THE STRUGGLE OF A SCHIZOPHRENIC TO GAIN RECOGNITION IN AKIVA GOLDSMAN’S A BEAUTIFUL MIND

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters

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Dr. Isodarus Praptomo Baryadi, M.Hum.
You just see the world when your eyes open

J honi Frederikus S.L.

“You are the writer of your pages of life”
To whom I call ‘Bapak’ and ‘Ibu’
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ABSTRACT

JHONI FREDERIKUS SIKANT LAYANG. The Struggle of a Schizophrenic to Gain Recognition in Akiva Goldman’s A Beautiful Mind. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2011.

A Beautiful Mind is a story based on real life of John Forbes Nash, a mathematician who won the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1994 and recognized as Schizophrenic. Schizophrenia is classified as mental disorder because it is a syndrome with abnormality in content and mind organization, stress of emotional, identity, and psychomotor behavior. The impact of the term ‘mental disorder’ lead society to the stigma that raised in social interaction; that is a kind of person that has a mental disorder must be accepted or not. Among these schizophrenics, John Forbes Nash remains different. He is a genius man. Then, it becomes interesting because this story shows how John Forbes Nash as a genius has to deal with the stigma laid on him as a schizophrenic.

There are three objectives of this study. The first one is to show and to identify John Forbes Nash’s characteristics stated in the story. The second objective is to identify the symptoms of John Nash’s schizophrenia. The last objective is to analyze how John Nash copes with his schizophrenia and how he gains recognition as human being.

The writer uses library research method in this study by considering their relevance, accuracy, validity and appropriateness, while the approach applied here is psychological approach. The analyses are sequenced into, first, examining the characteristic of John Nash, second, examining the correlation between John Nash’s schizophrenia and his characteristic by identifying its symptoms and, third, analyzing John Nash’s treatment on his schizophrenia, how he struggles for recognition by controlling his disease and what recognition he achieved.

The writer finds that there are a relation between John Nash’s disease and his characteristics. His erratic characteristics make his wife, friends and students assumed that John Nash is weird and crazy. Therefore, John Nash has to control his disease through two kinds of treatments. These treatments are important for him to cope with his disease and to gain recognition from other people because psychologically John Nash also needs a friend that make him creating some hallucinated persons and support from his family especially his wife, Alicia and hoped that he can live a life of heart. Although it is difficult for him but he is successful. His success in fighting his schizophrenia makes him able to be accepted as other ordinary people. He also reaches his achievement as a genius man concurrently.
ABSTRAK

JHONI FREDERIKUS SIKANT LAYANG. The Struggle of a Schizophrenic to Gain Recognition in Akiva Goldman’s A Beautiful Mind. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2011.


Ada tiga tujuan yang akan dicapai pada penelitian ini. Tujuan pertama adalah untuk menunjukkan dan mengidentifikasi sifat-sifat Nash yang dinyatakan dalam cerita. Tujuan kedua adalah untuk mengenali gejala-gejala schizophrenia yang muncul padanya. Tujuan terakhir adalah untuk menganalisa bagaimana dia menanggulangi penyakitnya dan bagaimana dia mendapatkan pengakuan sebagai manusia biasa pada umumnya.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian berdasar pada relevansinya, keakuratannya, validitasnya dan kesesuaianya, sedangkan pendekatan yang digunakan adalah pendekatan psikologis. Urutan pembahasan penelitian ini adalah, pertama, meneliti sifat-sifat Nash, kedua, meneliti korelasi antara penyakit Nash dan sifat-sifat yang dimunculkannya dengan mengidentifikasi gejala-gejala yang muncul dan, ketiga, menganalisa proses pengobatan penyakitnya, bagaimana dia berjuang untuk mendapatkan pengakuan dengan mengontrol penyakitnya dan meneliti pengakuan yang telah dicapainya.

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Being different in any quality of life and in the certain society can give some influence toward a different person himself. One of the differentiation of life is being genius or being ‘abnormal’ caused by certain disease, one of qualities and complexities of mind that is genius is intellectuality; how human’s brain can reach the higher level of knowledge. One thing that is interesting in this subject research is the main character is genius. Become a genius for any person is a talent that was given from someone’s birth because not many people are able to reach a great intellectuality. On the other hand, only certain people can develop their mind beyond what we think as the extraordinary ability of mind. However, this understanding of mind will not only reach the part of our knowledge but also the constructing of system of our external world and its process.

For more explanation on genius, the mathematician Paul Halmos said that genius “are two kinds: the ones who are just like all of us, but very much more so, and the ones who, apparently, have an extra human spark. We can all run, and some of us can run the mile in less than 4 minutes” (Nasar, 2001: 1). It means that some people are having a gift or talent to be special from other people. If all people can run, only few of them can run fastest than the others. Therefore, someone with an above average mind is someone who have special creature as a member of society itself. Genius is about how brain’s functions work faster than
any human else; how human brain’s can receive and recast his knowledge greater than any human else. Thus, genius is still a level of normality and fittingness of human.

It is different from what we called an abnormality; the term for unusual patterns of behavior, emotion and thought, which may or may not be understood as being a mental disorder. In this case, abnormality can be considered as a disease. Become abnormal person is not an expected will of anybody because there are many casual factors of this abnormality. It could be from the genetic factor and environment. Two of the criteria for abnormality according to British Journal of Psychiatry on 2001 are violating the standards of society; people do not follow the conventional social and moral rules of their society; and suffering; a person suffering with psychological problem might have a great deal anguish and distress due to the symptoms of their illness.

One of examples of abnormality is schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is a syndrome with abnormality in content and mind organization, stress of emotional, identity, and psychomotor behavior. Bonnie R. Strickland in Gale Encyclopedia of Psychology wrote that schizophrenia is caused by genetically determined abnormalities in the structure and chemistry of the brain, but the course and severity of the disease can be influenced by the social factors such as environmental stress and the absence of a family or peer support system (Strickland, 2001: 420). Therefore, according to Tullio Scrimali in his book entitled Entropy of Mind and Negative Entropy, persons suffering from schizophrenia need service and psychological support structures to manage and
resolve the fear, isolation, disability, and stigma connected to the illness (Scrimali, 2008: 11). National Institute of Mental Health researched that one of the symptoms of schizophrenia is delusion. Delusion is firmly held false beliefs due to distortions of reasoning and misinterpretation of perception or experiences. This is quite abnormal for ordinary people.

According to the book *Medical Illness and Schizophrenia* edited by Jonathan M. Meyer, M. D. and Henry A. Nasrallah, M. D., schizophrenia is now fully recognized as multidimensional illness, with a profound impact on behavior, perceptions, thinking, emotions, neurocognition, psychosocial functioning, that may not be fully managed with pharmacotherapy (Meyer et al., 2003: 1). This wants to explain that schizophrenia has a serious effect to its patient because the pattern of patient either mind or mental is changed partly. Antonio Imbasciati in his book *Constructing Mind* wrote that for psychologist, as a first approximation, the epithet ‘mental’ can evidently be applied not only to thought and memory, but also to the complex of feelings and emotions that substantially influence the cognitive processes, even though these processes are seemingly the most elaborate and creative aspect of the mind (Imbasciati, 2006: 12).

*A Beautiful Mind* is a story based on real life of John Forbes Nash, a mathematician who won the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1994 and he was suffered from Schizophrenia. Ron Howard directed the film. *A Beautiful Mind* script was written by Akiva Goldsman, produced by Brian Grazer, Ron Howard and distributed by Dream Work Pictures. It was inspired by a bestselling book of

In *A Beautiful Mind*, as non-fictional story, John Forbes Nash as the main character is recognized as both genius and schizophrenic. The eminent Geometer Mikhail Gromov called John Forbes Nash as the most remarkable mathematician of the second half of the century. This affirmation indicates that how great John Nash’s mind and it still separates the schizophrenia side of John Nash that become the great question of the writer. How both genius and schizophrenia can walk together because schizophrenia becomes part of human’s mind problem. Indirectly schizophrenia also shows the decreasing of brain’s function. It explains briefly in the book *Schizophrenia and Comorbid Conditions* edited by Michael Y. Hwang, M. D. and Paul C. Bermanzhon, M. D. that Associated Psychiatric Syndromes (APS) that have been found commonly in patient with schizophrenia and then conclude that the effect of schizophrenia are depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and panic disorder show the imbalance of brain’s function. This research indirectly wants to say that John Nash has a mental disorder. The impact of this term ‘mental disorder’ lead society to the phenomenon that raised in social interaction; that is a kind of person that has a mental disorder must be accepted or not.

Further Richards J. Heuer, Jr. in his book *Psychology of Intelligence Analysis* emphasized both the value and the dangers of mental models, or mind-sets he wrote that what people perceive, how readily they perceive it, and how they process this information after receiving it are all strongly influence by past
experience, education, cultural values, role requirements, and organizational norms, as well as by the specifics of the information received (Heuer, 1999: 4).

In other words, human’s mind construct different reality that is created based on what he see, hear, feel and think. The quantity of human called as “real” depends on how many information and data they have received beyond “real” or “unreal”. This reality, then, construct their mind and behavior. The implication is that how they think or response toward the world and how they interact socially in certain society. Thus, both mental illness and mind is related each other in psychology.

Psychology itself has a close relationship with literature. Literary study, which uses psychology as an approach, is a study to search and to find the same concept of perception of psychological aspect in characterization of the characters in the literary works with certain theory of psychology. As stated by McKinney regards that the psychology-literature relationship as intimate: psychology helps to clarify some literary problems, and literature that has been created becomes one of starting point in helping psychological research.

The abnormality in schizophrenic becomes one case of psychological research because depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, hallucination, and delusion are a part of schizophrenic. Research psychology itself encompasses the study of behavior for uses in academic setting, and contains numerous areas. It contains the areas of abnormal psychology, biological psychology, cognitive psychology, comparative psychology, developmental psychology, personality psychology, social psychology and others. Then it is
explained by Antonio Imbasciati that in the present-day psychological sciences, there are many theories of the development and functioning of the mind, which in fact constitutes the fundamental subject matter of the whole of psychology; almost all the successive theories of personality have included a basic scheme of this kind (Imbasciati, 2006: 32). Although every areas have their own specification and subject’s analysis but they are related each other.

B. Problem Formulation

The problems the writer found were related to the life of the main character that portrays how genius John Forbes Nash and how he suffers from his schizophrenia. The problem raises here is to analyze how schizophrenic portrays in social phenomenon. Three problems will be thoroughly answered in the analysis.

1. How is the character of John Nash described?
2. How are the symptoms of schizophrenia of John Forbes Nash identified?
3. How did the main character cope with his schizophrenia in his struggle to gain the recognition of the society?

C. Objectives of the Study

This study, as the number of problem formulation, has three objectives. The first one is to show and to identify the John Forbes Nash’s characters that stated in the story. It is in order to understand the character’s development of John Forbes Nash from his historical life.
The next objective is to identify the symptoms of John Nash’s schizophrenia described in the story because every schizophrenic have different symptoms and because his schizophrenia has brought him to the social and family problems in order to gain recognition. Then, these problems lead him distinct and separate from ordinary people. The analysis of the second problem formulation will show how he treated as a mad and different man in his society.

The last objective is to answer the goal of this analysis that is how John Nash copes with his schizophrenia and how he gains recognition as human being. Every possibility that lead any areas of psychology answers the connection between John Nash’s schizophrenia and the phase of his recovery. In this problem’s discussion, the writer also tries to find and identify the solutions of John Nash to get to know his real problem and how he deals with his disease. Moreover, this discussion will be talked about the limitations between normal and abnormal, the limitations between real and unreal, and between rational and irrational from the main character itself.

Antonio Imbasciati wrote that Herbert Simon advanced the concept of “bounded” or limited rationality (Imbasciati, 2006: 2-3). Because of limits in human mental capacity, the main cannot cope directly with the complexity of the world. Rather, we construct a simplified mental model of reality and then work with his model. We behave rationally within the confines of our mental model, but this model is not always well adapted to the requirements of the real world. The concept of bounded rationality has come to be recognized widely, though not
universally, both as an accurate portrayal of human judgment and choice and as a sensible adjustment to the limitations in how the human mind functions.

D. Definition of Terms

In discussing this subject’s analysis, the definition is important to limit the meaning and to avoid the misunderstanding of any words. Therefore, the writer uses three books; they are *Gale Encyclopedia of Psychology* edited by Bonnie R. Strickland, *Recognition and Power* edited by Bert van den Brink and David Owen and *The Struggle for Recognition* written by Axel Honneth.

1. Schizophrenia

The term of schizophrenia is defined as a mental illness characterized by disordered thinking, delusions, hallucinations, emotional disturbance, and withdrawal from reality. And it is believed to be caused by a combination of psychological and environmental factors (Strickland, 2001: 558).

2. Recognition

The term of recognition is defined as understandings of what it means to receive care as an infant or partner, to be respected as a moral subject and agent, or to be esteemed as a member of society with socially valuable traits and abilities. Recognition also means that subjects reassure other and themselves of their similarity with regard to their being persons who all have similar needs.
capacities, and abilities, which can only be sustained and further developed through inter-subjective relations. (Brink and Owen, 2007: 4-5).

3. Struggle

The term of struggle in recognition is defined as the affective motivational basis that is represented by the negative emotional reactions accompanying the experience of disrespect (Honneth, 1996: 135).
A. Review of Related Studies

In these studies, the writer chooses the most appropriate one; that is the book written by Sylvia Nasar entitled *A Beautiful Mind: The Life of Mathematical Genius and Nobel Laureate John Nash*, to understand the main character more completely and other studies to complete Nasar’s view. In this review, the writer will see more on the causes of John Nash’s schizophrenia.

According to Sylvia Nasar, John Nash firstly lived through his schizophrenia at the age thirteen. It was happened on Nash’s thirtieth birthday on 13 June 1941. He produced a kind of cognitive dissonance; people prefer their cognitions, or beliefs, to be consistent with each other and with their own behavior (Nasar, 2001: 278). Sarah Holzer in her article titled *Theoretical Causes Affecting the Development of Schizophrenia* wrote that as of the 1970’s, schizophrenia was relatively mysterious. Doctors did not know what caused schizophrenia was or how to treat it. These patients were said to have a “splitting” of the personality (Holzer, 2009). It could be seen in what Sylvia Nasar wrote that he, John Nash, became known as an oddball at his school, considering dances, sports, and other social activities to be distractions from his work in scientific study and experimentation.

Some factors cause schizophrenia drawn by any medical staffs like genetic factor and environmental stresses. Environmental stresses could be family
relationship, psychological stresses and cultural pressures. In John Nash cases, there is no evidence on genetic factor. It can be seen in the following datum:

Did Virginia catch influenza during her winter pregnancy? Were there any other complications? Were forceps needed during the delivery? While viral exposure in uterus or a subtle birth injury might pay a role in his mental illness, there is no available record or memory to suggest any such trauma (Nasar, 2001: 35).

Therefore, the most possibilities of John Nash came from social-psychological stresses. Moreover, one of psychological aspect in Nash’s schizophrenia could be said, was parental influence. Alan A. Stone, Toureff-Glueck Professor of Law and Psychiatry, in his article *A Beautiful Illusion* wrote that *A Beautiful Mind* spares us the myth of parents causing their child’s schizophrenic disorder and as a result, some mental health professionals have viewed it as a kind of progress. It can be said that Alan A. Stone sees how important the role of parents and the used methods of parents to influence someone character or to lead their son in certain condition like having schizophrenia. This kind of influence can be seen what parents did toward the growing child like John Nash. John Nash’s family was a well-educated family. His father was an electrical engineering and his mother worked as a schoolteacher before marrying her husband. His parents made sure that Nash received a good education. His father gave him scientific volumes to study and his mother tutored him outside of the school. So most of his childhood was fully of study time, read scientific books or magazines that given by his parents. It is clear that Nash’s parents pushed Nash in intellectual ability. Unconsciously it made him away from his peers in his own age. John J. O’Connor and E. F. Robertson in their article
John Forbes Nash wrote that Nash’s personality and behavior was considered a singular little boy, solitary, and introverted. It also can be seen in the following datum:

By the time Johnny was seven or eight; his aunts had come to consider him bookish and slightly odd. While Martha and her cousins rode stick horses, cut paper dolls out of old pattern books, and played house and hide-and-seek in the “almost scary but nice” attic, Johnny could always be found in parlor with his nose buried in a book or magazine. At home, despite his mother’s urgings he ignored the neighborhood children, preferring to stay indoors alone (Nasar, 2001: 36).

Johnny’s lack of interest in childish pursuits and lack of friends were major source of worry of his parents. An ongoing effort to make him more “well rounded” become a family obsession. Once again his parents pushed Nash to socialize when he had lack of interest of making friends and just interested in reading and studying as his parents ordered. It was clear that Nash’s parents were domineering upon Nash.

Another factor that leads Nash into schizophrenia was psychological stresses including his father’s death, the birth of an illegitimate son, his arrest for indecent exposure and his marriage and lack of recognition. It can be seen in the following data:

The news of his father’s death shocked Nash. He couldn’t fathom its suddenness, its finality. He was convinced that the death had not been inevitable, might have been prevented if only John Sr. had gotten better medical care, if only … (Nasar, 2001: 253).

The sentences above describe that John Nash was very sad even shocked. He cannot receive the fact that his father was death; it is shown in the last sentence. He is still imagining if his father gets better medical care; he will be still alive. His close relationship with his father also made him does not want to lose
his father. His father is often taking John and Martha on Sunday drives to inspect power lines, for example and more important, supplied answers to his son’s incessant questions about electricity, geology, weather, astronomy, and other technological subjects and the natural world.

Although, according to Richard Dooling, an American novelist and screenwriter, in his review entitled *A Beautiful Mind*, wrote that Nasar’s story of Nash’s career presents a case study in the mysterious relationship between genius and madness, and a possible metaphor for a civilization that has seen the miraculous achievements of 20th century science overshadowed at times by the madness of nuclear war; a tale that could have been smothered by historical or psychiatric theories. He added that Sylvia Nasar shows admirable restraint in presenting the seamier details of Nash’s private life; she manages to stay focused on telling the story of a genius who became a schizophrenic, without overreaching and attempting explanations.

B. Review of Related Theories

1. Theory of Character and Characterization

   In the works of literature, character is one of the major subjects to be discussed because character is a part of literature’s work that shows the descriptions of any characters and personalities inside the work itself. Judith Ferster in her books *Arguing through Literature: A Thematic Anthology and Guide* wrote that the characters we encounter through literature are defined as by what they think and say, what other characters and the narrator say about them,
what they do, and what look like (Ferster, 2005:80). For more explanation, she said that this is all information we have in works of literature in order to interpret them, to judge them and to inhibit them (Ferster, 2005: 80).

In Christopher Russell Reaske’s book entitled *How to Analyze Drama*, he also wrote that we learn a great deal about the characters in a play by closely observing their actions (Reaske, 1966: 40). He, then, wrote that the fact remains that the larger actions which characters complete in the course of the play have identifiable motives behind them and thus we as critics have every right and duty to analyze character motivation (Reaske, 1966: 41). In this case, it wants to say that the term ‘motivation’ assumed that there is certain reason for character doing certain actions. To know more detail about characters is by considering the devices of characterization. Christopher Russel Reaske wrote six devices. They are the appearance of the character; what the characters look like, asides and soliloquies; what they speak, dialogue between characters, hidden narration; what other characters said about another characters, language; what words characters use, and character in action (Reaske, 1966: 46 - 48).

M. H. Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Terms* said that characters which are given particular moral, intellectual and emotional qualities seen through their dialogues and actions whose grounds in character’s temperament, desires and moral nature are called the motivation (Abrams, 1993: 23). From those opinions, it can be seen that a character is equipped with qualities: “moral, intellectual, and emotional,” according to Abrams. All of the qualities of a certain character, moreover when it is the main character, may reflect the idea that builds the story
or they are actually the basis of the story, meaning that through the qualities of a character, the author of the story can determine what his or her story is going to be.

The story used in this undergraduate thesis has its main character created based on an actual person that is recognized as both schizophrenic and genius. In this case, what Abrams said as ‘intellectual’ becomes the most important part; that is how the main character of the story becomes genius because of his schizophrenia. To make it clear to the readers of how a character of a characterization represents the idea of the story, Abrams in his book *A Glossary of Literary Terms* wrote that characterization is divided into two alternate methods.

In showing, (also called “the dramatic method”), the author presents the character talking and acting and leaves the reader to infer what motives and dispositions lie behind what they say and do. In telling, the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters (Abrams, 1993: 24).

In this context, Abrams asserted that character becomes the important part to determine the plot of the story that includes character’s action and talking in certain situation and condition. Both action and talking is one way to reach the character motives and dispositional qualities and author choose to describe the characteristic through the used words, phrases or sentences. The series of character’s action and talking become, then, the important one to give a clue in analyzing character.

2. **Theory of Schizophrenia**

The subject’s analysis on this undergraduate thesis was John Forbes Nash. He has a schizophrenia disease. The disease that came to be termed schizophrenia
was first described by German psychiatrist Emil Kraepelin in the 1980s, but it remains one of the most tragic and mysterious of mental illnesses (Duffy, 2002: 183). The World Health Organization (WHO) considers schizophrenia one of the ten most serious disabling conditions afflicting humankind (Scrimali, 2008: 9).

Bonnie R. Strickland in *Gale Encyclopedia of Psychology* wrote that the definition of schizophrenia is a mental illness characterized by disordered thinking, delusions, hallucinations, emotional disturbance, and withdrawal from reality (Strickland, 2001: 558). He wants to say that the schizophrenia disturbs how the brain functions to differing degrees and in different ways. Further Julia Becker, M. D. in Rachel Miller’s *Diagnosis: Schizophrenia* explained that:

A number of researchers are investigating different possible causes of schizophrenia, but for now, the exact cause is unknown. There may be a combination of factors at work. But no matter how this disease develops, it is important to remember that schizophrenia is an illness of the brain and it is no one’s fault (Miller, 2002: 35).

Although there are so many people having schizophrenia, the researches still look for the exact cause of schizophrenia. Julia Becker, M. D. and Delbert Robinson, M. D. in Rachel Miller’s books said that schizophrenia is an illness that can be treated, but there is no cure at this time (Miller, 2002: 18). Therefore, medical field still investigate how to cure the schizophrenic. According to Jonathan Kenneth Burns in his writing entitled *An evolutionary theory of schizophrenia: Cortical connectivity, meta-representation, and the social brain* wrote that there are three evolutionary origins of the schizophrenic genotype. They are:

First, from the International Pilot Study of Schizophrenia conducted in nine countries (World Health Organization 1973), it appears that globally,
schizophrenia has an incidence of approximately 1% and there is remarkable consistency cross culturally in the core symptoms of the disorder. One of the “first-rank” findings of this study was the evidence points to a significant genetic component in the transmission of schizophrenia. Other evidence suggests that this is a polygenetic disorder. Second, it is widely accepted that schizophrenia is associated with lower fecundity and increased early mortality. Third, as many authors have noted, there is evidence that some highly gifted and creative individuals either manifest schizotypal traits themselves or have a first-degree relative with schizophrenia (Burns, 2004: 832).

Those evidences could be the basic step for psychoanalysts and pharmacologists to find the cure of schizophrenic. But, both psychoanalysts and pharmacologists cannot hold these three evidences, they also have to find what symptoms are in schizophrenics. Schizophrenia affects thinking, feeling, movement, and behavior. These are all regulated by the brain, an organ that orchestrates many thousands of activities at once. In the book Rachel Miller’s *Diagnosis: Schizophrenia*, Julia Becker, M. D. wrote that the symptoms of schizophrenia divided into three categories: positive symptoms, negative symptoms, and cognitive symptoms (Miller, 2002: 37).

Positive symptoms consist of disturbances of thought processes; your thought processes can be disrupted so that one thought does not directly relate to the previous thought, delusions; beliefs that are not true, hallucinations; you hear, see, smell, taste, or feel something that is not really there, feelings; your emotions may be very erratic: on some occasions your mood may be better than usual—you may even feel extremely happy or silly; on other occasions you may feel extremely sad or depressed, movements; the changes on the way you move: your movements can become very slow or very fast, and behavior.
The second is the negative symptoms. It refers to the lack of important abilities. It includes the inability to enjoy activities as much, low energy, a blank, blunted facial expression or having less lively facial movement or physical movement, low motivation, difficulty initiating activities, an inability to make friends or keep friends, or not caring to have friends. And the third one is cognitive symptoms. It refers to difficulties with concentration and memory. They are disorganized thinking, slow thinking, difficulty understanding, poor concentration, poor memory, difficulty expressing thoughts, and difficulty integrating thoughts, feelings, and behavior.

In order to coping with such symptoms Julia Becker wrote that the only effective way to deal with positive symptoms is to take your medication. But it can take time for the medication to work and in negative symptoms, for many people with schizophrenia; it is very hard to make eye contact. Some people say they feel uncomfortable. Sometimes this is due to paranoid symptoms or the worry that other people will be able to read their minds. Other times it is a habit that started long before the illness. When a schizophrenic are ready, begin to work on making eye contact (Miller, 2002: 97 & 101). Tullio Scrimi in his book *Entropy of mind and Negative Entropy* offered us a model suggested by Guidano and Liotti in their book *Cognitive Processes and Emotional Disorders* in 1983 that may influence the development of international clinical cognitive theory. He noted that the model proposed by Guidano and Liotti can be traced to the following fundamental aspects (Scrimi, 2008: 22):
1. An evolutionary perspective regarding the relationship between cognition and reality;
2. An active motor paradigm of the mind;
3. The central role of the process of self-consciousness;
4. The description of a double articulation of the processes of knowledge, divided into tacit and explicit components.

Further Tullio explained that this model is the central concept of cognitive organization of personal meaning. On this reason, the brain function is a point to any schizophrenics in dealing with mind (intellectual; how he/she response the external and internal world based on the concepts of their ideas), unreal vision, behavior, family and, the largest part, society.

3. Theory of Recognition

For many people the term schizophrenia carries a stigma so strong that just thinking about it is frightening. The stigma of schizophrenia makes it difficult for those with the illness to live openly, to get support, or to apply for school or work. Because most people do not understand schizophrenia, they think about the illness in terms of stereotypes. Rachel Miller in her book entitled *Diagnosis: Schizophrenia* wrote that common stereotypes depict people with schizophrenia as retarded, drug addicted, homeless, dangerous, crazy, evil, not “normal,” bad, weak, different, or having multiple personalities (Miller, 2002: 58). From what stereotypes laid on schizophrenic, it can be said that people who suffer schizophrenia is recognized as abnormal people. Therefore schizophrenics need to be recognized as a person like others human being in their social relationship.
This thought come with what Rachel Miller wrote that it is better to make people who get ill to feel not so alone, to make their frightened experience less scary, to change the negative stereotypes people associate with schizophrenia, to explain that the schizophrenia’s symptoms are part of the illness—they have nothing to do with the kind of person who has the illness, to show that people with schizophrenia do get better—there is hope, and to show that having schizophrenia does not mean you will hurt other people (Miller, 2002: 2-3).

Related to that, Bert van der Brink and David Owen wrote that the non-recognition or misrecognition of ethical subjects is experienced as a harm or injustice that, under favorable social conditions, will motivate a struggle for recognition (Brink and Owen, 2007: 1). For more explanation, they wrote that misrecognized persons might claim full recognition for those needs, capacities, and abilities they feel do not receive the recognition they are due (Brink and Owen, 2007: 5).

To understand more the term of “recognition”, the writer will use the book entitled Recognition and Power edited by Bert van der Brink and David Owen. In this book, Bert van der Brink and David Owen in their writing entitled Honneth’s Theory of Recognition wrote that recognition is defined as understandings of what it means to receive care as an infant or a partner, to be respected as a moral subject and agent, or to be esteemed as a member of society with socially valuable traits and abilities (Brink and Owen, 2007: 5). For more explanation Bert and Owen wrote that:

In conflicts over the adequate interpretation of dominant standards of recognition, members of society raise moral claims as to the adequate
protection of the social conditions under which they can form, sustain, and further develop their identities as moral subjects and agents. What makes such claims moral is, first, that they concern the social conditions of undistorted subjectivity and agency and, second, that they require of social agents an attitude that goes beyond an immediate concern with their self-interest in being responsive to the needs of others (Brink and Owen, 2007: 6).

From what stated above, the term of ‘moral subjects and agents’ means that every member in society has important role in forming social condition in order to be responsive to the needs of others. Related to moral concepts, bert van den Brink and David Owen in their introduction wrote that human beings’ moral subjectivity and agency stands in need of the recognitive relations of care, respect, and esteem with others in all phases and spheres of life (Brink and Owen, 2007: 3). For more explanation, they wrote that in relations of recognition, subjects reassure others and themselves of their similarity with regard to their being persons who all have similar needs, capacities, and abilities, which can only be sustained and further developed through inter-subjective relations (Brink and Owen, 2007: 4). It means that at the same time, these dependent, and in important respects, similar persons reassure themselves and others of their status as distinct individuals—persons whose specific needs and emotions, moral-cognitive capacities, and distinctive social traits and abilities compose their unique individualities.

Bert van der Brink and David Owen also wrote Honneth’s opinion that argues that moral subjectivity and agency today require the formation of practical relations to self that are constituted in and through relations of recognition across three axes of self-formation. The first of these axes is that of love, according to a
principle of loving care and friendship for the concrete needs and desires of others that fosters their self-confidence. The second is that of respect, according to a principle of equal treatment with respect to every person’s rights that fosters persons’ self-respects. The third is that of esteem, according to a principle of achievement in the division of valuable social labor in society that fosters persons’ self-esteem. The three principles of recognition express the normative core of what in spheres of affective, moral/legal, and social relations counts as adequate recognition (Brink and Owen, 2007: 10).

C. Theoretical Framework

This undergraduate thesis has three problem formulations formulated in the previous chapter. The first question heads for the discussion on the description of the main character of *A Beautiful Mind*, John Forbes Nash. The second question is to know and understand what symptoms of schizophrenia of John Nash are and how he lives with his schizophrenia. And the last one is intention on the struggle of John Nash to gain recognition in the society.

To help with analysis, the writer had chosen some suitable theories. They are theory of character and characterization, theory of schizophrenia and theory of recognition. Those three theories are considered as suitable in order to add some references in forming the basic stage of the analysis.

The theory of character and characterization is considered suitable in order to be able to describe the characterization of the main character, through how he performed actions, motives and dialogues. The significance thing of the character
in this story was important to see, since he had developed a great mind in finding the well-known and scientific theory.

The theory of schizophrenia is also needed in this study in order to see and understand more the effects of schizophrenia toward John Nash’s psychological aspects. This theory is also important to understand what symptoms of John Nash’s schizophrenia that influence his character in intellectual and social process.

Related to the subject analysis, the writer uses the theory of recognition. Besides it is aimed to limit the meaning of the term ‘recognition’, it is also used to analyze how John Nash gain recognition in his society due to his schizophrenia that becomes his constraint to build social relationship and for most people considered as an unrecovered disease. The term ‘recognition’, then, leads to the stereotypes that appeared in certain society tend to show a big influence to schizophrenics. Their stereotypes sometimes are not supported by any medical status, and it can come from rules and norms that were set and agreed by society. The psychological aspects of schizophrenics, especially John Nash, were also influenced by social relationship because of the stigmatizing toward them.

Finally, in the study of *A Beautiful Mind*, the writer wrote about the causes of John Nash’s schizophrenia. It is important to understand more details the process of mental or psychological aspects of John Nash’s growth from childhood until adult. And the causes of his schizophrenia become a starting point to find and know what symptoms he had suffered and how he gains the recognition because of his great mind.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

The object of this study is the script of *A Beautiful Mind* written by Akiva Goldsman, directed by Ron Howard, released in 2001 and produced by *Universal Pictures and DreamWorks Pictures* in United States. In the same years, Akiva Goldsman won both a Golden Globe and an Oscar for this screenplay for the film *A Beautiful Mind*. The script of *A Beautiful Mind* is the story based on the biography of John Forbes Nash written by Sylvia Nasar.

What makes this story’s narration become more mesmerized to the writer is because this script raised a true story telling about a man who has schizophrenia, and considered as mental illness, a man who is genius, and a man who won Nobel Prize. It is a captivated story to see how a schizophrenic fight for his disease and gain a triumph. Akiva Goldsman wrote that the idea of writing a screenplay about Jhon’s life and the way he saw the world is tremendously exciting for him. Schizophrenic were labeled as mad, described as being without reason but their behavior made sense to them. They had reason for everything they did. It certainly said that Jhon Nash also had a reason for what he done and struggled.

The story follows Nash’s life from the time he arrives at Princeton University as a young, brilliant and noticeably odd West Virginia math student. This is the first time he meets his roommate Charles, a literature student, and his
becomes his best friend. Nash also meets a group of other promising math and science graduate students, Martin Hansen, Sol, Fox, and Bender, with whom he strikes up an awkward friendship. Nash admits to Charles that he is better with number than people, which comes as no surprise to them after watching his largely unsuccessful attempt at conversation with the women at local bar.

Afterward, his brilliance leads him to a teaching and research position at the prestigious Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), the world famous university in Boston. And this the time he encounters a mysterious Department of Defense facility in the pentagon to crack a complex encryption of an enemy telecommunication. Nash is able to decipher the code mentally to the astonishment of other code-breakers. There, Nash’s disease began to grow worse.

It was also at MIT when he met Alicia, a brilliant math student of her own. The two fell in love, and while Alicia did not discover his illness until after they married. Alicia desperate to help her husband and visits the mailbox and retrieves the never-opened “top secret” document that Nash had delivered there. When confronted with this evidence, Nash is finally convinced that that he has been hallucinating. The Department of Defense agent William Parcher and Nash’s secret assignment to decode soviet message was in fact all a delusion. Even more surprisingly, Nash’s friend Charles and his niece Marcee are also only products of Nash’s mind. Alicia realizes how sick her husband was; she does all she can to take care of him, herself, and their new son. Finally, John Nash is treated by Dr. Rosen. but it seems that John Nash can fully accept this treatment because of
the side effect of this medication. Then John Nash decides to treat out of the hospital.

Nash grows older and approaches his old friend and intellectual rival Martin Hansen, now head of the Princeton mathematics department, who grant him permission to work out of the library and audit classes. Though Nash still suffers from hallucinations and mention taking newer treatment, he is ultimately able to live with and largely ignore his psychotic episodes. He takes his situation in stride and humorously check to ensure that any new acquaintances are in fact real people, not hallucinations. With great determination, John Nash was able to successfully fight back from the delusions and hallucination that are a large part of schizophrenia. Nash eventually earns the privilege of teaching again. While he never was able to get rid of the disease completely, he became an honored member of the Princeton community. He is also honored by winning the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics for his revolutionary work on game theory.

B. Approach of the Study

In analyzing this research, the approach of analysis is the important one because it will help the writer to determine the limitations of the study analysis. The certain literary work needs a particular pattern of thought so the analysis can be conducted as the objectives of the study demand. Based on what become the objectives of the study, the analysis of the script of A Beautiful Mind employs the psychological approach; an approach that involves the psychological study of a particular artist. Elizabeth Wright, in Encyclopedia of Literature and Criticism
edited by Martin Coyle et al, wrote that psychological approach is a type of psychological criticism that sets out to study the subjective phenomenon of art by a scientific understanding grounded in psychoanalytic theory (Coyle, 1993: 770). There are some perspectives that appear in psychological approach, such as Freud perspectives, Carl Jung perspectives, and Lacanian perspectives. In this study analysis, the writer choose Carl Jung perspectives, also called as analytical psychology, which considered as the appropriate one.

Elizabeth Wright in Encyclopedia of Literature and Criticism edited by Martin Coyle et al wrote one perspectives of Carl Jung, that is ‘it is a self-psychology, with the self seen as the ultimate source and center of the psyche’ (Coyle, 1993: 767). It means that the basic stage of the assessments of psychological study is the person himself. These assessments can include the behaviors, attitude, or characters of certain person. Further Carl Jung maintains two things. First is the structure and dynamics of the psyche, as he has come to know it in his clinical work with schizophrenic patients, enable him to gain access to the image, myths and symbol of past cultures and the second is analytical psychology traces mental problems to an imbalance in the psyche of the individual, whether normal or abnormal (Coyle, 1993: 767).

In analyzing A Beautiful Mind, the psychological approach is necessary to see and understand the psychological aspects of the main character. In this case, the assessments or judgments that appear in certain society are an effect in what they see toward John Nash who suffered from schizophrenia. It can include the attitudes, behaviors, and characters in how he acts toward the members of society,
how he see the surrounding world, and how he is treated by his family or certain
members of society. In issues related to psychological approach rely on some
symptoms of a schizophrenic, John Nash in which for most people called as
madness, that also give some effects toward the development of his personality.

C. Method of the Study

The method that the writer used in this study was library research. it is
because the writer use some theories from books, articles, and studies of other
author. Beside the library research, to add more data and information, the writer
browsed some website by considering their relevance, accuracy, validity, and
appropriateness.

The primary source was the script A Beautiful Mind by Akiva Goldsman
and the secondary data were taken from various source and used to support the
analysis conducted upon the topic. The secondary data consist of related studies
and theories. The most important of the secondary data was the study of John
Nash’s life found in Sylvia Nasar’s The Life of Mathematical Genius and Nobel
Laureate John Nash and the detail description about schizophrenia in Rachel
Miller’s Diagnosis: Schizophrenia.

The analysis of this study begins with answering the first problem
formulation whose objective is how the character of John Nash described. The
writer tries to find the days life of John Nash personally in order to expose his
personality in which later related to his psychological effects.
The analysis then continued with the analysis of the disease of John Nash. In this section, the writer tries to find the symptoms of John Nash schizophrenia, deeply on the psychological status toward his schizophrenia, how it gives impact to his personality and the society around him. Finally the last problem formulation is about how John Nash struggled for his schizophrenia, deeply on how he dealt with his disease and his abnormality, how his mind and body affected by his medical treatment and what recognition he got.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this part of analysis, the writer will analyze in three major parts. First are the characteristics of John Nash. In this part, the writer sees on how the character being told. The second part is the symptoms of John Nash’s schizophrenia. It is important that John Nash has a disease called schizophrenia and this disease, then, affects his character in some level, such as his emotion, belief, and his weird action. The third part, as the important one, is how John Nash struggles to gain his recognition in the society. In this last part, the analysis will start with how he struggles for coping with his disease because of the impacts that appear in his character giving bad effects to his social relationship, even with his family (in term of husband-and-wife relationship) and then, how he receives his recognition in the society.

A. The Characteristics of John Nash

To answer the first problem formulation, whose objective is to show the characteristics of John Forbes Nash, also known as John Nash, it is firstly important to see the background of John Nash’s family. Orson Scott Card in his book entitled *Characters and Viewpoint* wrote that people are what they have done, and what has been done to them (Card, 1999: 6). He added that knowing a person’s past revises our understanding of who he is today. John Forbes Nash Jr. was born on June 13, 1928 in Bluefield, West Virginia. His father was an
electrical engineer and while his mother had studied at West Virginia University and she was a schoolteacher before her marriage, teaching English and sometimes Latin. With his family’s background, it seems that John Nash lived in well-educated family. This family’s background leads the effects to John Nash’s characteristics. The characteristics of John Nash will be analyzed below:

1. **Genius**

One thing that will be recognized of John Nash is his extraordinary mind, in term of intellectuality. This recognition is a fact based on what he has experienced from what his teacher’s respond toward his intelligence in his past. It can be seen in the conversation below:

> NASH
> My first grade teacher wrote, John has a beautiful mind. I was five.
> CHARLES
> Lots of smart people around here.
> NASH
> But that’s all I am. Smart. I’m not warm. I don’t do people well (Goldsman, 2000: 6).

He has been recognized as one who has beautiful mind when he was five years old and it was written by his first grade teacher. This condition rarely happened to a five years old child. A teacher who wrote ‘John has a beautiful mind’ had precisely a special monitoring on Nash’s education, how he was different from other student. “Beautiful mind” means there is something difference between Nash’s intelligence and his classmates.

This extraordinary mind brought John Nash to the Princeton University, one of the nine Colonial Colleges founded before the American Revolution.
located in Princeton, New Jersey, United States. In the beginning of the story, it stated in the conversation below.

*Nash’s outfit does look off the rack compared to Milnor’s couture.*

NASH

It’s not your first mistake. I read your brief on Nazi’s ciphers. 

*With that, Nash offers a slight nod, turns and walks off.*

FOX

Who was that masked man?

MILNOR

Gentlemen meet John Nash. The mysterious West Virginia genius. The other winner of the distinguish Carnegie scholarship (Goldsman, 2000: 3).

The response of John Nash toward Milnor’s couture is a form of reading detail session into what Milnor wrote about “Nazi’s ciphers”. The result of his detail reading is “it’s not your first mistake” (Goldsman, 2000: 3). When this sentence, then, appeared in the conversation, it means that John Nash has read Milnor’s writing more than two times. “Mistakes” referred to a judgment based on Nash’s intellectual ability. Milnor, then, admitted that John Nash is “the mysterious West Virginia genius” and due to his extraordinary mind, John Nash made a merit of Carnegie scholarship.

His intelligence of reading detail analysis leads him into the consciousness of what he has read. It happened when he was in the bar together with his friends. There was a group of women tried to make their attention and one of them was the beautiful one. In this situation, John Nash realized that logically everybody would try to get the beautiful one, the girl with blond hair, in competitive patterns and the consequence is that there is some person that will lose. Through his intellectual ability, John Nash tried to understand these competitive patterns and
tried to get the best solution in which all of them could get what the best for all of them.

NASH  
Adam Smith said the best outcome for the group comes from everyone trying to do what’s best for himself. 

MILNOR  
Yes, Nash. It’s the basis for all of modern economic theory. 

NASH  
He was wrong. The best outcome comes from everyone trying to do what’s best for himself and the group. 

MILNOR  
Nash, if this is some plan for you to get the blond alone… 
But Nash isn’t listening. He’s already pulling his coat. 

NASH  
Don’t you see? Adam Smith was wrong. The father of economics was wrong…(Goldsman, 2000: 23 – 24).

To get the best outcome or solution, John Nash tried to remember what he read from what Adam Smith, the father of economics, has written; that the best outcome from the group is only to get the best result for the one of the group but not for the whole one in the group. His intelligence in seeing certain condition became an explicitness of how his mind works and thinks. His student asserted that Nash’s mind is a solution over a problem. It can be seen in the following conversation.

STUDENT  
You are John Nash, right? 
Nash looks at him and smiles 
STUDENT  
You solved the Riemann Hypothesis. 
NASH  
Actually there’s an error on my last line of code. But I’m getting there (Goldsman, 2000: 115).

The capacity of Nash’s mind can reach the great area intellectuality. The recognition of his student on his capability to solve the Riemann Hypothesis, a
conjecture about the distribution of the zeros of the Riemann zeta function which states that all non-trivial zeros have real part 1/2, is a kind of admiration. The situation when the student says “you solved the Riemann Hypothesis” is the situation that he never know or meet someone who can solve this hypothesis. It is wonderful moment finding someone, and he is John Nash himself. This admiration is also admitted by William Parcher. It can be seen in the following conversation.

NASH
This isn’t possible. Half of this technology is a good ten years off.
PARCHER
We have labs like this all over the nation. We use them to exploit our best minds.

William leads the ogling Nash through the maze of equipment towards a large glass office.
PARCHER
Minds like yours (Goldmans, 2000: 34)

William Parcher observed that John Nash has an extraordinary ability in the Pentagon; how he broke the codes which computer could not. “We use them to exploit our best minds” means that Parcher and his staffs use the technology they used to reveal any codes and signs Russians used. And John Nash admitted such technology is the good one in that time. By saying “mind like yours”, Parcher indirectly thought that Nash’s mind could work ad thing more than the thcnology he and his staffs used. This is a kind of experimental evidence through his comparative analysis between Nash’s mind and their used technology.

2. Irascible

Being a genius does not mean having a good personality, especially in the way to show the feeling. The emotion’s changing of John Nash certainly was
influenced by what happened in the past and is happening now, it can be seen in the following conversation.

CHARLES
So how’s it go? You the poor boy who didn’t go to Havard or Yale…
NASH
*(brushes his shoulder)*
That’s me. Big chip.
CHARLES
Or the nerdy kid the other kids only liked for his brains?
*(Goldsman, 2000: 6)*

The word “that’s me” showed that John Nash accepts who he really is. The phrase he used to describe his emotion is by saying “big chip”, and there is an official statement “brushes his shoulder”. This kind of idioms used to express the emotion he had. If a person said “a chip on their shoulder”, it means that they are bitter or angry about something that happened to them in the past. It can be said that John Nash has a bitter or angry on what happened in the past; it comes from his family background or social relationship. This condition makes John Nash’s emotion irascible. It can be seen in the following condition.

MILNOR
What if you lose?
*And with that Milnor makes a deft move and takes the game. Nash sits there. Stunned.*
NASH
You shouldn’t have won. The game is flawed.
MILNOR
Ah, the hubris of the defeated.
*Nash is furious, sweeps the board with his hand, rises and walks away. Milnor smiles, shakes his head* *(Goldsman, 2000: 11)*

John Nash felt that he has played the game, GO board game, with a good strategy. He was sure that he could win this game from Milnor. But the fact is he was losing. It made him confused toward the game and said “the game is flawed”.

*PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI*
It means that the game was imperfect or had a built-in mistake or problem. He felt that he did not reserve such kind of condition. Moreover, the implication of that condition, John Nash swept the board with his hand. Because of that, Milnor called it as “the hubris of defeated”. ‘Hubris’ meant that John Nash had too much self-confidence or ego to win that game. The level of his anger was not over yet. It can be seen from the texts below.

*Fox watches on as Shapely and Zweifel play GO. Nash walks up and grabs the board in the mid-game, marbles clattering to the courtyard.*

**ZWEIFEL**
What the hell…

*Nash pulls something from his back pocket. It’s knife. The others jump up. Nash has a maniacal gleam in his eyes.*

**SHAPELY**
John, take it easy…

*Nash lifts the board and in two deft strokes, slices away both sides, leaving a triangle. He drops the cut board on the table* (Goldmans, 2000: 12)

He pulled a knife from his back pocket. His action sounds to be irrational by finding the fact that he loses the game and pulls out a knife then slices away both sides of the GO board. Maniacal gleam in his eyes showed that he could not achieve the defeat he had. How angry he is. It is as if that winning the game is the important one for him.

3. **Confident**

The same thing is also happened when he tries to come with his original idea. It can be seen in what he said to Charles when they had a small talk.

*NASH*
Half of these guys already published. I can’t waste time with books and classes. I have to come with a truly original idea. It’s the only way I’ll distinguish myself. It’s the only way I’ll…

**CHARLES**
Matter (Goldsman, 2000: 6)
In above condition, John Nash was so confident toward the paper he would be done. He was so confident that he would find an original subject on the published paper. “To distinguish” himself meant to accomplish something so important to him to become very well known. This self-confidence was certainly appeared to prove his intellectual capability in front of all his classmates. The effect of this self-confidence then rose when he could not reach what he believed. It can be seen in the following situation.

John turns to him now, the despair on his face palpable.
NASH
I can’t fail. Do you understand?
John turns back to look back out the window. When his voice comes again there is a defeat that is chilling.
NASH
This is all I am.
John slams his head into the glasses again, hard (Goldsman, 2000: 19).

John Nash was so disappointed, hopeless, and angry when he could not come with his original idea. Although his action by slamming his head into the glass sounds to be excessive but he still keep his faith by saying “I can’t fail”. This expression wants to say that he still believe that he could find any original idea. By expressing “this is all I am”, John Nash realizes who he is, what he could do with having a great mind. He felt that he able to come up with original idea as he wishes.

4. Believing in Originality of Work

For John Nash, the value of originality is the most important to do. According to John Nash, the concept of originality means something which are authentic and something with innovation in mathematical field. One example of his original idea is come from the idea of the father of economics and tries to
make a new idea in mathematical field (Goldsman, 2000: 23 – 24). He believed that his presence in the school or campus more in educational work; how he could continue developing and training what the best for himself. In order to find his original idea, he does not hope any distraction to blur out his concentration. Because of that, the presence of his friend, Charles Herman, is a kind of distraction that does not need his attention. It can be seen in the following conversation.

*Nash nods, still doesn’t look up from his work.*

CHARLES
Not easily distracted, are you?
NASH
I’m here to work.
CHARLES
I see (Goldsman, 2000: 5).

In this situation it seems that John Nash admitted that work is more important thing to do. The word “work” here means the work on certain subject related to the subject on his faculty. Therefore, any kinds of pleasurable activities became less priority for him. The ‘work’, then, became a subjective view for John Nah in receiving the subject’s education in which direction and purpose is to branch out his intellectuality by himself and for himself. It can be seen in the following conversation.

*Nash looks up, apparently startled by their presence.*

NASH
Classes dull the mind and destroy authentic creativity. No offense.
VAN NEUMAN
None taken.
MILNOR
John’s going to stun us all with his original idea (Goldsman, 2000: 9)
According to his belief, John Nash felt that he does not need to attend the class everyday because classes can ‘dull his mind and destroy authentic creativity’. When he believed in such thinking, he assured that the method of education given by his teacher or lecturer was not enough to develop his study. When he said the phrase “authentic creativity”, it can be said that he trusted the capability of his mind to keep growing and developing. In the case of this “authentic creativity”, John Nash believes in number and tries to solve any kind of data he found in mathematical field (Goldsman, 2000: 23 – 24 & 115). It can be seen on his respond toward the stress fractures on Yeager’s X-1 analyzed by Fox and Zweif.

MILNOR
Fox and Zweif correctly predicted stress fractures on Yeager’s X-1.
NASH
Adequate work without innovation.
FOX
I’m flattered. Are you flattered?
ZWEIF
Flattered (Goldsman, 2000: 10)

John Nash called Fox and Zweif’s analysis as an adequate work. It means that their work or topic was interesting due to their understanding on Yeager’s X-1. But it is not enough to show their intellectual capability in predicting that theory and he called that as “without innovation” work. John Nash himself kept stay with what he believed. And it was stated when he had a conversation with Charles below.

NASH
Half of these guys already published. I can’t waste time with books and classes. I have to come up with a truly original idea. It’s the only way I’ll distinguish myself. It’s the only way I’ll…
For John Nash, the published paper is something that he needs to think more. By saying “come up with a truly original idea”, he could not only accept what he has read or heard then transferred into a piece of paper, but also there is a process of showing his intellectual capability. Because of that, books and classes considered as a distraction for him to reach the original idea or the authentic creativity.

5. Introverted

According to Bonnie R. Strickland in *Gale Encyclopedia of Psychology* individuals who are quiet, reserved, thoughtful, and self-reliant are often referred to as “introverts” (Strickland, 2001: 339). He added that introverts tend to mull things over before formulating a reaction and their energy is regenerated by time spent alone. Being different from his idea about being creative and authentic, John Nash was not opened person in social relationship. He believed that a friendship activity is not an obligation to think about. This is because he had a hunch that he was apparently an asshole man. It can be seen in the following conversation.

*Nash and Van Neuman are walking the long hall, squares of winter sun, and shadow gliding across their faces.*

VAN NEUMAN

Human connection gives us perspectives. Friends…

NASH

I don’t make friends.

VAN NEUMAN

Why not?

NASH

Apparently I’m an asshole (Goldsman, 2000: 17)
In that conversation, Van Neuman tried to show the positive effect of a relationship; there will be a new perspectives that rise through human connection. John Nash conversely thought that it was not too important to care about due to his physical and non-physical appearance. He felt he has no capability to make a good manner in human connection or relationship. It can be said that in order to gain value of friendship is difficult for him because of his habit in starting a conversation with other people. It can be seen from his conversation with Alicia.

*John stares off a beat. Then he looks back at her.*

NASH  
Numbers add up. Human connection is unpredictable.  
ALICIA  
You’re not good with people. Don’t you think I know that?  
NASH  
What I’m not good at is polishing my interactions to make them sociable. I have a tendency to expedite information flow by being direct. Often I don’t get a good result (Goldsman, 2000: 48).

From above conversation, it can be said that one of his tendency is “to expedite information flow by being direct”. Therefore, when he meets a new people he used to say what he want directly without any conventional conversation others normal people do. He felt that he was not a person who needs a platitude in conversation in order to build a new relationship with other people. According to him, human connection is not definite. “Unpredictable” means that human connection is not easily foreseen or predicted like attitudes, emotions, manners and perspectives. John Nash believed that he could not reach the complexities of human to gain a connection or relationship. Charles asserted that in their conversation when John Nash has been slapped by a girl he talked to.
CHARLES
You may be a genius, but when it comes to the calculus of human emotions, you don’t have a clue. So buy them drinks. Smile. Nod a lot. And may be keep your mouth shut.
NASH
What’s unfriendly advice sounds like? (Goldsman, 2000: 16).
What Charles said about “buy them drinks, smile, not a lot or keep your mouth shut” is what people generally do in starting relationship with the other. Charles said that because he found the different thing that John Nash did. John Nash probably has no clue to act like what Charles said. And for John Nash himself, he felt that he did not need to do some kinds of act in starting relationship. What he believed is that he just needs to say what he needs, what he wants, and what he feels.

B. The Symptoms of John Nash’s Schizophrenia

In the analysis of the characteristics of John Nash, John Nash is described as genius, irascible, confidence, introverted man and believing in originality of work. These characteristics sound to be acceptable for common people. In the case of John Nash that found in the story, his attitudes seems excessive and illogic toward his friends and his family like hiding himself for two days in the library, pulling a knife when he lose the GO game, and slamming his head when he failed to reach an original idea. His condition are still considered as “psycho” or “doesn’t have a nerve to compete” by friends (Goldsman, 2000: 10). Although he has a great mind, his believing toward originality of work made him rarely attend the class and cutting loose from his classmates, and make him believed that he do
not need make a friend. The one he used to talk to is Charles. It's weird that there is no one ever meets and sees Charles, even Alicia, his wife.

His characteristics made his wife, worried about him. It was the first reason why his wife made a phone call to Dr. Rosen (Goldsman, 2000: 77). His schizophrenia is firstly identified by Dr. Rosen, a psychiatrist, who worked in Mclean Psychiatric Hospital. It can be seen from the following conversation.

*Alicia stands watching John through the window of his cell. She turns now, eyes red, to face Rosen.*

ALICIA
What’s wrong with him?
ROSEN
John has a disease called schizophrenia.
*Alicia can’t even ask what he means, only shakes her head* (Goldsman, 2000: 68).

In this position, Alicia felt she could not believe what Dr. Rosen has been said. As a wife, she herself had not realized what was really happened to her husband, John Nash, along her marriage and showed her emotional expression by shaking her head. To understand John Nash’s schizophrenia, the writer will analyze its symptoms and negative symptoms found in Nash’s characteristics.

1. **Positive Symptoms**

In the book Rachel Miller’s Diagnosis: Schizophrenia, Julia Becker, M.D wrote that positive symptoms are the presence of sensations, beliefs, and behaviors that would not normally occur and these are the symptoms that are very noticeable and of which people are most aware (Miller, 2002: 38). In this positive symptom, the writer divided it into four sections that are mostly found in John Nash’s characteristics. They are hallucination, delusion, disorganized behavior and excessive feeling. These fourth parts will be used to identify more clearly the
symptoms of John Nash’s schizophrenia that influence the development of characteristics.

The first is hallucination. According to Julia Becker, when you hear, see, smell, taste, or feel something that is not really there, you are having a hallucination (Miller, 2002: 38). In this case, John Nash experienced two things that are auditory, hearing things that other people do not hear and visual, seeing things that other people do not see.

From the story, John Nash thought that Charles was his closed friend. In the beginning of the story, Charles was stated as his roommate when John Nash in Princeton University and it was the first time he met Charles. Then, Charles introduced his cousin named Marcee. John Nash himself did not realize that Charles and Marcee were unreal. They were just friends that were organized by his imagination. This condition can be seen from the text below.

(1) Nash begins rifling his mail. A letter to Charles Herman at U Texas. Stamped: Return to Sender – Address Unknown (Goldsman, 2000: 29)

(2) NASH
Marcee?
The orderlies pull John standing. Rage rises in him like a tide.
NASH
Answer me Charles. Say something.
Rosen has moved in front of Nash. Stares at him a beat.
ROSEN
Who are you talking to? Tell me what you see.
NASH (flaring)
You know damn well. It’s Charles.
ROSEN
Where?
NASH (virtually hysterical)
He’s right there. With Marcee. He’s sitting right there (Goldsman, 2000: 67).
The baby is in the tub. The water is almost up to his chin, seconds from drowning. Alicia moves with lightening speed, grabbing her child up and into her arms.

NASH
Charles was watching him. He was okay. Charles was watching him (Goldsman, 2000: 97).

In those three conditions, it can be said that the person named Charles and Marcee did not exist. The inexistence of Charles, in the first situation, seemed that John Nash did not realize it. Charles who has a relationship to him has no address when John Nash posted a letter. It is somewhat a strange that John Nash did not pay attention to it. John Nash was so sure and was still thought that they were so real like Alicia, Milnor or Fox. Moreover, he was virtually hysterical found the fact people around him like Rosen could not see what he saw. It is same to William Parcher, the person who he admitted as an agent of the Department of Defense. Parcher was a person that he met after he went back from the Pentagon. It can be seen from the following narration.

Alicia has reached into her bag. Lifts something onto the table.

ALICIA
None of its been real, John.
And with that, she deposits on the table a stack a gray rand envelopes. All still sealed with John’s seal.

ALICIA
They’ve never been opened.

ALICIA
There is no William. There is no conspiracy. It’s all in your mind. You’re sick, John. Don’t you understand, you’re sick (Goldsman, 2000: 81).

Alicia has proven that what John Nash did was only his imaginative construction of his mind toward his work together with William Parcher. Alicia found those envelopes on the old mailbox with rusting pad lock where John Nash
used to put it. The proof that has been raised as Nash’s envelopes that have never been opened made him could not believe what he has done. Those envelopes were still sealed. It was an explicitness of Alicia by saying “there is no William” in order to say William does not exist and make her husband aware to those facts. In other circumstances, John Nash’s symptom of hallucination can be seen from texts below.

(1) Nash slides the gray envelope into the mail slot. A sudden rustling from behind him. Nash spins. The bushes across the road move. Just a wind.

   NASH
   Hello?
   Nothing. Nash turns, starts moving, first a jog, then a run towards his car parked at the end of the street (Goldsman, 2000: 47).

(2) Nash is walking down a corridor. Footsteps behind him. He turns over his shoulder. No one. Resume walking.

   ALICIA
   What are you doing? Didn’t you hear me calling?
   (Goldsman, 2000: 58)

(3) An identical car pulls up beside it. A shadow inside the first car points towards John’s apartment.

   A beat. John lets the shade fall again. He turns now to the face his wife and wailing child.

   NASH
   They’re out there.
   ALICIA
   Who’s out there? (Goldsman, 2000: 61)

From the texts above, John Nash has experienced what is called as auditory and visual hallucination. John Nash felt that he heard and saw someone that used to follow him. The fact is that he has never been followed. Feeling “sudden rustling”, hearing “footsteps”, seeing “shadows” wants to describe his excessive fear toward something that has never existed. Because of that, when Alicia called him, he did not hear. He was in hallucinated condition that made him
scared. The fact is no one followed him. It could be said that John Nash lost his ability to tell the difference between what is real and what is imagined and reacted as if all are so real for him.

The second symptom of John Nash’s schizophrenia is delusion. Julia Becker wrote that delusions are beliefs that are not true (Miller, 2002: 38). In this case, John Nash experiences a delusion which Julia Becker called as delusions of reference. It is occur things in the environment seem to be directly related to you even though they are not. For example, it may seem as if people are talking about you or special personal messages are being communicated to you through the TV, radio, or other media.

As a fact of John Nash’s delusion of reference, John Nash’s belief is the effects of his hallucination. He believed that he was a code breaker or a spy. It could be possible for him because he had ever worked for the Pentagon in Washington in 1951. He broke a pattern of code that was intercepted by Pentagon from Moscow’s radio transmissions (Goldsman, 2000: 25-26). Then, it is the first moment when he met William Parcher he hallucinated. The fact is that all of John Nash as a code breaker or spy did is just his imaginative construction he made. Alicia, Zweifel, and Fox found the warehouse and Nash’s office where John Nash used to work. Nash’s office walls, ceiling and windows were covered by scrawled magazine and newspaper clippings. And they found the place that no one has been there in very long time, no secret lab, no personnel, no new windows, and no guard at the gate in the warehouse that housed William secret lab (Goldsman, 2000: 74 & 76). It can be said that the existence of the warehouse as a secret lab is
also a part of his delusional mind. The warehouse he thought as William Parcher’s labs does not exist. But he still did his job as a code breaker in that warehouse. Although all fact was revealed, John Nash still considered him as a code breaker or spy. It can be seen from the following narrations.

(1) NASH
I don’t know anything else okay? I’m just a code breaker. That’s all. (a beat). What are you going to do with me? Are you going to kill me?
ROSEN
No. I’m going to try and help you (Goldsman, 2000:66)

(2) NASH
It’s going to be all right, but we have to speak quietly. They may be listening. There may have microphones. Alicia bites her lip, tries not to react.
NASH
I’m going to tell you everything, now. I’m breaking protocol. But you’ve got to know. You’ve got to help me get out here (Goldsman, 2000:80).

(3) ROSEN
You still think I’m a Russian spy?
NASH
You still want to pretend you’re not?
ROSEN
You are a rational man. Let me appeal to your rationality. Why do you think I didn’t see Charles and Marcee in my office?
NASH
I think you did see them. I think this is all some kind of attempt to brainwash me (Goldsman, 2000: 77).

From those three narrations, it can be seen that John Nash admitted himself as a code breaker or someone who was breaking protocol. He believed that other people might be looked into him like having microphones to listen to his conversation. With this condition, he believed that his consciousness of some persons he hallucinated was a definite truth and fact for him. Because of that, he assumed that somebody who wanted to hurt him like Dr. Rosen or somebody
who watched him was a Russian spy. The reality he understood has brought him to the false beliefs toward other people, who are precisely real. In other symptom of his delusion, related to his ‘job’ as a spy or code breaker, he believed that newspapers or magazines could give him a clue toward Russians movement. It can be seen from the following texts below.

(1) Nash is standing over his sea of torn pages. All around him shifting patterns rise and fall with ever-increasing speed. Suddenly the rapid cascade of patterns freezes, all the dark shape falling away, leaving a single pattern hovering in mid air. Nash gathers up several pages and the map, puts them in a gray rand envelopes. He takes a stick of sealing wax, light the wick (Goldsman, 2000: 46).

(2) Nash sits under a tree, marking up another magazine. A little girl walks up to him.

MARCEE
What ya doin?
NASH
I am attempting to isolate patterned recurrences across periodicals across time. And you? (Goldsman, 2000: 49).

John Nash was so sure that he could find some secret codes or what he called as “isolated recurrences across periodicals across the time” in the magazines, newspapers, or some news articles because of his delusion. In the first text above, the word “standing over his sea of torn pages” proved that he did outmost to find out a conspiracy in the magazines and newspapers around the world. “sea of torn pages” is a hyperbole’s expression to show the quantities of both magazines and newspapers. What he believed was infinitely false belief because what Nash has been done was never opened. It was proved by his wife, Alicia. Those pages of code, his marked maps had never seen by anyone. All still sealed with Nash’s seal.
The third is disorganized behavior. The symptoms of disorganized behavior are really interrelated with John Nash’s hallucination and delusion. Julia Becker wrote that

People suffering from schizophrenia may act in ways that are unusual for them. For instance, some people develop very poor judgment or behave in sexually inappropriate ways. Others may become threatening to those around them because of fears that they themselves may be harmed (Miller, 2002: 39).

Because what happen to John Nash influence directly to his weird attitudes or behaviors. It happened when Alicia wanted to take up blanked and some clothes outside because of the storm that was coming. John Nash offered himself to care the baby and to draw his bath. Then, the condition turned into a panic situation. It can be seen from the following narration.

*The baby is in the tub. Alone. The water is almost up to his chin, seconds from drowning. Alicia moves with lightening speed, grabbing her child up and into her arms.*

NASH

Charles was watching him. He was okay. Charles was watching him (Goldsman, 2000: 97).

Alicia panicked sees her baby seconds from drowning. She thought that John Nash could take care the baby, but he was not. And John Nash felt that his baby was fine because he saw Charles watching his baby. The attitudes that John Nash showed above meant that he was hallucinating about Charles. He is still considered that Charles is exist. For Alicia, his attitude was bizarre because she did not see anybody except her husband. In other time, the same thing was showed by John Nash. It was when she wanted her husband to take out the garbage. It can be seen from the following narration.
He lifts the trash bag, walks out the kitchen door. Alicia begins to putting the dishes away. She hears Nash talking. Terrified. She spins as John reenters.

ALICIA
Who were you talking to?

NASH
Garbage man.

ALICIA
Garbage men don’t came at night.

NASH
I guess here they do (Goldsman, 2000: 88).

Alicia found the fact that John Nash was talking to someone in which John Nash said that the person he talked to was a garbage man. It was impossible hearing John Nash’s answer. Her response by saying “garbage men don’t come at night” wanted to say that she knew when the garbage used to come. It can be said that John Nash, for Alicia, was talking bu himself. This condition was also clarified by his friend, Zweifel, when he, Alicia and fox saw the warehouse. It can be seen from the texts below.

Zweifel, Alicia, and Fox are walking the row of abandoned warehouse.

FOZ
He keeps coming down here.

ZWEIFEL
He figured he was thinking.

FOX
He used to do that a lot at school. Just thinking.

ZWEIFEL
He’d go inside. You’d hear him sort of…talking to himself (Goldsman, 2000: 75 -76).

Nash’s habit as talking himself used to happen when he was in the school. By saying “he’d go inside” and “you’d hear him sort of talking”, Zweifel was one of Nash’s friends that knew Nash’s habit, this could be a fact that Zweifel experienced the same condition with Alicia because he also could see the person who John Nash talked with.
In other circumstances, John Nash was so wary he was being watch. Therefore, he acted so strange as if other people wanted to catch him. In fact, it was not happened. It can be seen from the following conversation.

*Nash nods, glances inside the door. The same two men.*

**ALICIA**

Why don’t you just talked to them?

**NASH**

Who?

**ALICIA**

The two men who keep staring at you?

*Nash looks startled. Alicia begins backing towards the door.*

**ALICIA**

I used to stare before I met you too. You’re famous, remember?

**NASH**

Alicia, wait – (Goldsman, 2000: 43).

From the conversation above, there are two different ideas about being watched. Alicia considered “staring at someone” as a form of amazed manner toward someone. Different with John Nash, the two men who stared at him made him so beware. For John Nash, the two men are the people who want to harm or hurt him. He felt that he was followed by those men. And when Alicia invited him to meet the two men, Nash looked startled and said “Alicia, wait” as if something would happen to him. “Wait” meant that John Nash would not meet the two men. It also can be seen from the following narration.

(1) *John stands at the window, staring out the parking row. A black sedan pulls up. Two suspicious men in trench coats and hats emerge. Nash is really nervous. Then the two women emerge from the car, followed by their kids. Not hit men, just two families. John turns to face a classroom full of students, all staring at him with confusion. His eyes are hollow as he moves to his desk* (Goldsman, 2000: 58).

(2) *An identical car pulls up beside it. A shadow inside the first car points towards John’s apartment.*
A beat. John lets the shade fall again he turns now to the face his wife and wailing child.

NASH
They’re out there.

ALICIA
Who’s out there? (Goldsman, 2000: 61)

According to Nash’s assumption, a black sedan is a sign that some persons were following him. He was so nervous finding the two men who he thought suspicious. However, the fact was different. They were just a family. This condition certainly made his student confused toward John Nash’s attitude. The same situation was experienced by Alicia. It was strange that John Nash felt he has been followed. Alicia, who did not know what really happened, felt confuse and afraid towards John Nash’s words. Her confused and afraid emotion, then, she asserted with her respond “who’s out there”. Her expression wanted to explain to John Nash that there was nobody watching him.

And the last one of the positive symptom is excessive feeling. Julia Becker wrote that schizophrenic emotions may be very erratic: on some occasions their mood may be better than usual – schizophrenic may even feel extremely happy or silly; on other occasions they may feel extremely sad or depressed (Miller, 2002: 39).

John Nash’s schizophrenia can be seen from the way he reacts toward his emotion like angry, desperate and fear. The way he reacted toward his emotional condition was so strange for normal people. One example of his attitude can be seen from the following narration.

Nash is furious, sweeps the board with his hand, rises and walks away. Milnor smiles, shakes his head (Goldsman, 2000: 11).
His defeat on GO game made him so angry, because he thought that he has used a best strategy to win the game from Milnor. The impact of his defeat was sweeping the board with his hand. It was not over yet. It can be seen from the next plot of the story.

*Fox watches on as Shapely and Zweifel play GO. Nash walks up and grabs the board in mid-game, marbles clattering to the courtyard. ZWEIFEL What the hell… Nash pulls something from his back pocket. It’s knife. The others jump up. Nash has a maniacal gleam in his eyes. SHAPELY John, take it easy… Nash lifts the board and in two deft strokes, slices away both sides, leaving a triangle. He drops the cut board on the table (Goldsman, 2000: 12).*

This condition certainly made his friends shocked. The way he reacted after sweeping the board then seeing John Nash’s attitude by pulling his knife, slicing the GO board was beyond their mind. In this condition, the word “maniacal gleam in his eyes” showed that he was so angry toward the defeat on the GO game. His other attitude to express his angriness, despair and fear is when he failed to find his original idea. He, then, hid himself in the library for two days. It can be seen from what Charles said when he met Nash in the library.

*CHARLES You’ve been here two days. Nash turns to find Charles behind him. John look exhausted. NASH Milnor just published another brief. And I’ve come up with nothing… (Goldsman, 2000: 13).*

Not only that, John Nash also showed the other attitudes to express his emotion about failing to find the original idea. It can be seen from the texts below.

*Nash stands, forehead against the picture window, staring out. The glass is covered with elaborate wax patterns.*
NASH
I can see it, come on, come on…
_Nash cracks his head, hard on the glass, spider webbing on the window._

CHARLES
Jesus. What did that window ever do to you?
_John turns to him now, the despair on his face palpable._

NASH
I can’t fail. Do you understand? (Goldsman, 2000: 18).

John Nash could not find the idea for his paper. He hopes something original that, then, make him different from his classmates. When he failed, he seemed like lose his control to the fact he faced. In some condition, by saying “I can see it, come on”, he felt that he was so confident to find the subject for his paper. But in other condition, he found the fact that he has not found the subject yet. He thought that it was a failure that could not be compromised. Cracking his head to the window is the excessive way he expressed his failure.

In other time, the way he reacted to his emotional situation was when William Parcher insisted him to work again as an agent. John Nash felt that he did not want to do that kind of job; breaking Russian code. He was afraid of what would happen toward his family and what Parcher would do to his family. His reaction to his fear can be seen from his action after having conversation with Alicia.

NASH
Go to your sister’s.

ALICIA
John, what’s going on? Please, you’ve got to talk to me-
NASH
(explodong)
Go now. Get out!
_John rises and slams the door. He sits back at his desk, peers again out the window, then hug himself, rocking slightly (Goldsman, 2000: 62)._
He was so afraid toward what would happen. His action by slamming the door was a proof of his angeriness and fear. He tried to hide himself in his room and sit the back of his desk toward a situation that would come to harm his family. It is not quite logic for a person who wants to save his family by hiding himself in certain room rather than keep staying with his family. From those examples, it can be concluded that John Nash has an overactive or excessive manner in showing and expressing his emotional condition.

2. Negative Symptoms

According to Julia Becker in Rachel Miller’s book entitled Diagnosis: Schizophrenia, Julia Becker wrote that negative symptoms are the lack of important abilities (Miller, 2002: 39). For the lack of important abilities, then, she wrote that there are some points that include in this problem. They are a blank, blunted facial expression or having less lively facial movement, difficulty initiating activities, inability to make friends or keep friends, or not caring to have friends.

Therefore, in order to analyze these negative symptoms, the writer will divide it into two sections found in John Nash’s characteristics. They will be, first, blunted facial expression. This blunted facial expression includes poor eye contact, decreased spontaneous movements and lacks spontaneity. In John Nash’s character, there is a failure to express his feelings either verbally or non-verbally, even when talking about certain relationship that would normally be expected to engage the emotions. It happened when he met a girl in the bar and trying to talk with her. It can be seen from the conversation below.
BECKY
May be you want buy me a drink.
*Nash appraises her clinically. When he speaks now, his words have a deliberate quality that belies their speed.*

NASH
Look, I don’t know exactly what things I am required to say in order for you to have intercourse with me. But could we assume I’ve said tem? I mean essentially we’re talking about fluid exchange, right? So, could we go right to the sex?

BECKY
That was sweet.
*She slaps him across the face.*

BECKY
Have a nice night, asshole.
*She walks off. John turns to the face the bar* (Goldsman, 2000: 16).

From those dialogs, it seemed that the way he talked to someone he just met was sounded unfamiliar, especially when it intended to build a new relationship with a new girl. The word ‘intercourse’ and ‘fluid exchange’ was to direct in the beginning of companionship. The effect of that, the girl slapped him. It could be said that a slap is a form of her annoyed or irritated emotion. It could be imagined certain actions by being slapped. From such action, John Nash supposed to react. However, the fact was he did not react at all. It seems like there was nothing painfully happened. No word like the word ‘sorry’ or face expression has been visible from John Nash.

In other occasions, it also happened when he missed his classes. Alicia, as a one of his student, met him in his office. The way he reacted was so strange. It can be seen from the dialogs below.

ALICIA
Everybody waited you a half an hour.
*Nash simply stares at her.*

ALICIA
Class. You missed today.
NASH
Oh
*He resumes working. Alicia slides a single page atop his magazine.*
(Goldsman, 2000: 39).

For Alicia and the other student, a lecture supposed to do their job by teaching class. Because of that, Alicia needed to meet his lecturer, John Nash, to know what happened to John Nash so he could miss his class. The sentence ‘everybody waited you half an hour’ contained an emotional expression to show Alicia’s disappointment and curiosity and hope some answer from John Nash of missing his class. But John Nash’s answer was the word ‘oh’ rather than said ‘sorry’ of gave a reason why he missed his class. It seemed that he had no guilty by missing his class for a half an hour. The other blunted expression that John Nash showed can be seen from dialogs below.

ALICIA
Give me a moment to redefine my girlish notions of romance. Okay, so how goes the task?

NASH
I require a proof. Some kind of verifiable empirical data.

ALICIA
You say the sweetest things.

*Nash just stares at her blankly. She smiles* (Goldsman, 2000: 53).

What Alicia has been said in the end of conversation was an appreciation towards John Nash’s work. He supposed to be happy receiving such appreciation. The way of normal people respond certain appreciation can be like saying ‘thank you’ or giving smile, he just stared at Alicia blankly. “Blankly” meant facial expression characterized by the neutral position of facial features and implies a lack of strong emotion. It could show that John Nash was having or showing no interest, awareness, or understanding towards such appreciation.
The second is social withdrawn as the one that Julia Becker wrote as difficulty initiating activities, inability to make friends or keep friends, or not caring to have friends. Two conditions appear in John Nash’s character; they are real and unreal condition. In the real condition stated that John Nash has friend named Charles, one of person he hallucinated. In the real condition, he has relationship with Milnor, Fox and Zweifel as his classmate’s friends and his partner in the campus. The quality of relationship in his real condition just lies on the term ‘classmate’ and ‘partner’. It can be simply said that such condition is built by certain area that require John Nash to meet them. It, then, asserted by William Parcher in the conversation below.

William resumes walking. John falls into step.

PARCHER
No close friends. No family. Why is that, John?
NASH
Get to know me (Goldsman, 2000: 33).

The truth of John Nash’s social relationship said that he has no friends. What Nash said “get to know me” stated his confession of the truth of his social relationship. The existence of Parcher is the same with the existence of Charles. Both of them are the person who he hallucinates. With this reality, there is different area of his social relationship. That is an area of his hallucination asserted that he is alone or there is no one he is talking to. One of the cause of his social withdrawn, can be simply said, is the way he looks up himself and the way he believes towards human connection. This condition can be seen from the conversation below.

(1) Nash and Van Neuman are walking the long hall, squares of winter sin, and shadow gliding across their faces.
VAN NEUMAN
Human connection gives us perspectives. Friends…
NASH
I don’t make friends.
VAN NEUMAN
Why not?
NASH
Apparently I’m an asshole (Goldsman, 2000: 17).

(2) John stares off a beat. Then he looks back at her.
NASH
Numbers add up. Human connection is unpredictable.
ALICIA
You’re not good with people. Don’t you think I know that?
NASH
What I’m not good at is polishing my interactions to make them sociable. I have a tendency to expedite information flow by being direct. Often I don’t get a good result (Goldsman, 2000: 48).

For John Nash by saying “I don’t make friends” was the expression of his social withdrawn. Because he thought that he is asshole meaning to say he is not proper or reasonable for being close to the other people and he believed that human connection is unpredictable meaning to say that human rarely or never behaving or happening in an unusual or unexpected way. He felt that he was not so sure to make social relationship because of the way he looked up himself and the way he believed toward human connection. Such belief brought him to withdraw from the society. What Van Neuman said as giving perspectives became a false thing for John Nash to consider the result of human connection in order to say there is no advantage in making social relationship. His withdrawn to social relationship makes him having no clue or sign to close with the other people. It can be seen from the conversations below.
CHARLES
You may be a genius, but when it comes to the calculus of human emotions, you don’t have a clue. So buy them drinks. Smile. Nod a lot. And may be keep your mouth shut.
NASH
What’s unfriendly advice sound like? (Goldsman, 2000: 16).

Having no clue to human connection emotions indicates that John Nash has no result in building relationship with other people. Charles mentioned specifically the tendency of building human connection. One thing that he needs to be understood in social relationship is human emotions. John Nash is not able to reach any quality of human emotion. Because of that, Charles mentioned the methods or manners normally to behave. It can be said that it is an effect of John Nash’s withdrawal and is the reason why he withdraw from the society.

C. The Struggle for Recognition

To gain recognition from other people is not an easy part for John Nash because of some stigma laid on a schizophrenic. Because most people do not understand schizophrenia, they think about the illness in terms of stereotypes. As Julia Becker in Rachel Miller’s book entitled Diagnosis: Schizophrenia wrote that common stereotypes depict people with schizophrenia as retarded, drug addicted, dangerous, crazy, evil, not “normal”, bad, weak, different, or having multiple personalities (Miller, 2002: 58). John Nash also experienced the same thing.

In order to gain certain recognition, John Nash has to control his disease. Therefore, in this part of analysis, firstly, the writer will analyze how John Nash is treated in certain medication, what the effect of his medication that can be happened, how he deals with this medication, and then find the solutions by his
own and finally what kinds of recognition he gains when he succeeds in coping with his disease.

1. Treatment

Although those symptoms have been identified, John Nash does not really know what happened to him. His awareness toward this disease appears when he is treated with a certain medication. According to Julia Becker in Rachel Miller’s book entitled Diagnosis: Schizophrenia, she wrote that schizophrenia is not curable, but it can be treated with medication (Miller, 2002: 37). With a certain medication, John Nash has a hope to approximate a normal life. This medication is also reasonable for John Nash because of the impact of John Nash’s disease can endanger his family. One example is when his baby sinks in the bath tub. Because he feels that Charles looks after the baby (Goldsman, 2000: 96). One solution that comes up is John Nash needs a good treatment with a good hand in order to recover from his disease.

Related to his treatment, the writer will analyze it in two parts; his medical treatment which is done by Dr. Rosen and John Nash’ struggle to cope with his own disease. Both of them are more important to discuss in order to understand how John Nash as a schizophrenic controls and struggles for his schizophrenia through two kinds of this treatment in the process of recovery. This treatment is also important for John Nash because he desires a new life which previously different. As he said in the story that he has to live a life of the heart (Goldsman, 2000: 195). A life of the heart indicates his hope to love and to be loved as a human being.
a. Medical Treatment

The symptoms of a schizophrenic improve at different rates. In John Nash’s case, it seems that the hallucination and delusion, as part of positive symptoms, have a dominant influence toward John Nash’s characteristics. According to Julia Becker in Rachel Miller’s book entitled *Diagnosis: Schizophrenia*, she wrote that the only effective way to deal with positive symptoms is to take the medication (Miller, 2002: 97). For Alicia, this is a good choice for John Nash to recover; at least it is her hope toward the condition of her husband. This choice can make a sense for Alicia who does not know what really happens to her husband.

Although for Alicia it is good solution, it seems not for John Nash. John Nash still sees that Dr. Rosen is a Russian spy. This situation makes it difficult for Dr. Rosen to treat him. Not only that, the other difficulty that appears is that John Nash still refuses the given medication. It can be seen from what Dr. Rosen stated below.

*But Rosen stops the orderly with a gesture. Turns to face Nash.*

ROSEN
John, treatment only works if you want to get well. I won’t give you the medication until you ask for it (Goldsman, 2000: 78).

With what Dr. Rosen said above, it means that medication toward John Nash’s schizophrenia need an acceptance of John Nash himself, in order to say that John Nash is willing with or agree with the medicine that will be given to him. To reach such a notion will take a long time to treat John Nash. In order to make the recovery faster, Dr. Rosen gives him a psychiatric drug called Thorazine (Goldsman, 2000: 66). Thorazine (chlorpromazine hydrochloride) is a prescription
medicine that has been licensed for the treatment of schizophrenia, nausea and vomiting, and other kind of psychiatric health’s problem. This medicine is used to help control schizophrenia symptoms, especially hallucinations and delusion. Beside Thorazine, Dr. Rosen also gives him some pills to take (Goldsman, 2000:90).

Through this medical treatment, John Nash started to realize his condition by slow degree, especially his awareness in hallucination and delusion. In line with the reduction of his hallucination and delusion, there is a great influence to John Nash. This condition is influenced by the fact that John Nash started to realize which is real and unreal. This is so natural toward a schizophrenic because the imaginative world he has built has gone. He has to understand the fact that Charles, Marcee, and William Parcher did not exist. It can be seen from what happened below.

NURSE
Rosen unlocks Nash’s cell and enter to find Nash, his back to the door standing in a pool of blood
ROSEN
John?
Nash turns, holding his wrist in his hand. Blood is spilling through his fingers. As Rosen gently takes John’s hand he notice a brad from under the mattress frame, torn free and bloody on the floor.
NASH
There’s nothing there.
The flesh on top of John’s wrist has been gouged away, almost to the bone.
The nurse hands Rosen a wad of gauze. Rosen begins to dress the wound.
John is crying.
NASH
There’s no implant. There’s nothing there (Goldsman, 2000: 82).

And now John Nash has to face the real world. It, then, is explicitly stated by Dr. Rosen when he has a conversation with Alicia below.
Rosen and Alicia watch through a plexi window.

ROSEN
This, right now, is the final nightmare of schizophrenia. The horror of not knowing what is true, what is real, and what isn’t.

*Leather restraints are pulled tight around his wrist and ankles, his forehead.*

ROSEN
Imagine if you suddenly learned that the people, the places, the moments most important to you were not gone, not dead, no worse had never been. (Goldsman, 2000: 83)

What happened above can be seen as John Nash’s way to find out the fact of what he experienced. Although it seemed to be so excessive, that is by cutting his wrist. It is used to prove the implant that is planted in his hand when he firstly met William Parcher in order to become a spy or code breaker.

This medical treatment takes six months. During this treatment John Nash’s hallucination and delusion can be cured. It can be said that for the first step, Dr. Rosen is successful in treating John Nash. But in other condition, the other problem of John Nash as a schizophrenic, for example building social relationship, was still questioned. There is no change yet. John Nash still becomes an introverted man and his works still become his priority. It is explicitly stated by his coworker, Fox. When Fox has a conversation with John, he said ‘there are other things beside work’ (Goldsman, 2000: 87).

Besides the above problem, the other problem is the effects of the medication itself for John Nash’s mind and body. It can be seen from what John Nash said below when he has conversation with Fox.

*Nash seems sincerely puzzled.*

NASH
Why?

*Fox finds his answer blocked by a lump in his throat, looks away.*
NASH
I’ve been working on solving Riemann Hypothesis…

_Nash slides his pad to Fox._

NASH
If I dazzle them, they’ll have to reinstate me. But the medication makes me blurry.

_Fox’s smile tries to hide the fact that Nash’s calculations don’t seem to make much sense. He slides back the pad (Goldsman, 2000: 87)._  

Although his hallucination and delusion was gone, the medication, in fact, makes a great effect in his intelligence. The word ‘blurry’ means that it is difficult to understand or separate clearly. Indirectly it can be said that he is no longer genius as started. Because of that, John Nash stopped to drink his pills lifelessly. By doing this, his hallucination and delusion reappeared. The other reason can be seen in the conversation below.

_Nash faces a familiar figure the porch, Dr. Rosen._

ROSEN
Do you see them now?

_Nash manages a brave smile._

NASH
Yes.

_Marcee sits on the porch playing Jacks. Charles stands in the doorway, shaking his head disapprovingly._

ROSEN
Why did you stop your meds, John?

NASH
I couldn’t work. I couldn’t help with the baby. I couldn’t touch her.

_(a beat)_

Is that better being crazy? (Goldsman, 2000: 101).

Besides his brain’s ability is decreased, John Nash also could not have an intimacy with his wife. It can be said that his body could not respond to any stimulation which is given. This condition makes John Nash feels meaningless toward what is happening. Indirectly, John Nash hoped like taking care of his
child, making an intimate relationship with his wife and doing his work well. It is
natural for John Nash’s role as a husband and a father. The effect of his medical
treatment seems to be having no positive influence toward such a role. John Nash
desires a new solution for his treatment though he did not find the way yet. But he
is sure that hospitalization cannot help him enough.

b. Home Treatment

In the book entitled Home Treatment for Mental Health Problems: a Systematic Review, written by T. Burns et al, home treatment is defines as a service that enables the patient to be treated out of hospital as far as possible and to stay in their usual place of residence (Burns, T, et, al, 2001: 4). The importance of home treatment is written in the book entitled Crisis Resolution and Home Treatment, edited by Marcellino Smyth, that home treatment san offer a different perspective and set of personal meanings attached to the experience of severe mental illness (Smyth, 2004: 3). Paying attention to John Nash’s condition and the effects of his medical treatment, it seems that John Nash desired to be treated in his home. It can be seen from the conversation below.

ROSEN
We’ll try to a higher run of insulin shocks. Then a new med-
NASH
There is to another way.
ROSEN
The disease is degenerative. You’re getting worse…
Nash looks again at Marcee.
ROSEN
Without treatment, the fantasies may take over entirely.
NASH
Please. I can’t go back there. (Goldsman, 2000: 101)
The phrase “I can’t go back there” means that John Nash can go back to the hospital again. It is because of what he felt or what doctor did to him. For example nurse places a plastic bit in his mouth and give insulin shock (Goldsman, 2000: 83). But it us positive progress that John Nash wanted to fight his disease based on his consciousness and the bad effects of his schizophrenia to his family. It means that John Nash desired a better life for him and his family. In other condition, from what Dr. Rosen said “without treatment, the fantasies may take over entirely”, it means that when John Nash decides to be treated out his home, he will face the real challenge.

It cannot be denied that this is a difficult choice for him. It is so logic that, in fact, John Nash has no solution yet, he just believed that he can cope with his schizophrenia, especially in facing his hallucination, delusion, disorganized behavior and excessive felling. And its possibility that might happen can be worse that he imagines. It can be seen from the conversation below.

ALICIA
Rosen’s waiting outside.
Nash looks up to his wife, his smile sad enough to snap your heart.
NASH
I can’t. (simple truth) I won’t survive it.
ALICIA
He said you might say…he has commitment papers for me to sign.
Nash nods, so terribly tired. What he expected.
NASH
This is just a problem. I have to find the solution. It’s what I do…
She steps towards him but he stops her with a gesture. Only has he looks up do we really see the toll this is taking on him.
NASH
Maybe you won’t sign them. Maybe you’ll give me some time to try and figure this out.
He rubs the book in his hand.
NASH
But whatever you do, I think Rosen’s right about one thing. You shouldn’t be here. I’m not so safe anymore.

*Alicia stands in the doorway. Staring at his husband.*

ALICIA
Would you have hurt me, John?

*A figure races past behind herm like a gosh, startlingly fast, then gone. He looks up at his wife.*

NASH
I don’t know.

*Nash has to look away. How else to blink back the water brimming in his eyes? When he looks up, she is gone.*

ALICIA
Rosen said to call if you try to kill me or anything.

(Goldsman, 2000: 101-102)

By saying ‘this is just a problem’, John Nash feels that he realizes what is happened to him. Therefore, he expects Alicia can stay in other places because he is scared that he may endanger his wife and child. But it seems that Alicia wants to stay. On other side, John Nash also has an impulse to control his disease by saying ‘I have to find a solution’. It seems that it is an obligation to control his positive symptoms. In order to find the solution, John Nash also expects the support of his wife by saying ‘maybe you’ll give me some time to try and figure this out’. In other word, John Nash hopes that there is someone, especially his wife, who assures him that he is capable to control his disease. The first solution he found, in order to recognize his hallucination and delusion, is when Alicia tried to leave him. Such a situation forces John Nash intuitively to realize and to find a clue what is real and unreal or which part of his hallucination is and which is not. It can be seen from the narration below.

*It’s pouring. Alicia is putting the baby in the passenger seat. A hand touches he shoulder. She spins to face her husband.*
NASH
She never gets old.

*His lips are shaking, mixing with the rain now, his falling tears.*

NASH
Marcee can’t be real. She never gets old.

(Goldsman, 2000: 100)

From John Nash statement above, it seems that John Nash is successful to find a valuable clue toward some person he hallucinated and one of them is Marcee. ‘She never gets old’ is a way of John Nash to recognize the difference between real and unreal world. And what he found is not because he is in medication but because that is a part of his self-consciousness. In the book entitled *International Dictionary of Psychoanalysis*, by Alain de Mijolla, self-consciousness defined as the mental activity through which the subject feels a sense of being or existing as a unique and total individual (Mijolla, 2005:1569). Therefore, it can be said that John Nash realized he fact based on his full awareness toward him and the world surroundings him. And it is what Jacques Lacan called as ‘already recognizing his own image as such in a mirror; (Mijolla, 2005:1569).

John Nash’s self-consciousness is an important progress to start the next step. After he recognizes his hallucinated people, John Nash decided to ignore them. This is not an easy part for him because John Nash feels that he is always followed and haunted by the people he hallucinated. One example of his madness as an effect of his ignorance can be seen below.

*Nash walks his figure eights. William keeps pace, matching Nash step for step, right in his face*

PARCHER
Is that what you are, soldier? Some useless ghoul. The local madman?
NASH
Get away from me!
PARCHER
You’re going to end up old in a cell. Worthless. Discarded.
NASH
Go to hell!
PARCHER
And while you rock and drool, the world will burn to ashes.

Two campus cops peel away from the inside of the crowd, heading towards Nash. Milnor gets there first, grabbing Nash.

MILNOR
(Shake him) John? John.

Nash stops. Face Milnor. William stands behind them.

MILNOR
I’m sorry…

Nash is looking around. At the gaping student. The still wary security guards. All staring at him. (Goldsman, 2000:109).

From what happened above, it shows that John Nash cannot ignore them completely. John Nash still has a burden to cope with his hallucinated people. Without any medication from Dr. Rosen, his hallucination and delusion will not disappear, therefore he will always see them, and they are William Parcher, Charles, and Marcee. Because of that, John Nash has to find other solutions to cope with his hallucination. And what John Nash did then is that he made a communication with them in order to say goodbye. It can be seen from the two conversations below.

(1) Nash stares at him a beat. Then he reaches up and grasps a clipping.

NASH
You’re the one who’s not real.

He tears the clipping down. William looks him right in the eyes.

PARCHER
You see us. We see you. Who’s to say?

Still holding his gaze, Nash tears another clipping from the wall.
NASH
I am (Goldsman, 2000: 112)

(2) Students file into a classroom. Nash stands at the door facing Charles and Marcee, Alicia’s handkerchief in his hand for courage.
CHARLES
You can’t ignore me forever.
NASH
You were a good friend to me. The best. But I won’t talk to you again.
Nash bends on knee before Marcee touches her tiny cheek.
NASH
Or you either, baby girl. (kisses her head) Goodbye.
(Goldsman, 2000: 112)

What John Nash did above indicated that he did not strictly refuse them. John Nash realized that they will not disappear from his life to the death because his hallucination and delusion could not be cured. It can be said that John Nash lived in two different worlds. A communicative way John Nash showed that he accepted the world whether it is real or not. After he is successful to recognize his hallucinated people, now he is successful to cope with them in his own way. What John Nash said to his friend, Charles, as ‘the best’, is a kind of his recognition toward the roles of Charles in his life. He could not deny the fact that Charles is a close friend in his entire life. But he also could not make a relationship all along because Charles is only present in his hallucination, not in the real world. One of the examples of John Nash’s acceptance can be seen below.

MILNOR
What about, you know…are they gone?
NASH
Oh no, they’re not gone. Maybe they’ll never be.
Nash looks. Sitting across the path are Charles, William, and Marcee. They stare at him with little emotion.
NASH
But I’ve gotten used to ignore them. And I think, as a result, they’ve a kind of gicen up on me. Do you think that’s the way it is with our dreams and our nightmares? That we have to keep feeding them for them to stay alive?
MILNOR
But they haunt you?
NASH
They’re my past, Martin. Everybody’s haunted by their past.
(Goldsman, 2000: 117)

What John did above is one of his ways to cope with his hallucination and delusion. He assumed that what happened to him as a past and a nightmare only. The other way that he made is that he always asks the people he knows if there is a new person in his sight. It can be seen from the conversation below.

MAN
Professor Nash?
A man is standing by the doorway. This is Howard Kuhn. Nash’s smile is polite, but vaguely puzzled. Turns to one of his students.
NASH
Do you see him?
The student nods.
NASH
You’ll forgive me. I’m always suspicious of new people.
(Goldsman, 2000: 121)

The way John Nash did above is a simple way to recognize the real world. It is rational enough because the existence of a new person can be a possibility of his hallucination. The word ‘suspicious’ seems to clarify such possibility. It means that he did not refuse new people, but he tried to accept them by asking the people he knows. The expression of ‘you’ll forgive me’ could be a sign to the new person toward what he did if such action is impolite.
By bringing to pass his hallucination and delusion, John Nash’s disorganized behavior sounds to be solved. Disorganized behavior is one impact of his hallucination. He can live normally like other people surround him because the unreal world no longer for him although his hallucination does not appear entirely. But it does not mean that the problem is ended. John Nash still influenced by the way he think as a part of his negative symptoms. It can be seen from the conversation below.

ALICIA
Give me moment to redefine my girlish notion of romance. (smiles) okay. So, how goes the task?
NASH
I require a proof. Some kind of verifiable empirical data.
ALICIA
You say the sweetest things.
He just stares at her blankly. She smiles.
ALICIA
How big is the universe?
NASH
Infinite.
ALICIA
How do you know?
NASH
I know because all the data indicates that it’s infinite (Goldsman, 2000: 53).

The way he saw the world is based on the data he has gotten. It can be from the book or some researches he read. The sentence “I just believe it” can be simply said that John Nash only perceived the truth of the world based on what he has gotten from the verified empirical data. And because of this thinking John Nash felt that in human connection he is an asshole (Goldsman, 2000: 17) and human connection is unpredictable (Goldsman, 2000: 48). On the way he thinks,
it can be noted that there are two things, rational and irrational. In this condition, John Nash believed that he just could perceive a valid data or a proof from verified empirical data, whereas something outside, in this case the term ‘irrational’, was not accepted. This condition makes him avoid the social relationship. And this also became the cause why he was called as an introvert or, like Sylvia Nasar wrote, as an oddball at his school.

But it is not the reason why John Nash became an introvert. But it was one of negative symptoms of someone who has schizophrenia that is inability to make friends or keep friends and not caring to have a friend. John Nash’s mind has formed a perception or a conception to perceive object and events around him. As Collin McGinn wrote in his book *The Character of Mind* that each mind has a characteristic mode of embodiment which is determined by its capacities to perceive and act (McGinn, 1996: 17). The huge influence of his perceptions or conceptions toward social relationship, as an introvert man and as an influence of negative symptoms, has led him to create a friend which is close to him and how he is so important in a certain position. It was the same as what John Nash said in his conversation with Alicia below.

*NASH*
But I don’t do people well. I don’t relate to them. My greatest connections have always been…

*Nash taps his head.*

*NASH*
Need a mathematical solution, my mind create one. Need a best friend, an important career, my mind create those too…

*ALICIA*
Are you saying that’s why you’re sick or because your sick? (Goldsman, 2000: 104).
It can be said that indirectly John Nash also expected a social relationship through the creation of his imaginative friend, that is someone named Charles and someone who needs him like William Parcher. In this condition, John Nash could not differentiate what is real or unreal because for him the two of them seems real enough. It can also be seen from what Dr. Rosen stated below.

ROSEN
You are a rational man. Let me appeal to your rationality. Why do you think I didn’t see Charles and Marcee in my office?
NASH
I think you did see them. I think this is all some kind of attempt to brainwash me.
(Goldsman, 2000: 77)

Facing with this condition, John Nash though that people around him were bad people who want to hurt him, like his thinking toward Dr. Rosen. As if his rationality has been distracted by his hallucination and delusion, so he has no clue toward what he saw. And John Nash was so sure that Charles and Marcee is real. It can be seen from the following statement.

ROSEN
I contacted Princeton. According to housing record John lived in a single. There was no Charles Herman in attendance when John was there. *Rosen and Alicia walk the tree lined paths. Over the horizons hangs a low harvest moon, plump and yellow.*
ROSEN
Charles and Marcee are fantasies. But to John they appear as real as you or I (Goldsman, 2000: 70).

The reason for this condition is so simple for John Nash that the fact he could see them, he can talk with them as any human being do with other people. One solution that appears in the story is that John Nash tried to deal with his
negative symptoms by teaching in Princeton. It can be seen from what he said below.

NASH
I think being part of community would do me good. I know it’s a lot to ask. And now that I’m here it occurs to me you’ll probably say no. but I was wondering, could I kind of hang around? (Goldsman, 2000: 107).

His state of mind toward making a friend or making other people more sociable has been changed. John Nash chooses to open himself to other people. And for him, the only way he can become a part of community is teaching a class although he himself is not sure that he can be accepted to be a teacher. It is also not easy for him because some student think that he is weird (Goldsman, 2000: 108). Although John Nash faces this difficulty, he tries to find the solution. It can be seen from his statement below.

NASH
I can do this. They’ve only kids, right? What can they do to me. Write slanderous comments on bathrooms walls. How bad could it be? (a beat). Horrible. I could be horrible (Goldman, 2000: 120).

What John Nash said above, he tries to assure himself and to put his mind at rest that he can teach well by talking to himself although he is worried about what his students may say toward him. Therefore, when John Nash is in class, he tries to make a small talk to his students and they break out in laughter and the tension broken (Goldsman, 2000: 120). John Nash finds the way how to interact with his student. It seems that he is successful to deal with any judgment.
2. Recognition

As a part of recognition, Bert van den Brink and David Owen wrote that there are three things that need to be understood, that is love, respect and esteem (Brink and Owen, 2007:10). These three things is the basic of recognition in the spheres of affective, moral or legal, social relations. The term ‘love’ is a principle of loving care for the concrete needs and emotions that foster someone’s self-confidence. In this case, love assumed that there is a close relationship based on affection between one person and another person. As a schizophrenic, John Nash cannot fight his disease without any support from his family, especially his wife, Alicia. In the book entitled Crisis Resolution and Home Treatment, edited by Marcellino Smyth, it is written that the care received from one’s own family and peers is an essential part of the natural framework of support – particularly during recovery (Smyth, 2004: 4). For more explanation, Smyth added that in home treatment having the support of family around can be reassuring and practically helpful during the acute phase of mental health difficulties and separation from family can add to the distress of acute mental health problems (Smyth, 2004: 4).

Although John Nash’s disease could endanger her and her child, Alicia decided to stay with her husband although John Nash asks her to leave. The reason she chooses to stay not only because of John Nash still needs her help but also because of her love to her husband. This form of love assumed that Alicia wishfully puts up with John Nash. This thought came up not only about that I is an obligation but also her wish to make John Nash having better life as other
normal people. Alicia herself also knew that schizophrenia has no cure. It can be seen from her saying when she has a conversation with Fox below.

ALICIA
Schizophrenia has no cure. But with medication and a low stress environment the patient can hope to approximate a normal life (Goldsman, 2000: 84).

From what she said above, she realized that she has to make a comfortable condition for John Nash, although she herself is still on the contrary condition. It is stated below.

ALICIA
Often I feel is obligation or guilt over wanting to leave, or rage, against John, against God. But then I look at him and I force myself to see the man I married. And he becomes that man. He’s transformed into someone who loves him. But it’s enough (Goldsman, 2000: 85).

Trust and affection Alicia gave make John Nash, indirectly, having self-confidence. This is the most important part in the process of his schizophrenia’s recovery. This disease may not have a cure, but John Nash feels that he can handle and control it. What he could do is that he just holds it on. It can be seen from the conversation below.

NASH
And I thought, what if I suddenly wake up in a cell and you’re the enemy. What if the world shatters again and I can’t hold on?
She stares at him, eyes sparkling in the moonlight.
ALICIA
But you held on.
He turns to face her, to look right into her eyes.
NASH
Because none of that felt as real, as the chance of losing you (Goldsman, 2000: 119).
Along with his process of recovery, John Nash realized how important Alicia for his treatment. Alicia has given him emotional support. It is asserted in the end of the story. John Nash said to Alicia ‘thank you for your patience; because ‘you are the reason I am’ (Goldsman, 2000: 124). His compliment toward Alicia because Alicia makes him believe that he can fight and control his disease.

At about the same time, Alicia also given her respect to John Nash. The term ‘respect’ is a principle of equal treatment with respect to every person’s rights that fosters persons self-respect. John Nash’s decision to be treated in his home has showed that for Alicia, John Nash has a right to choose what is good for him. Due to what John Nash said that he needs a best friend (Goldsman, 2000:104). John Nash would like to have a social relationship like other people did. The judgment toward him by saying he is weird or ‘psycho’ (Goldsman, 2000: 10), indirectly, gives an effect toward John Nash. Because of that, John Nash assumed that he is an asshole (Goldsman, 2000: 48), then he decides to make no friend (Goldsman, 2000: 17). His state of mind has been changed when his friends reveal their respect toward John Nash. It can be seen from two conversations below.

(1) FOX
Hey Chief.
Nash looks up. He seems pale, drawn as if part of him has gone missing, been replaced by shadow.
NASH
Finnaly. A little respect (Goldsman, 2000: 65)

(2) NASH
You’re going to ignore what I just did?
MILNOR
What are old friend for?
NASH
Is that what we are? Friends?
MILNOR
Of course. We always have been.
(Goldsman, 2000: 107).

His expression by saying ‘a little respect’ indicated that John Nash still expects that kind of respect. Although what Fox did is just a greeting for him. But John Nash considered it as a respect toward him. In this condition, Fox has already though that John Nash is his friend and his visiting can become a form of his attention toward John Nash who is trying to fight his schizophrenia. It is the same as what Milnor does to him. When John Nash is in Princeton, he thinks that Milnor is his competitor and not his friend. What Milnor does indicates that Milnor considers John Nash as a friend to him. John Nash’s response, as if, indicates that he cannot believe what he just heard. Therefore, John Nash has also a right to be part of Princeton. Because of that, Milnor allows him to teach in Princeton. John Nash’s courage to open himself in the community has led him to the consciousness that he is accepted in the community. With the fact that he is respected, John Nash feels that he has reached what he wants too, especially his social relationship.

In other circumstances, the existence of John Nash as a genius mathematician is undeniable. This existence was not without any reason. The first recognition was from his teacher that he has a beautiful mind (Goldsman, 2000: 6), the second is ability to find out the weakness of modern economic theory of Adam Smith, the father of economics, and it became the start of his equilibrium’s theory (Goldsman, 2000: 23-24). The third is the recognition of his student in his
ability to solve the Riemann Hypothesis (Goldsman, 2000: 115). The fourth is the fact that he is the winner of the distinguish Carnegie scholarship and it was stated by his friend Milnor (Goldsman, 2000: 3). The recognition toward his achievement in science has substantively taken him to esteem itself. The term ‘esteem’ is a principle of achievement in the division of valuable social labor in society that fosters persons’ self-esteem. What mentioned above is not complete yet because John Nash is not getting over his schizophrenia. His success in fighting his disease has created other recognition on his mathematical ability. It can be seen from the conversation below.

KHUN
Shall we have some tea?
Nash stares through the door a long beat. When he looks back at Khun, his eyes are sad.
NASH
I’m not formally a member of the department. I…
There is a tragic tenderness of his expression, an acknowledgement of all that has been lost to time.
KHUN
I guest lectured here before the war. I’m sure it will all right.
He puts his hand on the small of John’s back. John looks at him warily and then, finally, steps over the threshold (Goldsman, 2000: 122).

What Khun did above is a simple way to honor John Nash. That is by inviting him to drink some tea in the faculty lounge. The faculty lounge is the place for the professors of math gathered. The statement ‘his eyes are sad’ does not merely want to say that John Nash is really sad. There is also a happiness of his emotional stage. His sadness is because of his struggle to cope with his schizophrenia has given a new achievement because of genius and it is the reason for him to be there. It will be not happened if he could not reach such
accomplishment. The statement ‘an acknowledgement that has been lost to time’ is a proof toward his accomplishment.

It can be said that John Nash also has reached completely the third part of recognition, it is esteem. It can be seen from what is happened to him below.

STUDENT
Professor Nash?

John looks up. A young faculty member is staring at him. He reaches into his pocket, lay something down in front of him. It’s his pen.

Another teacher stands behind him. He too lays his pen before Nash. And now everyone in the room is rising, coming to him, laying their own pens down, one after another in a growing tribute to a lifetime of accomplishment.

KHUN
What…?

The pens keep coming. Nash opens his mouth to answer. But he can’t, eyes suddenly flooding with tears for this journey taken so very far.

(Goldsman, 2000:123)

What professors did above is a form of esteem for John Nash. For them, John Nash deserved to get such esteem. Giving the pen is more of a status symbol that just a writing tool that happened in a Princeton mathematics department tradition. John Nash could even say anything because of his tears that ensure his existence as human being in real world. The statement ‘this journey taken so very far’ and ‘tears’ indicate the struggle of John Nash that takes so many times and that makes him remember to his struggle to cope with his schizophrenia, to be a normal people, to get a better life, and to be recognize, not only as a genius man but also as ordinary people.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

John Forbes Nash Jr. was born on June 13, 1928 in Bluefield, West Virginia. His father was an electrical engineer and while his mother had studied at West Virginia University and she was a schoolteacher before her marriage, teaching English and sometimes Latin. With his family’s background, it seems that John Nash lived in a well-educated family.

The first problem formulation analysis resulted in the characterization of John Nash, more specifically his personalities. John Nash’s first characteristic is described as a genius man. The recognition of his genius is not only because what his friend said toward him as a genius man from West Virginia and what his teacher said when he is five years old, but also his ability to make a new theory based on the opinion of the father of economics, Adam Smith, that is equilibrium’s theory. The second characteristic is irascible man. This characteristic is lead by his temperamental emotion. Even his defeat in GO board game can make him pulling his knife toward his classmate, Milnor. And the third, John Nash is describes as a confident an unflinching man. It is because for John Nash, the failure cannot be accepted and this failure will make him hurt himself as slam his head into the window.

As the fourth characteristic of John Nash, he also believes in the originality of the work. He could not only accept what he has read or heard then transferred into a piece of paper, but also there is a process of showing his
intellectual capability. John Nash called this originality as an authentic creativity. With this belief, John Nash wants to be different with other ordinary students. And the last characteristic the writer found is that John Nash is an introvert man. He thinks that human connection, or it can be said as social relationship, is unpredictable because his connection always needs a mathematical solution or verifiable data.

For the analysis of the second problem, the writer tries to analyze the symptoms of John Nash’s schizophrenia. In analyzing John Nash’s symptoms, the writer found two symptoms, positive and negative symptom. This division is based on what Julia Becker, M. D. wrote that the symptoms of schizophrenia divided into two categories: positive symptoms and negative symptoms.

In this positive symptom, the writer divided it into four sections that are mostly found in John Nash’s characteristics. They are hallucination, delusion, disorganized behavior, and excessive feeling. The first is hallucination. According to Julia Becker, M. D. when you hear, see, smell, taste, or feel something that is not really there, you are having a hallucination. In this case, John Nash experienced two things that are auditory, hearing things that other people do not hear and visual, seeing things that other people do not see. In this part, John Nash has four hallucinated persons. They are Charles Herman, his close friend since he was in Princeton, Marcee, the niece of Charles Herman, William Parcher, an agent of the Department of Defense and the garbage man. It can be proved by the fact that John Nash’s letter addressed to Charles Herman is always being returned, that
Alicia find John Nash’s classified letter to William Parcher never been opened and that garbage man is never come at night.

John Nash’s delusion is the effect of his hallucination. In this case John Nash experiences a delusion which Julia Becker, M. D. called as delusions of reference. It is occur when things in the environment seem to be directly related to you even though they are not. As a fact of John Nash’s delusion of reference, John Nash’s belief is that he is a code breaker or a spy and that he breaks a pattern of code that was intercepted by Pentagon from Moscow’s radio transmissions and he believes that newspapers or magazines could give him a clue toward Russians movement.

The third is disorganized behavior. Julia Becker, M. D. wrote that people suffering from schizophrenia may act in unusual ways such as others may become threatening to those around them because of fears that they themselves may be harmed. Because of his job as a code breaker or a spy, John Nash was so wary he was being watched. Therefore, he acted so strange as if other people wanted to catch him. In fact, there is no one will hurt him as his assumption to Dr. Rosen that Dr. Rosen wants to brainwash his mind. In fact, it is not true.

And the last one of the positive symptom is excessive feeling. Julia Becker, M. D. wrote that the schizophrenic emotions may be very erratic. From John Nash’s characteristic, it seems appropriate. It can be found from the way he reacts toward his emotion like angry, desperate, and fear, especially when he lose in GO board game, he pulls a knife from his pocket.
In order to analyze these negative symptoms, Julia Becker M. D. wrote that there are three things that include in this symptom. They are a blank, blunted facial expression or having less lively facial movement or physical movement, difficulty initiating activities, inability to make friends or keep friends, or not caring to have friends. Based on what the writer found in John Nash’s characteristic, it will be divided into two sections. The first is blunted effect. Blunted affect is defined by Fabien Trémeau et al as an expressiveness deficit in multiple channels such as avoids social contacts. In John Nash’s character, there is a failure to express his feelings either verbally or non-verbally, even when talking about certain relationship that would normally be expected to engage the emotions. It happened when he met a girl in the bar, and trying to talk with her. Then the girl slapped him after he finishes his talk.

The second of John Nash’s negative symptom is social withdrawn as the one that Julia Becker, M. D. wrote as difficulty initiating activities, inability to make friends or keep friends, or not caring to have friends. One of the cause of his social withdrawn, can be simply said, is the way he looks up himself and the way he believes towards human connection. The fact that John Nash himself asserted that he does not make a friend because he assumed that he was not good in polishing his interaction to other people more sociable.

Although those symptoms have been identified, John Nash is not really known what happened to him. His awareness toward this disease appears when he is treated with a certain medication. Related to this medication, the writer analyzes it in two parts; his medical treatment which is done by Dr. Rosen and John Nash's
struggle to cope with his own disease. In this medical treatment, lead by Dr. Rosen, John Nash is injected with Thorazine and he gives him some pills to take. This medicine is used to help control schizophrenia symptoms, including hallucinations and other problems.

With this medication, John Nash can cure from his hallucination and delusion. John Nash, ploddingly, also starts to realize the world which is real and which is not. His first consciousness is that he finds no implant in his hand by cutting his wrist. It is very hard times to John Nash found that Charles, William Parcher and Marcee are unreal. It is difficult for him to accept this fact.

This medicine also has some side effects to John Nash’s mind and body subconsciously. Because of that John Nash stops drinking his pills without the knowledge of Alicia. The side effects are taking care his child, making an intimate with his wife and doing his work well. The response of his mind and body is decreased. John Nash, finally, chooses to find other solution.

Along with his action, his hallucination and delusion appear again. One of his ways to cope with his hallucination and delusion is that he keeps ignoring his hallucinated people. And the way to ignore them is John Nash makes a communicative way to say goodbye. The other way he made is that he always asks to the people he knows if there is new person in his sight. By bringing to pass his hallucination and delusion, John Nash’s disorganized behavior sounds to be solved. Disorganized behavior is one impact of his hallucination.

In facing his problem in social relationship, his state of mind toward making a friend or making other people more sociable has been changed. John
Nash chooses to open himself to other people. And for him, the only way he can become a part of community is teaching a class although he himself does not sure that he can be accepted to be a teacher because of some stigma on schizophrenic. But he tries to assure himself and to put his mind at rest that he can teach well by talking to himself although he is worried about what his students may say toward him. Therefore, when John Nash is in class, he tries to make a small talk to his students in order to create a comfortable atmosphere.

As a part of recognition, Bert van den Brink and David Owen wrote that there are three things that need to be understood, that is love, respect and esteem. The term ‘love’ is a principle of loving care for the concrete needs and emotions that foster someone’s self-confidence. To make John survive in fighting his schizophrenia, Alicia has an important role in supporting and helping John Nash’s treatment. Trust and affection Alicia gave make John Nash, indirectly, having self-confidence. This is the most important part in the process of his schizophrenia’s recovery.

At about the same time, Alicia has also given her respect to John Nash by allows John Nash to be treated in their home. The term ‘respect’ is a principle of equal treatment with respect to every person’s right that fosters person’s self-respect. It is because of John Nash’s courage to open himself in the community has led him to the consciousness that he is accepted and respected in the community. With the fact that he is respected, John Nash feels that he has reached what he wants too, especially his social relationship. Other form of respect is what Fox and Milnor do toward John Nash. They always think that John Nash is their
friend. With their presence, John Nash can feel that he has become a part of community, so John Nash can be out of any stigma laid on schizophrenic.

John Nash also has reached completely the third part of recognition, it is esteem. The term ‘esteem’ is a principle of achievement in the division of valuable social labor in society that fosters persons’ self-esteem. The form of this esteem is symbolized by giving a pen. Giving the pen is more of a status symbol than just a writing tool that happened in a (the) Princeton mathematics department tradition. And John Nash deserved to get such esteem because of his ability as a mathematician. And it will be not happened if he cannot cope with his schizophrenia.
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A Complete Summary of *A Beautiful Mind*

*A Beautiful Mind* written by Akiva Goldsman is the true story of John Nash, one of the great geniuses of the 20\(^{th}\) century, and for the fact that he suffered from schizophrenia. The story opens in 1947 as Nash is entering Princeton University. He stood out among his fellow math-geeks as haughty, unsociable, and egoistic; a regular hermit, he rarely left his dorm. He was a recipient of the prestigious Carnegie Prize for mathematics. Though he was promised a single room, his roommate Charles, a literature student, greeted him as he moved in and soon becomes his best friend. Nash also met a group of other promising math and science graduate students, Martin Hansen, Sol, Ainsley, and Bender, with whom he strikes up an awkward friendship. Nash admitted to Charles that he was better with numbers than people are.

One night he was at a local bar with other Princeton students. He has been working on his doctoral thesis for months, laboring over the hope that he could come up with a truly unique topic. All of a sudden, a blonde woman in the bar ultimately inspired his fruitful work in the concept of governing dynamics, a theory in mathematical economics. And after the conclusion of Nash’s studied as a student at Princeton, he accepted a prestigious appointment at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), along with his friends Sol and Bender.

Five years later, in 1953, John Nash was invited to a secret United States Department of Defense facility in the Pentagon to crack a complex encryption of
an enemy telecommunication. Nash was able to decipher the code mentally to the
astonishment of other code-breakers. Upon returning, he also encountered a
mysterious Department of Defense agent, William Parcher that would be the
beginning of problem in his family. William Parcher gave Nash a new assignment
to look for patterns in magazines and newspapers, ostensibly to thwart a Soviet
plot. He had to write a report of his findings and place them in a specified
mailbox. After being chased by the Russians and an exchange of gunfire, Nash
became increasingly paranoid and began to behave erratically.

John Nash’s wife, Alicia Larde, who was also his student at MIT, felt
desperate to her husband’s behavior and tried to observe what her husband did by
visiting the mailbox and retrieving the never-opened “top secret” documents that
Nash had delivered there. When confronted with this evidence, Nash is finally
convinced that he has been hallucinating. The Department of Defense agent
William Parcher and Nash’s secret assignment to decode Soviet message was in
fact all a delusion. Even more surprisingly, Nash’s friend Charles and his niece
Marcee were also only products of Nash’s mind. Because of this erratic behavior
of her husband, Alicia informs a psychiatric hospital.

After a painful series of insulin shock therapy sessions, Nash was released
on the condition that he agreed to take antipsychotic medication. However, the
drugs created negative side effects that affected his relationship with his wife and,
most dramatically, his intellectual capacity. Frustrated, Nash secretly stopped
taking his medication and hoarded his pills, triggering a relapse of his psychosis.
Because of this action, John Nash’s disease was recrudescent. It made his relationship with his family much up.

After a long moment, Nash realized that Marcee was a figment of his hallucinations because she had remained the same age since the day he met her. He told Alicia, “She never gets old.” Only then did he accept that all three people are, in fact, part of his hallucinations.

Caught between the intellectual paralysis of the antipsychotic drugs and his delusions, Nash and Alicia decided to try to live with his abnormal condition. Nash consciously said goodbye to the three of them forever in his attempts to ignore his hallucinations and not feed his demons. However, he thanked to Charles for being his best friend over the years, and said a tearful goodbye to Marcee telling them both he would not speak to them anymore.

Nash came back to Princeton and met Martin Hansen, which now head of the Princeton mathematics department, asked for his permission to work out of the library and audit classes, though the university would not provide him with his own office. Though Nash still suffered from hallucinations and mentioned taking newer medications, he was ultimately able to live with and largely ignore his psychotic episodes. He took his situation in stride and humorously checked to ensure that any new acquaintances are in fact real people, not hallucinations.

Nash eventually earned the privilege of teaching again. He was honored by his fellow professors for his achievement in mathematics and he went on to win the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics for his revolutionary work on game
theory. Even the three of his unreal friend still come along but John Nash keeps ignoring them.