

	be good luck. Do you?						
17	(2.10) I once tried to count them all. I actually made it to 4,348.			✓			
18	(2.11) I bet you're very popular with the girls.				✓		
19	(2.12) Okay. An umbrella.			✓			
20	(2.13) Do it again. Do it again. Do an octopus.		✓				
21	(3.1) You don't talk much, do you?				✓		
22	(3.2) I don't mean work.			✓			
23	(3.3) Try me.		✓				
24	(3.4) How was that result?				✓		
25	(4.1) I didn't think you were listening.	✓					
26	(4.2) It's beautiful.	✓					
27	(4.3) I'm sorry, just give me a moment.			✓			
28	(4.4) Well, how big is the universe?	✓					
29	(4.5) How do you know?	✓					
30	(4.6) But it hasn't been proven yet? You haven't seen it. How do you know for sure?			✓			
31	(4.7) It's the same with love, I guess.	✓					
32	(4.8) Now ... the part that you don't know... is if I want to marry you.			✓			
33	(5.1) John? Hi. Where were you?				✓		
34	(5.2) Yeah, I talked to Sol. He said you left the office hours ago.			✓			
35	(5.3) Why didn't you call me?	✓					
36	(5.4) Are you all right? Honey?				✓		
37	(5.5) John ... please, talk to me. Tell me what happened.		✓				
38	(5.6) John, open the door. Come on, open the door! Let me in! Talk to me! John! *SHOUTS* Open this door! *PANTING*		✓				
39	(6.1) John? What is wrong with you?				✓		
40	(6.2) John, I'm not going anywhere!		✓				
41	(6.3) I'm not leaving! Stop! Stop it!		✓				
42	(7.1) Professor Nash! Professor Nash! Professor Nash, let's avoid a scene, shall we?		✓				
43	(7.2) My name is Rosen. I'm a psychiatrist.			✓			
44	(7.3) I'd like you to come with me,		✓				

	John. Just for a chat.						
45	(7.4) No, no, don't!		✓				
46	(7.5) There, now. All better and everything's all right here.	✓					
47	(9.1) What's wrong with him?				✓		
48	(9.3) But his work. He deals with conspiracy.			✓			
49	(9.5) What do you mean? How long?					✓	
50	(9.7) What are you talking about? What hallucinations?					✓	
51	(9.9) Charles isn't imaginary. They have been best friends since Princeton.			✓			
52	(9.11) He's always in town for so little time, lecturing.			✓			
53	(9.14) His work is classified.			✓			
54	(10.1) I missed you.	✓					
55	(10.2) Stop! Stop!		✓				
56	(10.3) I went to Wheeler. There is no William Parcher.			✓			
57	(10.4) Sol followed you. He thought it was harmless.			✓			
58	(10.5) They've never been opened. It isn't real. There is no conspiracy, John. There is no William Parcher. It's in your mind. Do you understand, baby? You're sick. You're sick, John.			✓			
59	(10.6) John? *SOBS* John!		✓				
60	(12.2) How often?				✓		
61	(13.1) It's near where I work.			✓			
62	(13.2) Hi.				✓		
63	(13.3) *SOFTLY* I hope it's okay.				✓		
64	(14.1) What are you thinking about?				✓		
65	(14.2) It's life, John. Activities available, just add meaning. You could try leaving the house. You know maybe talk to people. You could try taking out the garbage.			✓			
66	(15.1) Who were you talking to?				✓		
67	(15.2) Garbage men don't come at night.			✓			
68	(16.1) There's a storm coming. I'm just going to grab the laundry.			✓			
69	(16.2) *SHOUTS* John!		✓				

70	(16.3) No! Oh jesus.	✓					
71	(16.4) *SOBS* I need a towel.		✓				
72	(16.5) There is no one here. There is no one here!		✓				
73	(16.6) John, answer me!		✓				
74	(16.7) Get away from me.		✓				
75	(16.8) Get away!		✓				
76	(17.8) The baby is at my mother's, John.			✓			
77	(18.1) You almost ready? Rosen's waiting outside.			✓			
78	(18.2) He said that if you said that he has commitment papers for me to sign.			✓			
79	(18.3) Would you have hurt me, John?				✓		
80	(18.4) He told me to leave. Rosen said to call if you try and kill me, or anything. You want to know what's real? This. This. This. This is real. Maybe the part... that knows the waking from the dream... maybe it isn't here. Maybe it's here. I need to believe...that something extraordinary is possible.			✓			
81	(19.1) John, you know that stress triggers the delusions.			✓			
82	(19.2) No. Come here. Maybe try again tomorrow.		✓				

Table 4.2 dr. Rosen's utterances and the function of language.

No.	Utterance	Language Function					
		E	C	R	P1	M	P2
1	(8.1) John? Can you hear me?				✓		
2	(8.2) Thorazine takes a little while to wear off.			✓			
3	(8.3) There's no good in keeping secrets, you know.			✓			

4	(8.4) There's no one there, John.			✓			
5	(9.2) John has schizophrenia. People with this disorder are often paranoid.			✓			
6	(9.4) Yes, I know. In John's world, these behaviors are accepted encouraged. As such, his illness may have gone untreated far longer than is typical.			✓			
7	(9.6) Possibly since graduate school. At least that's when his hallucinations seem to have begun.	✓					
8	(9.8) One, so far, that I am aware of. An imaginary roommate named Charles Herman.	✓					
9	(9.10) Have you ever met Charles? Has he ever come to dinner?	✓					
10	(9.12) I phoned Princeton. According to their housing records, John lived alone. Now, which is more likely? That your husband a mathematician with no military training is a spy fleeing the Russians. The only way I can help him, is to show him the difference between what is real and what is in his mind.			✓			
11	(9.13) Come on. What's he been working on?		✓				
12	(9.15) He mentioned a supervisor by the name of William Parcher. Maybe Mr. Parcher can clarify things for us. But I can't get to him without clearances.			✓			
13	(11.1) John? John?		✓				
14	(12.1) You see, the nightmare of schizophrenia is not knowing what's true. Imagine... if you had suddenly learned that the people and the places... and the moments most			✓			

again to John, how the result, with satisfied and big smile on her face. At that time John give a response. At the first response, he tries to answer Alicia's question with mathematician language as like "I find that polishing my interactions in order to make them sociable requires a tremendous effort. I have a tendency to expedite information flow by being direct" it means that he feel less enthusiastic when have relation with a girl. The second response is he didn't answer with language verbal, but he chooses to continue of their nonverbal communication as his answer.

On 3.2, Alicia uses referential function. It is because she wants to make a clear of what her ask. In this case, Alicia emphasize of her question. This is be proven with she direct response of John's answer which is guess if Alicia asks about his secret job. In this section, John gives a direct response. He answers the Alicia's question quickly and guesses that Alicia wants to know about his secret job but the right is not.

On 3.3, Alicia uses conative function. It is because, she give a command to follow her suggested. In this case, Alicia wants to try solving the John's problem, with doing nonverbal communication. John gives his response to follow Alicia's command. Seem that Alicia successes solve the John's problem and they feel happy about it, they proven with very enjoying doing it.

The writer can conclude that in the datum 3 consist of four utterances. The language functions which are used by Alicia are phatic function, referential function and conative function. In this case, John gives a good response of what Alicia's questions. On 3.1 and 3.4, at that time John give a response. At the first response, he tries to answer Alicia's question with mathematician language that

say that he wants to keep and take a bath his baby while Alicia grabs the laundry in the back home.

On 16.3 Alicia uses expressive function. It is because she wants to express her feeling when she see that her baby close sink in the bath tub lonely. She feels so panic and worries of what she sees. Alicia takes the baby from the bath tub quickly and screams to find John. John appears in the bathroom and says that Charles was watching him, the baby was okay. Then he tells of what he does with Charles in the bathroom and rack of the baby's condition till Alicia go down the stairs to find help.

On 16.2, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7 and 16.8 Alicia uses conative function. It is because she gives a command to her husband. In this scene, Alicia gives a lot of command. Like on 16.5 she give a command to John that stop to talking about Charles in there, because in the fact there is no Charles. On 16.6 Alicia also give a command to John that she wants to John answer of her question. The last is on 16.7 and 16.8 she gives a command that John have to go away from her and the baby because she feels that John wants to hurt them. John always gives response directly in this scene. He always answer of Alicia's question and he also follow of what Alicia's command to him.

The writer can conclude that in the datum 16 consist of eight kinds of Alicia's utterances. The language function that used by Alicia are referential function, expressive function and conative function. On 16.1 John gives a response and he say that he wants to keep and take a bath his baby while Alicia grabs the laundry in the back home. On 16.3 John appears in the bathroom and

referential function. It was happened because it was very important for Alicia and dr. Rosen to tells, inform or explain about something to make a good verbal communication with schizophrenia sufferer. When Alicia and dr. Rosen doing verbal communication to John with referential function, John understand about what Alicia and dr. Rosen's says and also he always give a good response directly or indirectly. John feels better to communicate with someone else if they talk with soft voice then make it clear.

Referential function is most dominant kind of language functions that used by Alicia and dr. Rosen in doing verbal communication with John Nash who suffer schizophrenia in the movie with forty five utterances used. Conative function used in twenty four utterances, phatic function used in eighteen utterances, expressive function used in sixteen utterances, and metalingual function used only in two utterances by Alicia and dr. Rosen. They are can be effectively used by Alicia and dr. Rosen because John who schizophrenia can give response whether good or bad response in A Beautiful Mind movie.

From the finding and the discussion above, the writer found that the language functions could be delivered through the someone, in this case from Alicia as wife of schizophrenia and dr. Rosen's as psychiatrist of schizophrenia utterances in doing verbal communication with John as schizophrenic. Each of Alicia and dr. Rosen's utterances in A Beautiful Mind had their own function of language as a purpose which occurred were also different.

