Thomas King comes. He can teach his students and ignore the delusion. In this case, Nash violates the quality maxim. He tells the utterance to avoid becoming nomination of Nobel Prize. That is the same as the DATUM 32/109/REP/AFM which indicates the unbroken maxim.

CONCLUSION

From the analysis, the types of the representative speech act utters by John Nash in A Beautiful Mind movie are claiming (2 data), informing (1 data), admitting (1 data), denying (1 data), reporting (1 data), assuring (1 datum), concluding (1 datum). In conclusion, Nash mostly uses claiming utterance in his representative utterance He utters the Claiming utterance due to his condition as a schizophrenic. He mostly uses claiming utterances to make the people believe in what he claims. It can be seen also the people who suffer schizophrenia always claims based on his cognitive utterances. Although other people do not believe in what he/she sees. That phenomenon makes the schizophrenic is

doubt by other people in claiming something because they have a delusional situation. It can also break the quality maxim in conversation.

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