SCHIZOPHRENIA PARANOID TYPE AS SEEN IN THE MAIN CHARACTER IN ANDRES HEINZ, MARK HEYMAN, AND JOHN MCLAUGHLIN’S BLACK SWAN

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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

By

ADE DANIEL PATTY

Student Number: 084214102

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2012
SCHIZOPHRENIA PARANOID TYPE AS SEEN IN THE MAIN CHARACTER IN ANDRES HEINZ, MARK HEYMAN, AND JOHN MCLAUGHLIN’S BLACK SWAN

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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

By

ADE DANIEL PATTY
Student Number: 084214102

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2012
SCHIZOPHRENIA PARANOID TYPE AS SEEN IN THE MAIN CHARACTER IN ANDRES HEINZ, MARK HEYMAN, AND JOHN MCLAUGHLIN'S BLACK SWAN

By

ADE DANIEL PATTY

Student Number: 084214102

Approved by

Dwi Widyastuti, S.Pd., M.Hum.
Advisor

Drs. Hirmawan Wijanarka, M.Hum.
Co-advisor

February 8, 2012

February 8, 2012
PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

A Sarjana Sastra Undergraduate Thesis

SCHIZOPHRENIA PARANOID TYPE AS SEEN IN THE MAIN CHARACTER IN ANDRES HEINZ, MARK HEYMAN, AND JOHN MCLAUGHLIN'S BLACK SWAN

By

ADE DANIEL PATTY

Student Number: 084214102

Defended before the Board of Examiners on and Declared

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Name Signature
Chairman : Dr. F. X. Siswadi, M. A.
Secretary : Tatang Iskarnia, S.S., M.Hum.
Member 1. : Ni Luh Putu Rosiantani, S.S., M.Hum.
Member 2. : Dewi Widyastuti, S.Pd., M.Hum.
Member : Drs. Hirmawan Wijanarka, M.Hum.

Yogyakarta, 29 February 2012
Faculty of Letters
Sanata Dharma University

Dean

Dr. F. X. Siswadi, M. A.
One night a man had a dream.  
He dreamed he was walking along  
the beach with the Lord.

Across the dark sky flashed scenes from his life.  
For each scene, he noticed  
two sets of footprints in the sand,  
one belonging to him and the other to the Lord.

When the last scene of his life flashed before him,  
he looked back at the footprints in the sand.  
He noticed that many times along the path of his life  
there was only one set of footprints.  
He also noticed that it happened at the  
very lowest and saddest times in his life.  
This bothered him and he questioned the Lord about it.

"Lord, you said that once I decided to follow you,  
you'd walk with me all the way.  
But I have noticed that during the most  
troublesome times in my life there is  
only one set of footprints.  
I don't understand why when I needed you most  
you would leave me."

The Lord replied "My precious, precious child,  
I love you and would never leave you.  
During your times of trial and suffering,  
when you see only one set of footprints in the sand,  
it was then that I carried you."

Footsteps in the Sand by Unknown
I dedicated this thesis to
My lovely Mommy
My strong Daddy
My beautiful older sister
My smart little brother
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am so gleeful and jolly that finally I can pass my study in Sanata Dharma University. I cannot go through all of those years without any help and support from all of the people that love me. First of all, I want to send my deepest gratitude to the Lord, Jesus Christ who always guides me and leads me in every situation in my life. Praise the Lord for His kindness, I can pass my bachelor degree.

I also want to show my gratitude to Dewi Widyastuti, S.Pd., M. Hum., as the special advisor who always wants to be patient while teaching me. I thank her for her time, books and everything that she gave me. It is also because of her corrections and advice that this thesis can get better. I also send my acknowledgements to Drs. Hirmawan Wijanarka, M. Hum. I thank him for his corrections and suggestions. I also want to thank my academic advisor, Linda Valentina Budiman, S.S., M.Hum. for her support and guidance.

My next gratitude goes to my family, my mommy and daddy, who are the most important persons in my life and also the biggest supporters in writing this thesis and my older sister and my little brother. I want to thank them so much for all of the love and help.

I want to give a bounce of thanks to all of my friends in Sanata Dharma University from English Letters 2008 especially Topan, Ajeng and Abang, and also my dearest friend, Yesa and Rendi in Jakarta. I will never be strong without them. I also want to say thanks to my new friend, Leo, for slapping me with his words when I go down.
I also want to give special thanks to PSM Cantus Firmus Sanata Dharma, especially Mas Mbonk for giving me many unforgettable moments to share with and also all of the lessons that I can take so that I can be who I am today.

I also want to say thanks to my entire friends in KKN Calay Besalen, especially, Sekar ‘Rempong’, Jeje, Monce, Sisca, and Njae. I thank them so much, for giving me many wonderful experiences and things to learn.

And last but not least, I want to send my acknowledgements to all institutions where I ever worked with, P3MP and also Sanata Dharma University’s Public Relation for the great opportunity which can give me valuable experiences. Thank you!

Ade Daniel Patty
LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN
PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini, saya mahasiswa Universitas Sanata Dharma :

Nama : Ade Daniel Patty
Nomor Mahasiswa : 084214102

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma karya ilmiah saya yang berjudul

SCHIZOPHRENIA PARANOID TYPE AS SEEN IN THE MAIN CHARACTER IN ANDRES HEINZ, MARK HEYMAN, AND JOHN MCLAUGHLIN’S BLACK SWAN

berserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan demikian saya memberikan kepada Perpustakaan Universitas Sanata Dharma hak untuk menyimpan, mengalihkan dalam bentuk media lain, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data, mendistribusikan secara terbatas, dan mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya maupun memberikan royalti kepada saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Dibuat di Yogyakarta

Pada tanggal : 29 Februari 2012

Yang menyatakan

Ade Daniel Patty
STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declared that the thesis which I wrote does not contain the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and bibliography, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 29 February 2012

The Writer

Ade Daniel Patty
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**TITLE PAGE** ........................................................................................................... i
**APPROVAL PAGE** ................................................................................................... ii
**ACCEPTANCE PAGE** ............................................................................................. iii
**MOTTO PAGE** ......................................................................................................... iv
**DEDICATION PAGE** ............................................................................................... v
**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS** ......................................................................................... vi
**HAL PENGESAHAN PUBLIKASI** ........................................................................... viii
**STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY** ........................................................................... ix
**TABLE OF CONTENTS** ......................................................................................... x
**ABSTRACT** .................................................................................................................. xii
**ABSTRAK** .................................................................................................................. xiii

## CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study ................................................................................. 1
B. Problem Formulation ......................................................................................... 4
C. Objectives of the Study ....................................................................................... 4
D. Definition of Terms ............................................................................................. 5

## CHAPTER II: THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Review of Related Studies .............................................................................. 6
B. Review of Related Theory ................................................................................ 7
   1. Theories of Character and Characterization ........................................... 8
   2. Theories of Schizophrenia ..................................................................... 10
      a. Types of Schizophrenia ................................................................. 10
      b. Characteristics of Schizophrenia Paranoid Type ....................... 12
      c. Causes of Schizophrenia ............................................................ 14
   C. Theoretical Framework ............................................................................... 20

## CHAPTER III: METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study ......................................................................................... 21
B. Approach of the Study ................................................................................... 22
C. Method of the Study ....................................................................................... 23

## CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS

A. Characteristics of Nina Sayers ....................................................................... 25
   1. Bad-Tempered ....................................................................................... 25
   2. Envious .................................................................................................. 28
   3. Anxious .................................................................................................. 29
   4. Obsessive ............................................................................................... 31
   5. Violent ................................................................................................... 35
   6. Negative Self Perception .................................................................... 37
B. Nina’s Symptoms of Schizophrenia Paranoid Type ..................................... 38
   1. Delusions ............................................................................................. 38
   2. Hallucinations ...................................................................................... 40
3. Interpersonal Interaction ................................................ 45
C. The Causes of Nina’s Schizophrenia Paranoid Type .......... 49
  1. Biological Factor ......................................................... 50
  2. Psychological and Interpersonal Factor ............................ 55

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION .............................................................. 61

BIBLIOGRAPHY ........................................................................................................ 66

APPENDIX ........................................................................................................ 68
Summary of Andres Heinz, Mark Heyman, and John McLaughlin’s
Black Swan............................................................................................................. 68
ABSTRACT

ADE DANIEL PATTY. SCHIZOPHRENIA PARANOID TYPE AS SEEN IN THE MAIN CHARACTER IN ANDRES HEINZ, MARK HEYMAN, AND JOHN MCLAUGHLIN’S BLACK SWAN. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2012.

Nowadays, there are so many kinds of mental disorder but the most debilitating one is called Schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Paranoid type is one of the most common mental disorders that occur. Nina Sayers as the main character in the screenplay entitled Black Swan is the best example of a person who suffers from Schizophrenia Paranoid type.

In order to see what is happening behind Nina’s schizophrenia, there are three main objectives to achieve in this research. First is to find out Nina’s characteristics by looking at her characterizations. Second is to identify Nina Sayers’ symptoms of schizophrenia paranoid type which can be seen through her characterizations and other incidents that she experiences. Third is to understand the factors that cause Nina to suffer from schizophrenia paranoid type.

Since this analysis is going to explain the mental disorder that Nina is suffering, it is going to apply the psychological approach. In this analysis, Nina Sayers is the object. The characteristics of Nina will be used to see the symptoms of schizophrenia paranoid type. The symptoms can be used to explain the cause of Nina’s mental disorder.

The result of this analysis shows that Nina is described as a woman who is bad-tempered, anxious, envious, obsessive, violent and having bumps. Nina also shows three main symptoms that are showing her schizophrenia paranoid type. Nina’s delusion is shown through one of her bumps which is bleeding but when she wipes it, it is gone. She also has hallucinations. She sees that her double changes herself into Lily, her rival. The last symptom is imbalance relationship. Nina has an imbalance relationship with her mother and also Lily. They cannot communicate well. There are two factors that cause Nina to develop these symptoms. They are biological and psychological and interpersonal factors. The biological factor is divided into two sub factors. First is Biochemical factor. It shows that Nina’s hallucination is because of the drug she took. The second is Neuropsychological factor. It shows that she has an inhibitory process which creates the occurrence of hallucination and delusion. Psychological and interpersonal factors also have two sub factors. First is trauma and increased vulnerability. It shows that her imbalance relationship with Lily is because her vulnerability is increased. The second subtype is pathogenic parent-child and family interaction. It introduces the terms of schizophrenic parents. It proves that her mother contributes the symptoms of her schizophrenia to occur. Because the schizophrenic parents have worked in a long period of time, it makes psychological and interpersonal factor become the main factor that creates Nina’s schizophrenia and this factor is also supported by the biological factor.
ABSTRAK


Saat ini ada banyak bentuk penyimpanan mental tetapi penyimpanan mental yang paling berkembang disebut Schizophrenia. Schizophrenia Paranoid Type adalah salah satu penyimpanan mental yang paling sering terjadi. Nina Sayers sebagai pemeran utama dalam naskah berjudul Black Swan adalah contoh yang sangat baik tentang orang yang menderita penyakit ini.


CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

There are so many kinds of illness that can affect human body and most of them are physical. Actually it is not only our body that can be affected by the disease but also our mental. When the illness is physical it can be detected by seeing the part of the body that is injured but if it is in mental, then the way to see the illness is quite complicated, because it comes from the brain. The easiest way to detect this illness is by seeing the person’s behavior. A person can be said suffering from the mental illness when his behavior shows a bizarre behavior. “Examples of bizarre behavior include delusions, hallucinations, certain act of violence and for some, so-called sexual perversions” (Rimm & Somervill, 1977: 35). Many psychologists will see those behaviors as an abnormal behavior which later will determine the illness that is suffered. One of the famous mental illnesses is called Schizophrenia.

“Schizophrenia is the most debilitating mental illness, affecting anywhere from 0.5 percent to 1.5 percent of the U.S. population (Andrearsen, 2000: 297). Schizophrenia knows no barriers: it affects people of all races and social economic classes” (Getzfeld, 2006: 164). These quotations clearly show that everybody can be infected by this mental illness despite the ages, places and time. Especially seen from the percentage of the people who suffered from it, we may say that the growth of this illness is quite fast among the people in the U.S.
“The essential feature of schizophrenia is a mixture of characteristic signs and symptoms (both positive and negative) that have been present for a significant portion of time during a 1-month period (or for a shorter time if successfully treated, with some sign of the disorder persisting for at least six months (Andrearsen, 2000: 298). From the quotation above we can understand that there are two symptoms which are going to differentiate this mental illness from the other mental disorders. There is no specific time to say about the length of the time that a person starts to suffer from it. It could be earlier than a month if it is well treated. In Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th Edition: Text Revision or also known as DSM-IV-TR, it states that there are at least five types of schizophrenia. There are catatonic, paranoid, residual, disorganized, undifferentiated (Andrearsen, 2000: 303). This phenomenon shows that most of the people who suffered from this mental illness still need to be specified because there are five types of schizophrenia which means that we have to pay attention to the person’s behavior in a specific time while matching it with the positive and negative symptoms and also the criterion. “The most common subtypes today are the paranoid and undifferentiated types” (Getzfeld, 2006: 174). The quotation above shows that, compared to the other schizophrenia, schizophrenia paranoid type is one of the commonest mental illnesses that occurs in the society.

This study is going to analyze the appearance of schizophrenia in the screenplay entitled Black Swan as the work of literature which is seen from the psychological point of view. Works of literature can be seen from mimetic
orientation which says the explanation of art as essentially an imitation of aspects of the universe (Abrams, 1953: 8). This statement means that literary work can be seen as an imitation or representation of the human life. Abrams’ statement is supported by Coleman in *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life, 5th Edition*. He said, “The relation of literature and psychology happened long before abnormal psychology became an area of scientific study, based on their observation of human behavior” (Coleman, 1976: 8).

“Many modern writers have attempted to capture their own experience including various types of abnormal behaviors such as schizophrenia, depression, suicide, and the other behaviors considered to be abnormal” (Coleman, 1976: 10). From Coleman we can find several mental illnesses in literature and also learn that it is possible to see the relation between literature and psychology because a long time ago literature is used to tell about the abnormality of human behavior which the author saw or experienced.

Since Coleman has proven that we can see such mental illness in the literary work, it also means that we can see it from the intrinsic element, namely the character. Daiches (1981: 337) also adds that the character’s behavior in a novel or a play can be seen from modern psychological knowledge. This statement by Daiches wants to elaborate that we can analyze the characteristic of the character by matching it with the psychological terms.

According to Villarreal, a clinical psychologist, *Black Swan* “is a fascinating story of a young ballerina’s emotional plight in the competitive world of professional ballet (http://drchristinavillarreal.com/2010/12/06/black-swan-a-
cinematic- portrayal- of-schizophrenia/).” This quotation shows that emotion is the center attention in this story which later leads into the specific characteristic of the character which later will determine her abnormal psychology. It also shows and proves that the story of *Black Swan* is one of the good examples about a person which suffers from Schizophrenia Paranoid Type.

**B. Problem Formulation**

There are three problems which were formulated to get a better understanding about this screenplay.

1. How is Nina Sayers characterized in Heinz’s *Black Swan*?
2. What are the symptoms of Nina’s schizophrenia paranoid type in Heinz’s *Black Swan*?
3. What factors cause Nina’s schizophrenia paranoid type in Heinz’s *Black Swan*?

**C. Objectives of the Study**

The first objective is to find out Nina Sayers’s characteristics by looking at her characterizations. The second objective is to identify Nina’s Sayers’ schizophrenia paranoid type which can be seen through her characteristics and also other incidents that she experiences. The third is to understand the factors that cause Nina to suffer from schizophrenia paranoid type from the symptoms.
D. Definition of Terms

In order to make the discussion clearer about schizophrenia and schizophrenia paranoid type that will be discuss in this thesis. Here are some definition that can be used as references.

According to *DSM-IV-TR*, schizophrenia “is a disorder that lasts for at least six months and includes at least one month of active-phase symptoms (i.e. delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech, grossly disorganized or catatonic behavior, negative symptoms) (Andreasen, 2000: 298) and schizophrenia paranoid type is assigned whenever there is a preoccupation with prominent delusions and hallucinations which is followed by superior and patronizing manner either stilted, or extreme interpersonal interaction (Andreasen, 2000: 313-314). In the other book we can also find the similarity in the definition given by Getzfeld and Smith. Getzfeld in *Essentials of Abnormal Psychology* says that “schizophrenia paranoid type is the type of schizophrenia which individuals will have delusions and extreme suspiciousness that increase during the course of the disorder” (Getzfeld, 2006:174). While Smith states in *Abnormal Behavior: Outlined Reference* that schizophrenia paranoid type is” type of schizophrenia which is characterized primarily by the presence of persecutory or grandiose delusions, often associated with hallucinations” (Smith, 1983:82). So, it can be concluded from these three similar descriptions that schizophrenia paranoid type is a psychotic disorder which is the subtype of schizophrenia that is characterized by the occurrence of delusions, hallucinations and imbalance relationship.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Review of Related Studies

Enjoying an entertainment such as a ballet can be very entertaining for the audience but they will never know what exactly happened during the preparation of this entertainment. The happy and excited face of the actor or the actress can hide the true struggle that happened during the preparation time. Every ballet dancer does not only struggle with their move in practicing the dance, but also their own dream to become the leading actor and their relation with the manager and the partner. Lydersen says in her article, “In reality, dance is extremely grueling, high-pressure work, where dancers have little control of their schedules and the highly competitive nature of the business means few want to rock the boat or anger managers who decide the future of their artistic careers” (Lydersen, 2011).

Black Swan is a play about a ballerina who is controlled by her ambition and eagerness to become the perfect leading actress. Nina, as the main character in this play, is described as a beautiful ambitious woman who keeps trying to be better and better to play both role as a white swan and black swan. Her aim is to be perfect as the previous actress. Fleming says “Nina is forced to keep moving forward or risk losing everything she has ever worked for” (Fleming, 2011). We can see that Nina forced all of her effort just because she was afraid to lose and ruin everything that she has already prepared. Dr. Christina Villarreal also said in
her blog that “Black Swan appears to be a loose cinematic portrayal of the onset of schizophrenia” (Villarreal, 2011). It shows that the background of Black Swan is taking on the onset of schizophrenia. “A clear paranoid schizophrenic, Nina Sayers is losing her grip on reality as she loses herself in the part of the Swan Lake’s Swan Queen” (Cinemelo, 2011). The quotation by Cinemelo explains that there is a clear phenomenon in the script that portrayed the main character as a schizophrenic woman.

Fleming also says, “Black Swan is film about the price of beauty, and the intensity of perfection” (Fleming, 2011). From the quotation we can see that beauty has a price and it will consume somebody until she reaches a place called perfection.

From all of those quotations between Cinemelo and Dr. Christina Villarreal, we can see that their concerns are focused on the abnormal behavior that is shown by the main character which is also supported by Fleming. Besides, Lydersen also said that this situation commonly happened in the world of ballerinas. Based on these, this study is trying to explain the reason why the main character in Black Swan whose profession is a ballet dancer suffers from schizophrenia.

**B. Review of Related Theories**

In this part, there are two theories that are going to be used to answer the problems that have been formulated. The first theory is theory of character and characterization as the starting point to see the intrinsic element of the screenplay.
The second is the theory of schizophrenia paranoid type as the guidance to see the mental disorder suffered by the main character and the causes of it.

1. Theories of Character and Characterization

Character is one of the main intrinsic elements in a literary work. According to Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, “Characters are the persons presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the readers as being endowed with moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities that are expressed in what they say—the dialogue—and what they do—in action” (Abrams, 1993: 23). This quotation shows that character is the one who undergoes the story.

As mentioned in *How To Analyze Drama* by Reaske, there are six devices that are used by the author to make the character alive and realistic to the readers (Reaske, 1966: 46-48). The following is the devices.

a. The Appearance of the Character

“In the mere appearance of character, we locate our first understanding of him” (Reaske, 1966: 46). From this quotation we can see the character’s characteristic by paying attention to the playwright’s description about what the character looks like and how she dresses. It means that the focus is on the physical appearance.
b. Asides and Soliloquies

The playwright gives us direct knowledge of what a person is by showing the speech of the character when she is addressing her dialogue to the audience or the speech which is delivered while she is alone.

c. Dialogue between Characters

“Speaking to other also sheds a great deal of light on character’s personality” (Reaske, 1966: 46-48). The playwright shows the character through the speech undergone by the character.

d. Hidden Narration

“One of the devices of characterization frequently employed is having one character in a lay narrate something about another character” (Reaske, 1966: 46-48). Here we can see that the playwright implicitly shows the character’s characterization by putting one of the characters giving a description or information about another character.

e. Language

Here the playwright’s aim does not only show what kind of word that is pronounced by the character but also how is the attitude of the character while pronounce certain dialogue.
f. Character in Action

According to Bronzite in *A Glossary of Screenwriting Terms & Filmmaking Definitions*, Action is “The scene description, character movement, and sounds as described in a screenplay” (Bronzite, http://www.movieoutline.com/articles/a-glossary-of-screenwriting-terms-and-filmmaking-definitions.html). From here we can understand that the playwright can give us a description of a person’s characteristic by showing the character’s reaction on certain situation or events.

2. Theory of Schizophrenia

As already discussed in Chapter I, according to Andrearsen schizophrenia “is a disorder that lasts for at least six months and includes at least one month of active-phase symptoms (i.e., two [or more] delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech, grossly disorganized or catatonic behavior, negative symptoms)” (Andrearsen, 2000: 298). Here, the term schizophrenia can be used to label a person when a patient at least shows two characteristics from five characteristics that are provided. Since schizophrenia has five types which have their own characteristics, it is important to see the active-phase symptoms that are shown by the patient. It will decide what schizophrenia type is suffered by the patient. The following are the five types of schizophrenia.

a. Types of Schizophrenia

Since schizophrenia has five symptoms, each symptom will lead the patient into a specific mental illness. According to Andrearsen (2000: 313), there
are five subtypes of schizophrenia. They are Catatonic, Disorganized, Paranoid, Undifferentiated, and Residual Type.

i. Catatonic Type

“It is assigned whenever prominent catatonic symptoms are present (regardless of the presence of other symptoms” (Andrearsen, 2000: 313). Catatonic type can be seen when the patient seems to be disconnected to his environment. He will be immobile.

ii. Disorganized Type

“It is assigned whenever disorganized speech and behavior, and flat or inappropriate affect are prominent” (unless Catatonic Type is also prominent)” (Andrearsen, 2000: 313). We can see this type by paying attention to the disorganized speech that happens when the patient involves in the conversation.

iii. Paranoid Type

“It is assigned whenever there is a preoccupation with delusions or frequent hallucinations are prominent (unless Catatonic Type and Disorganized type is prominent)” (Andrearsen, 2000: 313). The patient shows hallucination and delusions because there is an extreme suspiciousness that increases during the treatment of the illness. When there is a symptoms of catatonic or disorganized type, the patient cannot be said suffers from schizophrenia paranoid type.
iv. Undifferentiated Type

“It is a residual category describing presentations that include prominent active-phase symptoms not meeting criteria for the Catatonic, Disorganized, or Paranoid Type” (Andrearsen, 2000: 313). This type can be seen from a patient at the early period before he is said to be schizophrenic. We can see almost all of the symptoms but their appearances will take turn, so it is difficult to see the prominent symptoms. It happens because the mental illness starts to develop inside the patient’s mind.

v. Residual Type

“It is for presentations in which there is continuing evidence of the disturbance, but the criteria for the active-phase symptoms are no longer met” (Andrearsen, 2000: 313). This type can be seen from a patient that is already recovered and rarely can we still see his prominent symptoms.

b. Characteristics of Schizophrenia Paranoid Type

Previously the sub-types of schizophrenia are already mentioned, now this analysis is going to focus on the schizophrenia paranoid type. There are three ways to judge somebody is suffering from this mental illness.

i. Delusions

Andrew R. Getzfeld states that “Schizophrenia paranoid type is the type of schizophrenia which individuals will have delusions and extreme suspiciousness
that increase during the course of the disorder (Getzfeld, 2006: 176)”. This quotation shows that this term is a term for a schizophrenia which only shows delusions and hallucinations as the prime symptoms.

“Delusion is a firm belief opposed to reality but maintained in spite of strong evidence to the contrary (Smith, 1983: 3)”. It means that the person sees a real thing but he sees it in a different form, and he keeps believing in his thought of that thing. “Delusions are typically persecutory or grandiose, or both, but delusions with other theme (e.g., jealousy, religiosity, or somatization) may also occur (Andrearsen, 2000: 313)”. The type of delusion is different from one another.

ii. Hallucinations

According to Alloys, Riskind, and Manos in Abnormal Psychology 9th Edition hallucination is a perception that occurs in the absence of any appropriate external stimulus (Alloys, Riskind and Manos, 2005: 396)”. That quotation means that the patient will experience something but actually it is not real. It happened under his consciousness. Getzfeld also adds that in this situation “the individual senses things (voices, smells, visions) even though there are no stimuli in the environment to cause the sensory receptors in the brain to react” (2006: 172). This means that hallucination will appear not only in visual but also in audio and smell. It also means that they can also occur together. “Hallucinations are also typically related to the content of the delusional theme. Associated features include anxiety, anger, aloofness, and argumentativeness” (Andrearsen, 2000: 314). Based on the
explained, it is clear that it is possible that the hallucination shares the theme with the delusion and they can occur together associating with anxiety and anger.

iii. Interpersonal Interaction

The other way to see whether or not someone is schizophrenic is by looking at the relationship between the patient and others. “The individual may have a superior and patronizing manner and either a stilted, formal quality or extreme intensity in interpersonal interaction” (Andrearsen, 2000: 314). Here Andrearsen told us that the patient shows an imbalance relationship in making a bond with others.

“The persecutory themes may predispose the individual to suicidal behavior, and the combination of persecutory and grandiose delusions with anger may predispose the individual to violence” (Andrearsen, 2000: 314). The quotation gives a clear picture that it is possible that violence and suicidal behavior may be undertaken by the patient if there is right stimulus, such as the grandiose delusions.

c. Causes of Schizophrenia

Coleman says in his book stated that there are three factors that possible creating the occurrence of schizophrenia. There are biological, psychological and interpersonal, and sociocultural factors. All of them are also divided into several sub-factors. He also said that “these three sets of factors are not mutual exclusive, of course, and may occur in varying combinations or causal patterns (Coleman,
From here we know that, the causal factor of schizophrenia can be various and those factors do not have to occur altogether.

### i. Biological Factors

The biological factor in schizophrenia is dealing with the development of that mental illness that takes over inside the patient’s body. There are three sub-factors that are stated by Coleman. The first one is heredity factors, second is biochemical factors, and the last is neuropsychological factors.

“A number of investigators have concluded that genetic factors must play an important role (Smith, 1983: 85)”. Heredity factor shows that a person who suffers from this mental disorder brings it in his body because it is genetically given by his parents who suffer the same mental illness. This is already proven by the investigator in the case of twin studies, children reared apart from their parents who are the patients of schizophrenia, and family studies in which the children is diagnosed as mentally retarded, neurotic, hyperactive or psychopathic.

“The presence of some chemical agents in the bloodstream, even in minute amounts, can produce profound mental illness (Coleman, 1976: 311)”. The chemical agent that is given in a certain situation can affect the occurrence of hallucination and disorganized speech and thought. It happens because the chemical agent that comes into the body, violates the antibody, reaches the brain, disturbs the passage of information from one cell to another, and hence the process of information. Under this situation people can easily be placed under a stressful situation.
The neurophysiological factor deals with the imbalance in excitatory. It happens because there is an inhibitory process which reduces the person’s general level of excitability and reactivity. Coleman says that the key in this term is stimulation.

Under intense stimulation, a process of protective inhibition occurs, which reduce the person general level of excitability and reactivity. If the intense stimulation is sustained, however, there is a change in the process of protective inhibition, so that the normal relationship between strength of stimulation and excitation is reserved. Strong stimulation still results in inhibition, but weak stimuli are now capable of producing the cortical excitation that formerly were produced only by strong stimuli. Consequently the individual may have difficulty distinguishing relevant from irrelevant stimuli and may confuse vague memories, fears, and fantasies with present reality (Coleman, 1976:313).

From the quotation above we know that, stimulation that happens under an intense situation can contribute to a wrong interpretation which brings the patient to see something which is not real or we can say hallucinations or delusion. It happens because he fails to distinguish between the fact and the fantasy.

**ii. Psychological and Interpersonal Factors**

The second factor is psychological and interpersonal factors. “Here the schizophrenic is seen as an individual who escapes from an unbearable world and seemingly unsolved conflicts by altering his inner representation of reality” (Coleman, 1976: 314). This factor shows that schizophrenia occurs because the patient runs away from his unsolvable and unbearable problems. According to Coleman in this factor, there are five sub-factors. There are early psychic trauma and increased vulnerability, pathogenic parent-child and family interaction, faulty
learning and exaggerated defenses, destructive social roles and interpersonal patterns, and excessive stress and decompensation.

Both children and adult may have their own traumatic events and usually they become afraid to face them. Coleman says that lack of security in human relationships, the severely disturbed home life, and the brutal treatment can affect the occurrence of trauma and the increment of vulnerability. The effect of it is “there are intense conflict and tension and anxiety and strong feelings of bitterness, resentment and hate toward those very people with whom the external relationships may be so perfectly normal” (Coleman, 1976: 316). Intense conflict and anxiety according to the quotation above will occur within the person himself which later will bring him into a highly vulnerable situation. This kind of situation will manifest a heavy burden to the patient and the unreleased desire will end up with schizophrenia.

The other sub-type of psychological and interpersonal factor is pathogenic parent-child and family interactions. This sub-type introduces a term named schizophrenic parents. In many studies among parents, typically it will end up with the problem of schizophrenic mother rather than schizophrenic father. “These mothers have been characterized as rejecting, dominating, cold, overprotective, and impervious to the feelings and needs of others” (Coleman, 1976: 316). This kind of mother will bring a strong impact to her family.

Faulty learning shows that faulty in communication will also bring children into schizophrenia. The major problem of it is known as Double Bind. “Here, the parent presents to the child ideas, feelings and demands that are
mutually incompatible” (Coleman, 1976: 319). According to the quotation, parents with double bind will show a different action about his own previous statement which later put the children into the condition that he will always be wrong.

The other sub-type is social role problems. We already know that there are several faults that children have to face inside their families. If it is treated well then it will embody a person with a mental disorder in the society. The biggest problem is they cannot interact to others because they do not know the proper way to interact. There is “a split arises between an individual’s false outer self and his true inner self. When the split reaches a point where it can no longer be tolerated, the result is psychotic breakdown which usually takes the form of schizophrenia” (Coleman, 1976: 324). This quotation means that the patient tries to find a way to be accepted in the society but the more he tries to hide it and by the time his inner self comes out, there is a crash between the inner and the outer self which later will lead him to face the extensive stress. “Problems centered around difficulties in intimate relationships may trigger schizophrenia, but it was found that schizophrenic patients seemed to have been defeated by their whole life situation” (Smith, 1983: 87). This quotation shows that a person can be said in a stressful situation is because he is defeated by his own feeling of failure in facing the difficulties in close personal relationship. Later this situation will give an impact to his point of view in facing his whole life situation.
iii. Sociocultural Factors

The last is sociocultural factors. This factor shows that a certain place to live can develop its citizen to suffer from schizophrenia. “For example lower socioeconomic levels, especially in areas of large cities that are undergoing and drastic social change. Apparently the social disorganization, rapid changes, insecurity, poverty, and harshness characteristic of urban slums intensify personal problems and tend to increase the likelihood of schizophrenia” (Coleman, 1976: 325-326). If the person cannot deal with the situation of certain place, it will force this person who is commonly living in lowest social class to bear a heavy burden and let them fall into schizophrenia.

C. Theoretical Framework

The first problem in this study understands the characteristics of Nina Sayers through her characterization. The theory of characterization by Reaske is used in order to see Nina’s characteristics which are seen from her speech with other characters and also her actions. These characteristics lead the writer to answer the first question in problem formulation.

After finding out the characteristics of the main character, this study applies the theory of schizophrenia and make it specific into its subtype which is paranoid type by matching the characteristics of Nina Sayers with the characteristics of schizophrenia paranoid type that are stated by Andrearsen, Getzfeld and Smith. In addition, other incidents experienced by Nina are also observed. They stated three symptoms which are delusions, hallucinations and
imbalance relation. Observing the symptoms answers the second problem in the problem formulation.

After the symptoms are recognized, the third problems in the problem formulation answered. The theory of causal factors of schizophrenia by Coleman is used in order to get a complete and clear description of the factors that cause Nina’s schizophrenia. It can be seen from the two factors. They are the biological factor which sub-factors are biochemical and Neurophysiological factors, and Psychological and Interpersonal which sub-factors are early psychic trauma and increased vulnerability, and pathogenic parent-child and family interaction.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

The object of this study is a screenplay which is written by Andres Heinz, Mark Heiyam and John McLaughin entitled *Black Swan*. This screenplay contains 206 pages and is divided in 116 scenes. This screenplay has been conducted as a movie with the same title and nominated as the best picture in 2011 in the Academy Awards and other fifty five annual awards. From 189 nominations, this movie won sixty nine awards including Natalie Portman whose role is Nina Sayers won the best leading actress in Academy awards.

This script tells about a young soloist named Nina Sayers who wants to protect her achievement in portraying both white and black swans in the story of Swan Lake. Nina is always jealous with another talented soloist named Lily that can portray the black swan more perfectly than her. Nina whose performance is not as good as her competitor is always criticized by Brennan who is the chief of the company and also a professional ballet dancer. After that, Nina always sees delusion and hallucination about Lily who tries to fail her in performing the two swans. Gradually Nina changes from a good and obedient girl into a rude, cruel and brutal woman. After giving her best performance on the D-day, Nina finds herself running out of blood. It is because before her last performance she stabbed her own self because she thinks herself as Lily who wants to take her last dance. Finally, she is found dead.
B. Approach of the Study

Certain actions may be done by anybody because his mind tells him to do so. Since we are concerning some actions as the result of the command that comes from human mind, the approach that is applied in this study is the psychological approach. This approach tends “to explain the hows and whys of human actions (Bressler, 1999: 148)”. This quotation shows that this approach is the best one to be used in this analysis since we are going to understand the human state of mind that is reflected in their behavior.

According to Wellek and Warren in *Theory of Literature*, there are three aspects that can be analyze by psychological approach which is psychological study of the author, the psychological study of the intrinsic elements that is presented in the work of literature and the psychological study on the effect of reading the work of literature on the readers (1956: 81). In this study we are going to analyze deeper at the intrinsic element of the screenplay using this approach. Daiches also mentions that a work of literature can be seen from psychological point of view.

We can look at the behavior of characters in a novel or play in the light of modern psychological knowledge and, if their behavior confirms what we know about the subtleties of the human mind, we can use modern theories as a means of elucidating and interpreting the work (1981: 337).

Daiches shows that to understand a literary work, it can be seen through the character’s mind. From Bressler, Wellek, Warren and Daiches quotations, it can be concluded that psychological approach is an approach that is used in a literary work to get a full understanding about the psychological condition of the author, intrinsic elements and the reader.
The intrinsic element that will be used in this analysis is the main character in the screenplay entitled *Black Swan*. Nina’s attitude in the point of view of psychology to reveal her schizophrenia paranoid type will be observed. It can be done by matching her abnormal behavior which shows the symptoms of the disease, with the characteristics of schizophrenia paranoid type.

**C. Method of the Study**


There are seven steps in analyzing this screenplay. The first step was reading the whole screenplay several times in order to get the deeper and better understanding about the idea of the story and then formulated the problems. The second step was finding references related to *Black Swan* so that we could enrich our understanding about it. The next step was finding the literary theory of character and characterization, and psychology theory about schizophrenia,
especially schizophrenia paranoid type. The fourth step was applying the theory about character and characterization on the main character of the screenplay in order to see Nina’s characteristics. The fifth step, the theory of schizophrenia paranoid type was applied on Nina’s characteristics. It was used to find the detailed symptoms of this mental illness that was shown by her. After that, the sixth step was revealing the factors that caused her schizophrenia by observing the events that happened in the screenplay using the theory of the causes of schizophrenia. The last step was making a conclusion based on the analysis.
CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS

A. The Characteristics of Nina Sayers

Since the goal of this analysis is going to reveal the reason why the Schizophrenia Paranoid Type occurs, first of all it is important to know the character that suffers from this mental disorder.

In this analysis, the character from a movie screenplay entitled *Black Swan* will be observed. The main character that will be analyzed is Nina Sayers. The following explanation is going to explore Nina’s characteristics. According to Reaske (1966: 46-48), a characteristic can be seen from the appearance of the character, the dialogue between characters, the language, and also the action of the character.

1. Bad-Tempered

In the story Nina is risking everything so that she can perform both the white and black swans. The fact that she finds the competition too hard and competitive puts her into a difficult situation. Nina, who cannot control her emotion, gets angry easily in facing some events which do not only take place in the dance studio but also at home. The quotation below shows how bad-tempered Nina is from her dialogue and her action.

*NINA*

*Should I go again?*

*BRENNAN*

*I’ve seen enough. Thank you, Nina.*
She looks down, getting his meaning.

BRENNAN
Okay Veronica. Your turn. The white swan’s variation...
Furious, Nina marches out of the room. (p. 12)

In this quotation, Nina asks Brennan whether or not she can try for another chance to perform her ability in the audition, but Brennan refuses it. According to Reaske (1966: 47-48), a character’s characteristic can be seen from the dialogue and action. The scene description and the movement of Nina show that she walks away in anger. Nina shall not be mad just because she is refused to perform again. In fact, Brennan is just playing fair in giving the chance to the other participants. The fact that Nina furiously walks out shows her being bad-tempered.

Nina also shows this characteristic in the dialogue with her mother, Erica. Erica knows her daughter well. In the following quotation, Nina is being bad-tempered toward her mother. It can be seen from their dialogues and her reaction in the dialogue below.

ERICA
Shh. Almost done... You're working yourself too hard, sweetie. So like me.
Nina flinches slightly when she hears the comparison. Erica doesn't notice.
NINA
I came so close.
ERICA
I knew.
NINA
If that girl hadn’t barged in.
ERICA
I'm sure she didn't mean to. Remember your first day? If I hadn’t taken you to each of your classes, you would have been completely lost.
Her words annoy Nina. (p. 15-16)

There is a tension between Nina and her mother. From the dialogue, the conversation opens with her mother who tries to comfort Nina because she is
working too hard and then she continues it by making a conclusion that she is similar to her daughter. In the end of the conversation, she tells Nina about her first day in class which was showing Nina’s disability to maintain her first day. This situation leads Nina to give certain reactions. As Reaske (1966: 48), says that character’s characterization can be seen from the character’s action. In the quotation, Nina flinches when her mother tells her that she has worked as hard as she was. Especially after her mother tells her about her first class, Nina shows her anger because that statement makes her feel offended and uneasy. Actually she does not need to be angry because of her mother’s statements. Besides, her mother’s aim is trying to comfort her. These actions show that Nina gets angry easily.

Nina’s being bad-tempered can be seen not only from her action but also from her language and her attitude while she pronounces it. The language and the action from the quotation below show how bad-tempered she is.

The door flings open. Erica rushes in and finds Nina half-naked, her skin inflamed.

**ERICA**

*Oh my god…*

**NINA**

*Get out!*

Nina starts forcing her mother out the door. Erica pushes back.

**ERICA**

*Stop it! You’re sick! Let me take care of you!*

**NINA**

*Get out!*

She manages to get her mother almost all the way out the door. (p. 88)

From this quotation, her mother once again tries to comfort Nina but she refuses it and forces her mother to get out of the bathroom. Nina forces her not only for one time but two times. The dialogue shows how Nina communicates with her mother.
Reaske (1966: 47-48) mentions that language that is used by the character and the action also shows the character’s characterization. The choice of words that are selected by Nina in the quotation above shows her anger. She does not ask her mother politely. She also shows some disrespects to her mother. Besides, the word ‘get out’ here is also followed by Nina’s action that pushes her mother to get out of the room. Nina shall not be angry and do that to her mother just because she comes into the room. It is because Erica is worried about Nina’s condition and she wants to comfort her. Besides, in other incidents, Nina is always getting angry. She is angry with her mother because she is not awakened from her sleep so that she is late to come to the studio, and also she is angry because she hears her music is already playing without her.

2. Envious

Nina, in the audition day, tries very hard to impress Brennan as the director of the company. Yet, she fails to impress the director. She asks for the second chance but she does not get it to perform her ability for the second time. Watching the other contestants do a great performance puts Nina into an envious situation. According to Reaske (1966: 48), action is one of the devices to see the character’s characteristic.

The door to the practice room closes behind her. Nina paces back and forth, losing it. MUSIC begins playing. She glances back through the glass window and sees Veronica spinning, a smile on her face.

*BRENNAN*

*Yes, Veronica. Good, good.*

Nina’s face tenses. (p. 12)
From the quotation above, Nina’s envy can be seen from her action. It shows that Nina is being jealous with Veronica who is a contestant that also wants to be the main actress. Seeing Veronica’s performance and hearing Brennan’s compliment about her arouse the jealousy. Because of it, Nina’s face gets tense. She is afraid that her only chance to become the swan queen is taken by the other ballerinas.

3. Anxious

After giving her best in the audition, and asking Brennan to give her the title of the Swan Queen, Nina finally gets that big opportunity. Nina is very happy to get the chance to perform as both white and black swans. In the rehearsal, she can do the soft and fragile white swan but when it comes to the black swan, she fails. The black swan dance is very strong and sensual, and she fails to give such a performance during the rehearsal. On the other hand there is Lily who is also a ballerina. She has all of the characteristics to perform the black swan. Her ability to succeed in it is threatening Nina’s role. Nina’s anxiety can be seen by looking at her action in the quotation below.

Nina pays close attention to Lily, sizing her up. Her dancing is explosive, exudes sex.

*BRENNAN*

*Watch the way she moves…*

Brennan has snuck up behind Nina at the doorway and gets very close to her.

*BRENNAN*

*A little sloppy, but sensual. She’s not faking it. Pay attention.*

Lily makes a small mistake, but cracks up laughing, amused rather than bothered by the blunder.

Nina stares at her. Attracted and threatened. (p. 28)
This quotation shows that Brennan thinks that Lily has the potential to perform the black swan better than Nina. Brennan tells Nina to pay attention to Lily, so that she can move like Lily. Even though being happy of the fact that she has somebody to be a role model, she feels threatened. Reaske (1966: 47) says that the character’s action can show his characteristic. In the quotation above there is an anxious feeling that is created from the fact that there is someone who can replace Nina and that person has a high potential to become the Swan Queen. Because of it, Nina is always anxious that somebody can take her role away from her. Her being anxious can be seen by looking at her action in the quotation below.

Brennan comes face to face with her.

BRENNAN
Nina, right now, your black swan looks no different than your white swan. She’s just as...frigid.
Nina nods, insecure. (p. 45)

The quotation shows that Nina fails in performing the black swan. Brennan explicitly states in the dialogue that her performance as a black swan has no passion. Nina cannot say anything because she knows that she cannot do it. All she can do is only nodding. As Reaske (1966: 47) says that characteristic of a character can be shown by his action. From the quotation above, Nina’s action shows that she feels insecure. She is afraid because there are Lily and Veronica, who according to Nina, are always ready to take her place. At this point Nina is filled with suspicion. The following quotation is going to show Nina’s anxiety toward her competitors.

NINA
She’s trying to take my place. I’m scared. I won’t be able to dance tomorrow. She’s going to do something... She already is. (p. 85)
According to Reaske (1966: 46), a character’s dialogue can show his characteristic. Nina’s suspicion can be seen from the quotation above by paying attention to her dialogue. The quotation shows that her fear of being replaced by Lily or another ballerina is already unbearable. Nina comes to Beth, the previous noted leading actress. Her aim is to tell Beth what is happening to her but Beth does not respond. At this point, Nina is even more filled with anxiety. She is really anxious that Lily will take her role. It also shows that she is accusing Lily will do something to fail her performance. She is now full of suspicion and her anxiety is getting bigger.

4. Obsessive

Nina is a girl who knows what she wants very well. She has a strong desire to become the leading actress in the next big entertainment. Yet, then she has to face the fact that there are many obstacles in reaching her dream. She has to face them starting from her lack of ability in doing the black swan role, and also the threat which appears from Lily’s talent in performing both roles. But those obstacles mean nothing for Nina because she can do anything to succeed in getting what she wants.

After she fails in impressing Brennan in her audition day, she realizes that her weak point is on her ability in performing the black swan, so she continues to practice it at home.

Her face grows more determined, focused. 20, 21, 22 spins… She starts to look powerful, willing herself to succeed. (p. 15)
In this quotation Nina’s characteristic can be identified by looking at her action. This quotation shows Nina who is practicing the dance of black swan spins. She tries her best so that she can reach her dream. Reaske (1966: 48) mentions that action can show the character’s personality. Nina’s action in the quotation above, which is trying to do it well, showing her big interest in it although she has lost her chance to make Brennan impressed in the audition day. Her big effort is shown in the description given by the scriptwriter in the quotation below.

Nina is completely focused as she moves, obsessed with doing everything correctly, quietly counting out the beats. (p. 2)

According to Reaske (1966: 46), the author’s description about the character shows the characteristic of the character. The quotation above shows that Nina is focusing herself when she moves. Related to the previous quotation, Nina is focusing her moves because she wants herself to succeed. Since she knows her goal well, she will not let it go even when the audition day is already over. She is already obsessed with the leading role for the Swan Lake.

Her obsession to become the leading actress is unbearable. Although the audition day is over and Brennan is already picking the other ballerina to perform the white and black swan’s role, she is trying to get it. Because of it, she sets some strategies. She tries to nail the black swan’s role at home, then comes to Brennan, tells him that she can do it and then asks him to give her the role. The following quotation shows her plan. It can be seen by paying attention to the dialogue between Nina and Brennan.

*BRENNAN*

*Why did you come today? All dolled up?*
For just a split second it looks like she might run out of the room. But she
gathers herself.

*NINA*

*I came to ask you to give me the part.* (p. 20)

Nina already reaches her peak of obsession. In the quotation above, she comes to
Brennan and asks him to give the role to her. This dialogue shows that Nina is
already preparing this meeting. As Reaske (1966: 48) says that character’s
personality also can be seen from his action. Since she knows what she wants, she
does not run away from that room but she keeps managing herself and asks him to
hand the role over her. It is because she wants it so badly. Besides, in the
quotation above, the fact that Nina uses her make up, shows that she already
prepares this meeting. She uses it as the supporting element in order to reach her
goal.

Nina’s other dream is also similar to the previous successful leading
actress. She knows that the only way that can make her more or less the same as
the previous actress is by becoming the leading actress in the Swan Lake. The
quotation below shows how obsessive she is by seeing her action.

**PRINCIPALS’ DRESSING ROOM**
Large and comfortable. There’s a SMALL LOVESEAT and a large
WARDBOBE CLOSET. PICTURE OF BETH adorn the mirror wall.
Nina looks at herself in the mirror and smiles, imagining how great it
would be…
Then she notices a LARGE VASE smashed on the floor, the flower have
been shredded, water everywhere.
Nina delicately steps over the broken glass to the counter.
She touched Beth’s makeup, almost in reverence.
She picks up a tube of LIPSTICK and swirls it open.
Nina quickly slips the tube of LIPSTICK into her bag and exits the room.
(p. 9)
As Reaske (1966: 48) says that character’s action can show the character’s characteristic, from this quotation the action which is done by Nina shows her obsession. Nina comes to Beth’s dressing room and then takes her lipstick. Nina knows that the Swan Queen role will bring her into a similar place to the place where Beth has been. She wants to be similar to Beth, so that is why she takes her lipstick.

Nina’s big effort in facing Brennan and asking him to give the role to her brings a sweet feedback. She finally gets what she wants. She can be happy for that but she knows the obstacles are still there. Her disability to perform the black swan role makes her, Brennan and the ballet mistress down. Her obsessive characteristic can be seen in the quotation below.

LARGE REHEARSAL SPACE
David and Nina dance the Black Swan’s Pas de Deux. Once again, Nina’s rigid and self-conscious.

BRENNAN
Try it again.
They resume dancing. She finishes, out of breath, and looks at Brennan and the French ballet mistress.

BRENNAN
Again
The piano music starts up again, and she begins dancing. When she finishes, she looks at him, eager for feedback.

FRENCH BALLET MISSTRESS
J’espère que vous savez ce que vous faites. Elle ne l’obtient pas.
Brennan just given her a shrug. Their secret exchange makes Nina nervous.

BRENNAN
Again.
The music starts up again. Nina stays still, frustrated. (p. 53)

From the quotation above, Brennan is angry. It can be seen from his dialogue. He who is accompanied by the French ballet mistress has to face that Nina fails once again in performing the black swan. Even the ballet mistress asks him, whether he...
is sure to give the role to Nina or not. It is because according to her, Nina cannot do it. Brennan’s dialogue which forces Nina to do it well makes her fall into frustration. According to Reaske (1966: 48), the characteristic of the character can be identified by looking at her action. The above quotation shows that Nina is frustrated. She is afraid that she cannot fulfill her aims because she fails to perform Odile’s part. If she fails, she has to lose her dream to become the next Beth.

5. Violent

Nina already gets tired of facing all of the pressures that happen around her. The big jealousy toward Lily whose ability is higher than her creates an unbearable anxiety toward her. Besides, the pressure that is caused by her failure threatens her to put aside her dream. She gets tired of all of these pressure. They make her easily hurt not only herself but also her mother.

Nina takes another couple breaths and spins again, then a double, then a triple. Each spin is punctuated by a sharp jab of her left foot into the floor. THWACK, THWACK, THWACK.
She jabs her toe down, hard…
NINA
Ow!
She winces in pain and automatically grabs her foot.
ERICA
(from her bedroom)
Everything okay?
NINA
I’m fine!
Nina leans her back against the mirror and removes her shoe. Her big toenail has split, oozing blood.
Nina breathes through the pain and puts her shoe back on.
She reassumes the position, takes a couple breaths, and starts spinning again.
Her toe jabs into the floor. She winces a little with pain but keep pushing.
Her face grows more determined, focused. 20, 21, 22 spins…
She starts to look powerful, willing herself to succeed.
At the end of the 32nd spin, Nina jabs her foot down hard. (p. 14-15)

The quotation above shows how violent Nina is toward her mother by looking at her action. In this quotation Nina gives her best effort to nail the 32 spins in the black swan part. In the beginning she tries to spin but as she does it her toenail jabs and makes it bleeding. She knows how it hurts but she still continues her practice. In the end of the second practice, she jabs her toenail down hard. According to Reaske (1966: 48) character’s action can show his personality. Because of that, by seeing these actions, there is a clear picture on how she hurts herself easily. She knows that it hurts, but she is afraid of losing her chance to become the leading actress. Because of it, she does not mind to dance with a bleeding toenail.

Under a hard situation, Nina can lose her control. She does not mind to hurt herself during the rehearsal. She is not only committing violence to herself but also her mother. In the quotation below, there is evidence of Nina committing violence.

Only Erica’s hand griping the door frame.
Nina SLAMS the door, SMASHING the hand.
Erica SCREAMS in pain.
Nina slams the door again and again. (p. 88)

According to Reaske (1966: 48), a character’s action shows the personality of the character. The quotation above shows that after Erica finds Nina in a bad situation, she tries to comfort her. Nina, who already falls into a great depression, refuses it and then pushes her mother to get out of the bathroom. While she is being pushed to get out, she grabs the door frame. Because Nina wants to be
alone, she without any mercy smashes her mother’s hand with the door again and again. It causes Erica to scream. This action is very rude and violent. She does not care anymore about her mother’s hand.

6. Negative Self Perception

As a ballerina, the appearance is the first thing that will be evaluated. She has to have not only a slim and perfect body but also a beautiful face. In the story the playwright explains Nina’s physical appearance as shown below.

She is fair-skinned. Beautiful and pure. (p. 1)

Reaske (1966: 48) mentions that characteristic can be seen from the playwright’s description. From the quotation above, Nina is portrayed as a woman who is very perfect to become a ballerina. Brennan also says that she is also beautiful and really perfect to perform the white swan. Because of it, he chooses her as the main actress in the next performance. Unfortunately, Nina found bumps in her body.

She turns side-to-side, scrutinizing her body. She lifts her arm and pinches the skin to check her weight. She notices a small cluster of RED BUMPS on her shoulder. A small rash. She feels the bumps with the finger, bothered. (p. 24)

From the quotation above Nina finds her bumps from her action. As Reaske (1966: 48) says, action can show the appearance of the character. In the story when Nina is checking her weight, she finds a small rash in her shoulder. She notices that there are red bumps. After knowing it, she feels bothered. It is because she has a weak point.
B. Nina’s Symptoms of Schizophrenia Paranoid Type

According to Andrearsen (2000: 313), there are five types of schizophrenia. There are Catatonic, Disorganized, Paranoid, Residual, and Undifferentiated Types. This study will see Nina who suffers from schizophrenia paranoid type. Previously in Chapter II, the symptoms that are shown by the patient of schizophrenia paranoid type were already discussed. Andrearsen (2000: 313) says that a person can be said to suffer from this type when there are three symptoms that occur frequently. There are delusions, hallucinations, and imbalance relationship. In this part, the theory will be applied to see the symptoms of schizophrenia that are suffered by Nina Sayers. We can see these three symptoms from Nina’s characteristic and other incidents.

1. Delusions

In Chapter II, Smith (1983: 3) has says that the definition of delusion is the strong belief upon something. This patient will see an object in one particular form but the fact is what he sees is not the real one. He will keep believing that what he sees is true although the fact is that object is not the thing that is seen by him. So what he sees is unreal, but still the object is there.

In the story, Nina is shown as a woman who can see someone as somebody else and she believes it. She always sees somebody else as herself. The following quotation is the evidence of Nina who sees somebody as herself.

Up ahead, she sees the sidewalk dead end at a construction site, and detour into an enclosed PASSAGEWAY beneath the scaffolding. Nina slows, a little scared, but decides to push on. The passageway is dark. The temporary lighting dim and flickering.
She walks quickly, trying to get to the other side. She hears the sound of soft footsteps approaching. She stops and the other footsteps stop. She looks up and sees the faint outline of a SLENDER WOMAN standing there, almost ghostlike. Nina starts walking again, keeping her head down and the other woman continues as well. As they pass each other, Nina glances at the woman’s face and discovers… The woman looks EXACTLY LIKE HER. But the moment passes as the woman continues walking. (p. 13)

The quotation above shows that Nina sees a slender woman. At first she is afraid because she thinks that the woman is following her. While they pass each other, she gets surprised. It is because the woman that she sees according to her has a similar face to herself. According to Smith (1983: 3), a delusional person will see something in the different form from its original form. It can be said that what happens to Nina is classified as a delusion. He said that a person who gets a delusion will think that he sees a thing but actually what he sees is different from what other people see.

Nina also experiences this moment. The quotation above shows it. It shows her delusion because she sees a real person passing by but she sees this person’s face as her face. It can be concluded that this slender woman is her delusion because there can not be two Ninas existing in the story. Smith (1983: 3) also says that the person who gets a delusion will keep believing in what he sees. Nina also believes in what she sees. She thinks that the person’s face is exactly similar to her. She is surprised when she discovers the woman’s face. If she does not believe in it, she shall not be surprised.
Nina’s delusions can also be seen from her physical characteristic. Previously there are bumps on Nina’s shoulder. These bumps also show her delusion.

In the mirror now, one of the bumps is bleeding. Nina quickly wipes the blood of with her finger. But when she inspect it, she finds that the finger is clean, no blood. She’s confused, but the sound of the front door opening steals her attention. (pp. 24-25)

The quotation above shows Nina gets another delusion. She sees that one of her bumps is bleeding. Knowing that, she wipes the blood with her finger. When she looks closer, she finds out that there is no blood in her hand. As Smith (1983: 3) says, delusional person will see the object in the different form. Nina also sees that one of her bumps in the different form. The bump is bleeding and the blood is gone all of the sudden. She believes that there is blood that comes out of her bump. It can be seen from her reaction that she wipes the blood with her hand.

2. Hallucinations

Delusion deals with a thing that exists but it appears as something else, while hallucination deals with something that is not real. Previously, Alloys, Riskind and Manos (2005: 396) mention hallucination as the other symptom that becomes the parameter to judge whether somebody is a patient that suffers from schizophrenia paranoid type or not. He said that hallucination is a condition in which the patient sees, smells, or hears something appearing. Actually in reality the object that he sees, smells, or hears does not exist but he will think that the object which he sees is real. Getzfled (2006: 172) also adds that there are three
types of hallucination. Their forms are visions, voices, and smells. They can appear in a single form or multiple forms. Besides, according to Andrearsen (2000: 314), hallucination may also go along with the occurrence of delusion.

In the story, Nina is portrayed as a woman who can see something which is unreal. She thinks that she sees somebody, but then that person disappears when she approaches it.

She notices a slender figure watching her from the shadows of the adjoining doorway. Obscured by the dark, she looks like Nina.

NINA
(Concern)
Hello?
Spotted the figure backs up, seeming to disappear.
Nina cautiously approaches, but can’t see anyone. (p. 34)

The above quotation shows how Nina gets her hallucination. According to Alloys, Riskind and Manos, (2005: 396) hallucinating person will see something but actually it is only his creation, nobody can see it except him. The quotation above shows that Nina sees someone but when she comes to check on it, that person vanishes. Getzfeld, (2006: 172) also mentions that a hallucination which appearance can be seen is a visual hallucination. The quotation above shows that the hallucination which she gets is the visual hallucination. Actually she does not only get the visual one, but she can also hear something which is unreal. It is shown from the following quotation.

Nina flings open the door, but Erica’s not in there.
She hears RUSTLING, then WHISPERING.
Nina looks around the room. The pictures of herself seem to move slightly.
Blink. Mouths move.
They whisper: “Sweet Girl” and then start chanting “My turn, my turn, my turn!” (p. 86)
This quotation shows that Nina hears a whisper and chant that come from the picture of herself. It means that at this point the hallucination is already combining with the delusion. It is because the picture cannot move or whisper by itself. This whisper and chant are the hallucinations. According to Getzfeld (2006: 172), audio hallucination is a hallucination in the form of voice. Because of it, the sounds that are heard by Nina are the audio hallucinations. These voices are unreal. This fact concludes that Nina not only gets a visual hallucination but also the audio one.

As Andrearsen (2000: 314) says that, both hallucination and delusion can occur together. The following evidence portrays the situation when Nina gets her hallucinations and delusions at the same time.

BACKSTAGE HALLWAY
Nina quickly moves through a mirrored hallway, desperately seeking refuge in her dressing room.
Her doubles mock her through the reflection.
DOUBLE
My turn!
OTHER DOUBLE
My turn!
Nina shoots into her.
PRINCIPLE’S DRESSING ROOM
She closes the door behind her, ready to cry.
DOUBLE
Hey...
She looks up, and finds the Double casually sitting on the edge of her vanity, wearing the Black Swan costume.
NINA
Get out of here!
The double faces her; she’s now Lily. (p. 97)

The quotation above shows the moment in which Nina gets the audio and visual hallucinations. These hallucinations appear together with the delusion. The thing
that comes first is the delusion. The reflection of her suddenly comes to live. There is not only one of her reflections that Nina sees but there are two. They are delusion because according to Smith (1983: 3), a person who is delusional will see a thing shaped in a different form. The above quotation also shows that these doubles are making their own gesture. They are mocking her and she can hear their voices. This is the second thing that appears which is also the first hallucination.

According to Alloys, Riskind and Manos (2005: 396), hallucinating people will hear something, but there is no sound. Because of it these voices are classified as hallucination because there is no way that these reflections can give the voices. Despite of that fact, Nina keeps thinking that they exist. She believes that those Doubles are real and they want to communicate with her. These hallucinations are audio hallucination because according Getzfeld (2006: 172), hallucination which form is voice is audio hallucination.

While Nina comes to her dressing room, she sees another double. It is the third thing that occurs in a form of hallucination. This time, the double is not the reflection. It is sitting in front of the vanity wearing the black swan costume. According to Alloys, Riskind and Manos (2005: 396), hallucinating people will create a certain object to become alive without her conscious. When she enters the dressing room, she sees her double. It is no longer her reflection in the mirror, it is alive and she is sitting in front of her. After that her double changes her look into Lily, the other competitor who according to Brennan is the good example of a ballerina who can dance the black swan perfectly. This is a hallucination because
there is no such a thing which can change her appearance in seconds like the double does. Moreover Nina believes in what she sees. By shouting at the double she proves that she believes in the existence of the double. According to Getzfeld (2006: 172), visual hallucination is a hallucination which form is can be seen. It can be concluded that the schizophrenia paranoid type is already set perfectly into her mind.

This big hallucination can also be seen from Nina’s characterization. The previous explanation shows that Nina already gets her goal which is becoming the next Swan Queen. But since she is very anxious, she keeps thinking that somebody can replace her from her position. It is because there is Lily who according to Nina is her big competitor. Lily can perform the Swan Queen better than she can. But the fact is, Lily already gets another part as a little swan.

Nina is angry when she finds her double wearing the black swan costume in the dressing room. She thinks that her double will replace her. Seeing this makes her yell at her double to get out of the dressing room. She is very angry. She shouts at her double that is changing into Lily whereas at that time she is outside the room. It is because she knows that her goal to perform the Swan Queen is threatened by her. Lily, as the person whom Brennan told to be the role model for Nina, makes her full of envy. Because of it she thinks that Lily can take that role. And since she is an obsessive woman, she is worried that her dream will be gone.
3. Interpersonal Interaction

According to Smith (2000: 289) a person suffers from schizophrenia paranoid type when he shows a delusion or hallucination. In addition, Andrearsen (2000: 314) states that there are other symptoms. It can be seen from the relation between the patient and the other people. He said that this relation can be an awkward or extreme relationship.

In the story we can see that Nina is also having a relationship which is imbalance. The following is the example of her relation and Lily.

Lily emerges from the darkness.
LILY
You okay?
NINA
I’m fine.
LILY
You sure?
Nina nods, but Lily sits down beside her, oblivious of Nina’s desire to be left alone.
LILY
Big day’s getting closer and closer, huh? I can’t wait. You’re going to be amazing.
NINA
Thanks...
Nina wipes off her tears with her hand.
LILY
So, want to talk about it?
NINA
Just had a hard day.
LILY
Brennan play too rough?
Nina looks at her surprised.
LILY
Just a guess. He seems like a prick.
NINA
He’s brilliant.
LILY
Sure, but not exactly warm and fuzzy.
NINA
You don’t know him.
Lily smirks with a realization.

*LILY*

Someone’s hot for teacher.

Nina gives her withering glance.

*LILY*

It’s okay. I don’t blame you,

Nina stands up.

*NINA*

I should go. It’s getting late.

*LILY*

Hey, I was only playing.

Nina walks towards the door.

*LILY*

Nina?

She ignores Lily and exits. (pp. 50-51)

In the beginning of this conversation, Lily comes to approach Nina because she thinks that Nina needs a companion. Nina does not like being near Lily although Lily supports her in performing her best in the big day. Nina suddenly gets angry when Lily continues the conversation which topic is about how Brennan teaches her along the rehearsal. Because of that, she cuts the conversation, ignores and leaves Lily alone.

According to Andrearsen (2000: 314), awkward relationship with others is also the symptom of schizophrenia paranoid type. The above explanation shows how awkward Nina’s relation with Lily is. Lily who comes with a positive aim is badly welcomed by Nina. Besides, Nina is actually jealous of Lily. It is because Brennan tells her that Lily has the whole package to performing the Swan Queen.

This kind of tone can be seen in the conversation between Nina and her mother. The conversation is opened by her mother. She tries to comfort Nina who is exhausted from working hard. After that, her mother said that her daughter’s ability to work hard is similar to her. This statement surprises Nina. The
conversation continues with Nina who tells her mother that someone is trying to fail her on her way to become the Swan Queen. Hearing this, her mother tries to calm her. After that, her mother brings the topic which tells her about her previous event when she was a beginner. Her mother’s statement makes Nina angry. After that, she ends the conversation. According to Andrearsen (2000: 314), the other symptom of schizophrenia is the imbalance relation. The conversation between Nina with her mother shows that Nina cannot make a good relationship. It is because she tries to accompany her but she seems to ignore it. Besides, Nina’s being bad-tempered, by getting angry and choosing to end the conversation is unnecessary. She is angry because of her mother’s statements. The fact that Nina is unable to communicate with her mother makes no wonder that their communication cannot go well. It can also be seen in her conversation with Brennan.

*BRENNAN*

*Your mother said you couldn’t do it.*

*NINA*

*You know her, overreacting, as usual.* (p. 92)

The above quotation shows how Nina feels about her mother. She thinks that her mother is always overreacting about her life. Once again Nina shows her inability to communicate with her mother. Her mother tells the company that Nina cannot perform on the big day, but since she is already obsessed with the role, she keeps forcing herself to come in although her mother already tells the company.

Andrearsen (2000: 314) also says that a person whose relation with the other is imbalance will cause a violent and suicidal behavior to occur. It was described previously that Nina gets her hallucination and delusion when she wants
to change her costume with the black swan costume. In her room, she sees her
double that changes herself into Lily. She finds that her double wears the black
swan costume and it makes Nina angry. Because she is really angry to see it, she
stabs Lily using a mirror shard.

*NINA*
*Leave me alone!!!*
She charges the double.
They crash into a WALL LENGTH MIRROR, shattering it. Shards fall
everywhere.
Lily flips Nina over and wails on her. Punch after punch.
Nina does her best to block the onslaught.
They scuffle, knocking things over, bumping into walls.
The DOUBLE gets her hands around Nina’s neck…
Nina tries to pull the hands free, but she’s too strong.
Lily squeezes down.
*LILY*
*“She wasn’t good enough. Couldn’t handle the spotlight.”*
Nina’s neck starts to stretch, her eyes bulge, running out of oxygen.
Her hand frantically scramble along the surface of the vanity…
*LILY*
*That’s what they’ll say. And they’ll forget all about you.*
Nina’s finger findw the edge of a MIRROR SHARD, but can’t grasp it.
They stretch…and pick it up.
And she drives the shard into her stomach.
Stunned, Lily looks down.
She touches the wound, sees blood on her finger. (p. 98-99)

In the story, the relationship between Nina and Lily is awkward. As Andrearsen
(2000: 314) says that a person with schizophrenia paranoid type will take a
suicidal or violent behavior. It will happen when there is a stimulus toward the
person that has an awkward relationship with him. From the quotation above the
awkward relation between Nina and Lily is brought into an extreme relation. In
the quotation above, the one who starts the quarrel is Nina. She violently stabs
Lily with the mirror shard. She is struggling with her hallucinations. Although it is
only her hallucination, this shows her inner feeling toward Lily. She shows her
being violent while she stabs Lily with the shard. She directly takes the shard and drives it to Lily’s stomach. She does it because she is already full of anger. She only wants to keep her role as the Swan Queen. Since she is an obsessive woman, by doing this, she will eliminate her rival. Because of it, there is an imbalance relationship between Nina and Lily.

The same situation also happens between Nina and her mother. The awkward relationship among them changes into an extreme relation. When her mother tries to check up on her daughter in the bathroom, Nina angrily pushes her mother out and she yells at her. Erica keeps trying to push back but Nina is too strong. Before she is completely outside, her fingers grip the door frame. Nina without any mercy to her mother smashes them with the door. This time she hurts her mother. According to Andrearsen (2000: 314), violence and suicidal behavior can be shown by the person whose relation is imbalance. Nina’s action is a violent behavior that comes from the inability of Nina in communicating with her mother. Because of it, her inability to communicate with her mother shows that she has an imbalance relationship. Nina, whose characteristic is violent, smashes her mother hand again and again without any pity. She, who is a bad-tempered woman, thinks that her mother is going too far involved in her life. It makes Nina get angry and without hesitation hurts her mother.

C. The Causes of the Schizophrenia Paranoid Type

In the previous explanation there is a picture which shows that Nina is suffering from schizophrenia paranoid type. It mentions the symptoms of Nina’s
Schizophrenia paranoid type. There are three symptoms that are mentioned. They are delusion, hallucination, and imbalance relationship. These three symptoms also have a strong relation to Nina’s characteristics. Those characteristics can be seen through these symptoms. Because of it, the factors that cause this mental illness to occur can be revealed. According to Coleman (1976: 309) there are three factors that can be used to prove somebody is a patient of this mental disorder or not. There are biological, psychological and interpersonal, and general sociocultural factors.

In the following explanation, both biological and psychological and interpersonal will be explained. The sociocultural factor will not be explained because there is no evidence that supports this factor in the story. Coleman (1976: 325-326) says that social disorganization, rapid changes, insecurity, poverty, and harshness characteristic of urban contribute the occurrence of schizophrenia. In the story, there is no single information which shows that Nina and her mother live in each situation that is mentioned by Coleman.

1. Biological Factor

According to Coleman (1976: 309), biological factor is the development of schizophrenia that can be seen inside the patient’s body. He also mentions that biological factor is divided into three types (Coleman, 1976: 309-311). They are hereditary, biochemical, and neurophysiological factor.

According to Smith (1983: 85), hereditary factor is a situation when a person suffers from schizophrenia because it is genetically given by his parents.
who are also the patients of schizophrenia. The chromosome brings this disorder. This factor can usually be seen through investigation about twin studies, children reared apart from their parents who is also a schizophrenia’s patient, and family study whose children is mentally retarded, neurotic, hyperactive or psychopathic. By looking at those characteristics of this factor, there is no characteristic which is similar to Nina’s characteristics. In the story Nina is the only daughter that Erica has. They live together in an apartment and the most important is Erica is not portrayed as a patient of schizophrenia. There is also no a single information about Nina’s father. Because of it, hereditary factor cannot be used to answer the cause of the occurrence of the Nina’s symptoms.

The second type of biological factor is biochemical factor. According to Coleman (1976: 311) the existence of chemical amount inside the bloodstream, even a small amount can create schizophrenia. He also mentioned that this chemical agent will stimulate delusion and hallucination. In the story there is a chemical agent that is consumed by Nina. It can be seen from the quotation below.

Lily exhales a breath and casually digs in her purse. She pulls out a cigarette case and clicks it open. Inside, CIGARETTES and a couple pills.

LILY
One for me...
Lily grabs one of the pills and slides it over.
LILY
And one for you.
Lily grabs her pills and downs it with a beer.
Nina stares at her pill, too embarrassed to admit she doesn’t know what it is. Lily notice.
LILY
Don’t worry, it’s pure. Straight from San Fran.
NINA
What is it?
LILY
You’re kidding? You never rolled?
Nina blinks

LILY
Oh boy. It’ll just make you have a good time. Loosen up. See the night sky.

NINA
How long does it last?

LILY
Couple hours.

Nina looks at the pill, thinks about it for a second…

NINA
That’s okay. (pp. 63-64)

Nina kisses Tom on the floor of a crowded dance club. The drug is in full effect. (p. 69)

The quotations above shows that Lily offers Nina a pill that comes straight from San Francisco. At first Nina does not know about this thing. Lily notices and tells implicitly that it is a drug. Nina, who is curious about it, asks about its reaction time and then she decides to take it. In the last quotation, it is clearly shown that the drug is working in full effect. According to Coleman (1976: 311) chemical agent can cause schizophrenia. It will trigger delusion and hallucination to occur. The above quotation shows a clear picture that Nina consumes the drug. But to judge that the cause of Nina’s schizophrenia is because of biochemical factor, there should be a delusion or hallucination occurs after she takes it.

Nina pushes her way out of the club, starting to panic. She looks around, trying to figure out where she is, but the city is dark and non-descript.

LILY
Nina!

Nina turns towards the voice and, with relief, sees Lily exit the club. (p. 70)

LILY
Listen, I went home with Tom. We looked for you, but you must have taken off already.

NINA
Liar! (p. 77)

According to Coleman (1976: 311) hallucination can occur when there is a chemical agent found in the bloodstream. The quotations above show that Nina is
having a hallucination. Nina accuses Lily as a liar because she does not want to admit that they meet each other when Nina comes out of the club. The fact is, Lily is going home with Tom. Because of that, what Nina sees is her hallucination. It happens after she takes the drug given by Lily. Because of it, biochemical factor is one of the reasons why Nina develops the symptoms of schizophrenia. Besides, hallucination is one of symptoms of schizophrenia paranoid type.

Coleman (1976: 313) also mentions neurophysiological factor as another type from biological factor. He says that it is a situation in which there is an inhibitory process in the excitatory. The process of a stimulus that is sent to brain was interrupted because the stimulus is created under an intense situation. The brain gets an intense situation whenever there is a feeling of anxious or envious. When it happens then there will be hallucination and delusion.

In the previous subchapter, both hallucination and delusion were already discussed. They appear as the symptoms of schizophrenia paranoid type. The definition of delusion is a strong belief that is hold by someone who sees something in a different form (Smith, 1983: 3). It can occur because there is a trigger. According to Andrearsen (2000: 313) jealousy, religiosity, or somatization can become the trigger.

In the relation to the previous explanation about Nina’s characteristic, Nina is envious toward Veronica and Lily after knowing that she can perform the Swan Queen better than she does. Nina has a big dream which is becoming the Swan Queen in the story of Swan Lake. The fact that she cannot succeed in her audition creates her envy to grow. This makes Nina really envious toward her best
competitor. Since she is an obsessive woman, she is afraid that her goal will be taken away from her. Her being obsessive combines with her feeling of envy creating a big jealousy upon her competitor. Andrearsen (2000: 313) says that jealousy can create a delusion. Because of it, Nina’s envy toward her rival creates her delusion.

Both delusion and hallucination can occur together. Hallucination according to Alloys, Riskind, and Manos, (2005: 396) is a perception which occurs while there is an absence of any external stimulus. Andrearsen (2000: 314) also added that hallucination also has a trigger. They are anxiety, anger, aloofness, or argumentativeness.

In the story, Nina is portrayed as an obsessive character. It is because her dream has made her an obsessive woman. She knows that her goal to perform the Swan Queen is threatened by the other talented ballerina. Lily, as the person whom Brennan tells to be the role model for Nina, makes her afraid. She thinks that Lily can take her role. She is worried that her dream will be finished. Her anxiety starts to grow. Because of it, she creates her hallucination to occur. It is also the reason why her hallucination creates her double reforms into Lily.

Both delusion and hallucination happens because there is a weak stimulation. According to Coleman (1976: 313), Neurophysiological factor is about the stimulus which cannot go well because there is an inhibitory process in the brain. If it happens the stimuli that come into the brain are the weak stimuli. Brain still can process these stimuli but the output of them are weak visions. He said it only happens because there is an intense situation. The fact that Nina can
see her reflection mocking and whispering, and her vision which sees another person who has the same face as she does shows that Nina gets the imbalance stimulation. Coleman (1976: 313) says that if a person gets the imbalance stimulation, he will be difficult to distinguish the relevant and irrelevant thing. Nina also shows it. On her big day, she is struggling with Lily in the dressing room. She stabs her in the stomach using a mirror shard and hides her in the closet. Actually after the show, Lily comes to congratulate her, because her performance is great. When she checks the body in the closet, Lily’s body is gone. This moment shows her hallucination. From the evidence, Nina cannot differentiate which one is real and unreal. Because of it, neuropsychological factor is also one of the reasons why Nina develops the symptoms of schizophrenia. Her envy and anxious toward her competitors force her brain to stimulate the unreal condition. She thinks that Lily wants her role and tries to replace her, but actually she does not.

2. Psychological and Interpersonal Factor

According to Coleman (1976: 314) psychological and interpersonal factor is a condition in which the patient of schizophrenia runs away from reality because she cannot face the truth. He also said that there are five type of it. They are early psychic trauma and increased vulnerability, pathogenic parent-child and family interaction, faulty learning and exaggerated defenses, destructive social roles and interpersonal patterns, and excessive stress and decompensation.
The first type of psychological and interpersonal factor is early psychic trauma and increased vulnerability. According to Coleman (1976: 316) it is a condition where both children and adult are afraid to face certain events. He said that lack of security in human relationship can affect the occurrence of increment of the vulnerability. He also mentioned that it can be seen from an intense conflict and tension, and anxiety and strong feelings of bitterness, resentment and hatred toward other people.

In the story, Nina is portrayed as an obsessive girl who is afraid that her role will be replaced by the other talented ballerinas. Starting from that time Nina’s relationship with Lily is awkward. Lily always comes to accompany Nina but she is always badly welcomed. As Coleman (1976: 316) says that a person with lack of security in human relationship will show an anxiety and strong feeling of bitterness and become vulnerable. It can be seen from the fact that Nina and Lily do not have a good relationship. Brennan’s statement that said Lily has the criteria to perform the black swan hurts Nina. Since then Nina’s vulnerability gets increased. After that Nina’s anxious feeling creates a strong feeling of bitterness and resentment toward Lily. Because of her vulnerable feeling, Nina develops the symptom of schizophrenia. As Coleman (1976: 316) says a person with a vulnerable feeling will have an anxious and intense relationship toward the other. Nina, whose relation is imbalance with Lily, brings her relation into an intense relation, and Nina always feels anxious toward Lily.

The second type of psychological and interpersonal factor is pathogenic parent-child and family interaction. Coleman (1976: 316) says that it is the
condition shown from the way of parents’ parenting. He introduced the term of schizophrenic parents. It is a condition in which the characteristic of the parents are rejecting, dominating, cold, overprotective and impervious to the feelings and needs of other.

In the story, Nina lives with her mother. According to Nina, her mother is overprotective and dominating.

*ERICA*
*How’s your shoulder?*
*NINA*
*My shoulder’s fine.*
*ERICA*
*Leaving it alone?*
*NINA*
*Yes.*

Erica stands and starts towards her. Nina instinctively shoots up from the table.

*ERICA*
*What’s got into you?*
*NINA*
*Nothing.*
*ERICA*
*Let me see.*
*NINA*
*No.*
*ERICA*
*Let me see!*

Erica descends on her.

*NINA*
*Get away.*
*ERICA*
*Take off your shirt.*
*NINA*
*Stop it! (p. 58)*

From the above dialogue, Nina shows a tension when she is speaking with her mother. The conversation opens with Erica who asks about Nina’s bumps. Nina’s answer cannot satisfy her mother. Then, Erica wants to see the bumps by herself.
But Nina does not want to show them. Seeing this attitude, her mother starts to yell at Nina, and asks her to take off Nina’s shirt. Nina, who does not want to open it, replies by yelling at her. Coleman (1976: 316) says that parents that have a dominant and overprotective characteristic can trigger the child to develop the symptom of schizophrenia. Erica from the quotation above shows that she forces Nina to show her bumps to her. Her mother who is overprotective can also be seen from the quotation below.

What’s this?
You put on a lock?
NINA
It’s called privacy!
ERICA
Nina! Open this! Right this second!
NINA
I’m not fucking twelve years old anymore!
ERICA
You’re not my Nina right now!
NINA
LEAVE ME ALONE!!! (p.73)

The above quotation shows that her mother is portrayed as an overprotective mother. There is a quarrel between Nina and her mother. Her mother is surprised when she knows that Nina locks her door. Nina replies her mother’s question by shouting and says that she needs privacy. Her mother continues the conversation by yelling at Nina, and orders her to open the door. The conversation ends up with Nina yelling at her mother and asking her to leave her alone. From the dialogue above, Nina shows her desire to be alone, but her mother keeps telling her to open the door. Nina wants her privacy and does not want to be bothered by her mother. In fact, her mother keeps yelling at her and gives command because she wants to know what Nina is doing inside.
According to Coleman (1976: 316) the way parents parenting their children with a high protection will bring their children into schizophrenia. In the quotations above, Erica shows her respect and attention toward her daughter. She wants to know what happens with Nina. But she does it in a negative way. She forces Nina to do what she wants. It makes they always have an intense conversation. Because of it, there is an imbalance relationship between Nina and her mother. Seeing this fact, schizophrenic parents which is the subtype of pathogenic parent-child and family interaction is also one of the reasons why Nina develops the symptom of schizophrenia.

The third subtype of psychological and interpersonal factor is faulty learning and exaggerated defenses. This subtype also known as Double Bind. According to Coleman (1976: 319), it is a situation in which the parents show a different action about their own statement. It will bring their children to get confuse about what is right or wrong to do. It is because all the things that they done will always be wrong. In the story, there is no conversation between Nina and her mother which shows the double bind. Never does Nina put herself into a situation which makes her confused about whether what she does is right or wrong. Erica is not portrayed as a mother whose characteristic is similar to double bind. Besides, there is no information about Nina’s father. Because of it, faulty learning and exaggerated defenses is not the cause of Nina’s schizophrenia.

The fourth subtype is destructive social roles and interpersonal patterns. According to Coleman (1976: 324) social role problems are conditions where a person cannot have an appropriate interaction with other people. This person will
find it difficult to behave like the others. The fact that he cannot join the social life put him to develop the symptom of schizophrenia. In the story Nina is portrayed as a normal woman who tries her best to perform the Swan Queen. She does and acts just like anybody else. Because of it, destructive social roles and interpersonal patterns is not the cause of the development of Nina’s schizophrenia.

The last subtype of psychological and interpersonal factor is excessive stress and decompensation. Smith (1983: 87) says that a person can be called in a stressed condition when he finds difficulties in his life, and he cannot face it. So he falls into depression and becomes stress. In the story Nina is shown as a woman who knows what she wants very well. It is can be seen from her characteristic which is obsessive. Nina’s main problem is, she wants to perform in a big show as a Swan Queen. Although there are so many obstacles, such as Brennan who gives Veronica and Lily a compliment and makes Nina jealous, and her inability to perform the black swan, lying ahead, she still can find the way out of the problem. It is because she wants the role so bad. Because of it, excessive stress and decompensation is not the cause of Nina’s schizophrenia.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

In order to understand the reason why Nina Sayers suffers from schizophrenia, it is important to know her characteristics. The previous chapter shows that Nina has six characteristics. Physically, Nina is shown as a beautiful ballerina who has a small cluster of red bumps. She tries to be perfect as a Swan Queen but actually she has a weakness which is her bumps. Nina is portrayed as a bad-tempered woman. Nina, who does not like to be compared and beaten, always shows her anger, not only toward her mother but also her friend. She is also characterized as an envious woman. She can easily get jealous with other people who can dance better than she does. Lily is the example. Because of her ability to maintain the Swan Queen, Brennan tells her to become the role model for Nina. Nina is also an anxious ballerina. She is always afraid that someone will replace her and take her dream away. She is full of suspicion, while the fact is nobody tries to get in her way to perform both white and black swans. Because of it, there is a big effort that is given by Nina so that she can get the role. She knows what she wants. Because of that she goes to Brennan and asks him to hand the role over her. She is also hurting herself in order to master the black swan spins. She jabs her toe nails but she is fine with it and keeps continuing the practice. Because of it, she is shown as a violent person, not only herself but also her mother becomes her target. She hits her mother finger, when
her mother tries the check her in the bathroom. Without any mercy, she slams it again and again.

To prove that Nina suffers from schizophrenia paranoid type, three symptoms should be identified. They are delusion, hallucination and imbalance relationship. Nina has her delusion when she sees one of her bumps is bleeding, but when she wipes it with her hand, there is no blood in her hand. Nina’s delusion occurs because there is a trigger. Her envious feeling toward her rival creates a big jealousy. Nina as a patient of schizophrenia paranoid type also has hallucinations. Nina keeps seeing that there is her double in her reflection. She sees that her reflections are moving and mocking her. She also sees her double changes herself into Lily while actually Lily is not there.

Hallucination is similar to delusions. It has a trigger. The fact that there is Lily who can dance the black swan beautifully makes Nina feel insecure. Because of it, she creates a feeling of anxiety toward Lily. She keeps thinking that Lily is ready to take her role while actually she is not. Nina keeps thinking and forcing her brain to think about it. Because of it, Nina can see a delusion and hallucination.

Not only delusion or hallucination that can be seen in the story that becomes the evidence of her mental disorder. It is imbalance relationship. Nina has an awkward relation with Lily. She always tries to accompany Nina, but she treats her badly. She walks away while Lily is trying to accompany her in the studio. The fact that she stabs Lily in the dressing room shows her feeling about Lily. She without a doubt stabs Lily in her stomach. Nina’s imbalance relationship
can also be seen from her relation with Erica. Her mother who always gives her full attention to Nina is badly welcomed by her. She keeps trying to come in to the bathroom but Nina pushes her to go out. After that she slams her mother fingers without mercy. Her bad-tempered characteristic is combining with her violent side and shows that her relation with her mother is not good. That also shows that they have an imbalance relation.

From the above explanation, it is true that Nina Sayers suffers from schizophrenia paranoid type, because she has delusions, hallucinations, and imbalance relationships. Nina’s schizophrenia does not come by itself, but it has causes. There are two symptoms that contribute so that Nina suffers from this mental disorder. They are biological factor, and psychological and interpersonal relationship.

Biological factor is divided into two subtypes. These subtypes are biochemical, and neuropsychological factors. Biochemical factor in the story is shown by Nina who takes a drug given by Lily. She takes this drug and after that she has a hallucination. She thinks she meets Lily on her way out of the bar, but actually she does not. It shows that Nina is having a hallucination after she takes the drug. In fact, Lily is going home with her friend and not with Nina. The second factor is neuropsychological. Although there is no direct information about Nina’s internal or external stimulus, but it can be seen from the fact that she see a delusion and hallucination. Delusion and hallucination are the disability of a person to get the right external stimulus because there is an inhibitory process which makes the strong stimuli changing into the weak one. Nina shows this
situation when she struggles with Lily in the dressing room. She stabs Lily and hides her body in the closet. After her performance, she sees that Lily is alive and has no wound. It shows that Nina cannot differentiate between what is real and what is unreal.

The second factor is psychological and interpersonal factor. In this factor, there are two subtypes that are also supporting the occurrence of Nina’s schizophrenia. There are psychic trauma and increased vulnerability and pathogenic parent-child and family interaction. Nina’s vulnerability gets increase when Brennan tells her about her role model, which is Lily. Because of it, she creates an anxiety and envy toward Lily. Besides, it can also be seen from their relationship which is awkward.

Pathogenic parent-child and family interaction can be seen from Nina’s relationship with her mother. Previously, Nina’s attitude toward her mother is very bad. Her mother tries to involve in her life, but Nina refuses it and asks her mother to give her privacy by looking the bathroom. Her mother then forces Nina to open the door so that she can check her. Nina refuses it and they are yelling each other. It shows that her mother has the characteristic of schizophrenic parent who is dominant and overprotective. Nina also thinks that her mother is always overreacting. It is showing that they have an imbalance relationship.

After knowing all of the factors that causes the occurrence of Nina’s schizophrenia’s symptoms, it means that there are four factors that create this mental disorder. According to Andrearsen (2000: 298), schizophrenia is a mental disorder that takes intensive active-phase symptoms in one month and lasts for at
least six months. In Nina’s case, there are active symptoms which are delusion and hallucination. These active symptoms occur because there are Nina’s anxiety and envy toward her rivals. It means that these active symptoms occur more frequently after Nina’s vulnerability gets increased. Her anxiety that her dream will fade away creates her vulnerability. Because of that, she has a bad relationship with Lily. Not only that, the figure of schizophrenic parent triggers Nina to develop the symptoms of schizophrenia. Erica, who is portrayed as a dominant and overprotective mother, supports the occurrence of Nina’s schizophrenia for the first time. Although there is no exact period of time shown in the story but the length of time starting from the audition time until the performance day is more than six months. Because of it, the main factor that causes Nina to suffer from this mental disorder is psychological and interpersonal factor.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Lydersen, Kari. “Chicago Ballet Labor Struggle Takes Center Stage”  
http://www.inthesetimes.com/working/entry/11729/chicago_ballet_labor_struggle_takes_center_stage/ (8 September 2011)


Villarreal, Dr. Christina. “Black Swan- a cinematic portrayal of schizophrenia?”.  
http://drchristinavillarreal.com/2010/12/06/black-swan-a-cinematic-portrayal-of-schizophrenia/ (8 September 2011)

Summary of Andres Heinz, Mark Heyman, and John McLaughlin’s *Black Swan*

The story was begun with the main character named Nina who was dreaming about herself who was dancing as the Swan Queen in the famous ballet’s story Swan Lake. In her dream she dreamt that she was afraid because somebody caught her and she could not scream. The next morning she told her mother that she had an amazing dream but her mother, Erica, did not reply her. When she was eating her breakfast her mother noticed that there were bumps on Nina’s shoulder but she said she was okay. Erica believed in her. On the way to the theater, Nina saw a glimpse of a woman that looked like her. But when she tried to see her face she has arrived at her train stop. When she arrived at the theater, she heard that her friends were mocking the past ballerina named Beth who was getting old already. Nina gave them objection but they did not care and kept talking about her.

In the rehearsal Nina watched her steps very carefully but actually her ballet mistress told her to relax. In the middle of practice, a man named Brennan came and told them a story of Swan Lake. After that, he told them that he searched a new ballerina to perform the Swan Queen. Nina was chosen as one of the candidates. When she was on her way to go to the dressing room, she met Beth, the latest ballerina. Both of them did not speak to each other. Nina came into Beth’s room and stole her lipstick.

When the candidate had their audition that day, Nina caught Brennan attention with her beauty and the way she performed the white swan, but Brennan
told her that she would not succeed if she could not perform the black swan. Nina could not give her best performance. There were Lily and Veronica who were also waiting for their turns. Watching Veronica danced beautifully, Nina was angry and afraid. Because she was afraid, the next day she put her make up on and went to Brennan’s room. Before she entered the room she put Beth’s lipstick on her lip. In Brennan’s office she seduced him to get the white swan position. Because of it, the announcement said that she got it.

After that Nina was introduced to the public, that she was the actress that would perform the new Swan Lake. Facing a hard training Brennan always got angry at her because she could not do what he wanted. Brennan ordered Nina to see the way Lily moved. He said that Lily’s can dance the black swan perfectly. After that she met Lily. They have a little chat. Lily tried to be her friend but she was badly welcome. Nina started to hate Lily.

At home, after taking a bath, Nina felt that her shoulder was getting hurt, but she would not tell her mother so then she locked the door with a long wooden stick. Her mother ordered Nina to open the door but she refused to do it. After that they were involved in a quarrel. Then the front door was ringing, and there was Lily. Lily asked Nina to hang out with her but her mother prohibited it. Nina still kept going with Lily. In the club Nina took a drug given by Lily. Because she got confused, she decided to go home with Lily. At home, Nina had a quarrel with her mother. Nina went to her room and locked the door. There was also Lily.

In the morning she could not find Lily in her room. That day she went to the studio’s theater to practice. Still she could not do the best dance, Brennan led
her how to do the right one. After it was done, Nina tried to do it alone after everybody was gone. A blackout happened. In the dark she saw Brennan and Lily kissing. Nina was shocked and going home. At her home she could not find her mother and went to the bathroom. There she saw that her scratch mark is getting red. She came out and went to her mother’s room. She saw the picture of herself moved and produced sounds in its frame. She was scared.

On the D-day Nina pushed her self on the stage and she did it perfectly. She gave a perfect dance as a white swan. When she came to change his costumes as a black swan, she saw Lily in his dressing room prepared to replace her on the next performance. Nina was angry and they were involved in a fight. It ended when Nina stabbed Lily with a mirror piece on Lily’s stomach. Lily’s blood was running out and she was unconscious. Nina hid her in her closet and cleaned her blood with a white towel. After that she prepared herself as a black swan. On the stage she gave a wonderful dance as a black swan. When she got back on her room she noticed that Lily’s body was gone and so was her blood. She was surprised and when she looked at the mirror she noticed that her stomach was bleeding. With tears on her face she changed her make up into the white swan and went back to the stage. Before entering the stage she saw Lily standing near Nina’s partner opposite her. She let it and entered. She danced beautifully until the last scene of the act which showed the white swan was falling down from the hill. After that Nina was found dead because of running out of blood.