

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of study, research problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

Language and brain have close relation because brain does not only control all motion and function of body but also to process language. Paul Broca stated that special location in left hemisphere of the brain is to produce language (Aitchison, 2007:58). So, the condition of brain influences language. Many abnormalities of brain influence the language such as aphasia, schizophrenia, dyslexia, dysgraphia and etc. Schizophrenia is one of brain disease because imbalance of neurotransmitter (brain chemical) and abnormalities of brain structure. The damage of brain started in the *partial* (region of brain) and spread to the rest of brain over a five years period. People with schizophrenia have worst symptom, which include hallucinations, delusions, bizarre and psychotic thoughts, hearing voice and depression. They often show unusual language impairments. There are at least two kinds of impairment such as thought disorder (failure to maintain a discourse plan) and *schizophasia* (comprising various dysphasia-like impairments such as clanging, neologism, and unintelligible utterances) (Titone, 2010). That impairment causes the disruption communication between patients with schizophrenia and people around them.

In pragmatics, there are some rules that should be followed by speaker and listeners to make successful and good communication. Two or more people as the participants of a conversation should be able to be cooperative with each other so that there is no misunderstanding in conversation. Grice stated that people have successful conversation if they follow the cooperative principle that is elaborated in four basic guidelines (maxims). These maxims are as follows: maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner (Yule, 1996: 37).

These four maxims can be obeyed by normal people such as give adequate information but not too much (maxim of quantity), be truthful (maxim of quality), be relevant (maxim of relation), and be clear (maxim of manner). People follow these principals to make conversation understanding and successful. Although they violate the maxims, it is used for making humor. There are differences between normal people and patient of schizophrenia, people with schizophrenia have many symptoms such as poverty of speech, incoherence, clanging and other symptoms which can influence for their communication. Bins (2010) argued that ability people with schizophrenia disorder to obey pragmatic rules of conversation depends on their mentalising skills. They also do not follow the maxims when producing speech and their answer to questions are rambling, off-topic, and uncooperative (De Decker and van de Craen (1987) cited by Covington et. al 2005: 93).

Many researchers have already done to examine the schizophrenic language in various features such as syntax (Condray, 2002), sentence-level

abnormalities (Kuperberg, 2010), structure of language (Covington, 2005), stage of language production (Setiangingsih, 2009), speech disorder (Zahra, 2009), communication (Titone, 2010), methapor (Hallberg, 2011), disordered language (Carl, 2011), ability of verbal language (Nurul, 2014), and pathology (Hinzen and Joanna, 2015). In almost all researcher, schizophrenic language is used to diagnose patients of schizophrenia and they commonly used patients of schizophrenia for their data source. Related to the previous studies, most of them have been done in linguistic aspect. As stated by Covington et.al (2010) schizophrenia affects phonology, syntax, semantics, and other components of language. The finding of the study by Hinzen and Joana (2015) confirms the existence of linguistic in schizophrenia. They researched to establish their hypothesis that linguistic (dis-)organization in the schizophrenic brain plays a more central role in pathogenesis. They used un-Cartesian theory. The finding confirms the linguistic model of positive symptoms may classify on their pathogenesis and then language could be a key neurocognitive variable to understanding symptom formation. Other previous studies in linguistic model have been done in some focus such as psycholinguistic, syntax, and methaphor.

The studies of Zahra (2009), Kuperberg (2010), Carl (2011) and Nurul (2014) focused on psycholinguistic to cover speech disorder, disordered language and ability of verbal language. The studies of Hallberg focused on methaphor. Meanwhile, Condray (2002) focused on syntax and he stated that receptive syntax processing is disterupted in Schizophrenia. In pragmatic aspect, the researcher found some researchers have been done to analyze the violation of Grice's

maxims in various features such as violation in responses of politicians (Al-Hamadi and Behija, 2009), movie's script (Chairunnisa and Muhammad, 2014), humor of comedians onstage (Ulliyadhi, 2015), multiple violation of maxims in comic (Anggreini, 2016), and verbal humor in movie (Khozravizadeh and Nikan, 2011).

Almost researchers only focused on humor or comedy because the violation of Grice's maxims commonly used in humor. Differences with Al-Hamadi, he researched the violation of maxim quality in the responses of some western politicians. The writer had the different analysis. The writer focused on the violating maxim in schizophrenia character.

This study took the data from a movie or film not from mental hospital, comic and novel. The subject of this research was John Nash took from the movie. John Nash in the movie is a scientist who has schizophrenia and fights to be normal. In recent years, some researches took 'A Beautiful Mind' movie to be data source for analyzing in literature and linguistic aspect. In literature aspect, Priscilla (2015) attempted to analyze the psychoanalysis of schizophrenia character (John Nash). She used descriptive qualitative method to examine the characteristic of schizophrenia and recovered based on the psychology of literature. Thus, Machmuda (2015) used this data source for linguistic thesis. The study of Machmuda, analyzed language function used by Alicia and Dr. Roosen in this film. She found only five types of language functions such as referential function, conative function, phatic function, expressive function, and metalinguistic function. To enrich the previous research on 'A Beautiful Mind' movie, the writer

analyzed the Grice's conversational maxim violated by John Nash character according the symptoms of schizophrenia.

1.2 Research Problems

1. How does John Nash character violate the maxim?
2. What the causes of John Nash violate the maxim?

1.3 Objective of the study

1. To identify the process violation of maxim.
2. To know the causes why the schizophrenia character does violation maxim in 'A Beautiful Mind' movie.

1.4 Scope and limitation

This research is conducted to identify the violation of maxim in schizophrenia character. The researcher focused in violation of maxim that happened in the conversation of John Nash character and why it can happen. The data were the conversation utterances between John Nash and other people which did violation. To analyze the data, the researcher looked on the script of movie to get the utterance and analyzed it with theory of Grice's maxim. The researcher used the symptoms of schizophrenia to related with reasons why he did violation.

1.5 Significance of study

The researcher expects that the research could give meaningful contribution in linguistic field especially for pragmatics. The present research may be useful

for readers to know the violation maxims what related with symptoms of schizophrenia and it can be reference for conducting further study.

1.6 Definition of key term

1. Grice's conversational maxims are a set of principal which have to be obeyed by speaker in communication.
2. The violations of Grice's maxims as violating the maxims that caused awkward impression.
3. John Nash is man who suffering from schizophrenia in 'A Beautiful Mind' movie.
4. 'A Beautiful Mind' movie is American biographical drama film based on the life of schizophrenia patient (life of John Nash, a nobel Laureate in economics).