

A Psycholinguistic Analysis of John Nash's Hallucinations as Represented in the Film "A Beautiful Mind"

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ABSTRACT: *The film A Beautiful Mind explores hallucination in this study. A Beautiful Mind depicts the tale of John Nash, a university student who dislikes studying in class or prefers to study alone. Throughout his life, John Nash has hallucinated or what is known as schizophrenia, as depicted in the film A Beautiful Mind. The goal of this study was to figure out what hallucinations were, what caused them, and how John Nash managed his hallucinations. In general, this study examines the link between language and mind, or the linguistic relationship portrayed in John Nash's character's speech, as evidenced by his conduct. This study takes a psycholinguistic approach to data analysis by employing qualitative methodologies. Data sources include talks and scenes from the film A Beautiful Mind. Hearing, seeing, and feeling are the scientific results of John Nash's hallucinations in the film A Beautiful Mind. Second, dreams, aspirations, and sickness are the sources of John Nash's hallucinations. Third, John Nash's method of managing hallucinations is to see a doctor without medical or distracting assistance.*

KEYWORDS: a beautiful mind, hallucination, John Nash, psycholinguistic.

INTRODUCTION

Communication allows people to send and receive messages. Because of language, this is possible. A language is a tool that everyone may use to convey their thoughts, ideas, wants, and feelings. The use of language is central to the communicative process, and communication is defined by our ability to say our ideas and the words that transport thinking to another mind. As a result, language is crucial in a discussion for transferring various types of information.

Language is a system of sound symbols created by human speech that allows members of a society to communicate. The language process necessitates the human brain's processing of ideas and feelings to generate words or sentences. In theory, semantic, grammatical, and phonological encoding are the first steps in the language process. Semantic and grammatical encoding occurs in the brain, but phonological encoding begins in the brain and is subsequently carried out by speech tools that use the speech

brain's nerve system. The three encodings are linked to one's language production activities, which are linked to the interaction of brain-speech organs.

What is on a person's mind is influenced by the language he employs. As a result, the contents of a person's thinking and the language he employs are inextricably linked. The ability of everyone to discern mental activities in his mind is required for the existence of language that communicates thoughts. The capacity of a person to correctly articulate his views, think clearly to solve issues in life, and interact effectively with others is determined by his mental state (Rosenthal, 1991). In general, a person in a pleasant mood may not have trouble understanding speech since signals may be quickly passed on to others.

In reality, because of a disruption of faulty cells or a neurological breakdown in his head, digesting speech may be the most challenging thing for someone with a mental condition. As a result, this individual frequently struggles to convey his or her mood, emotional sensations and even has difficulties pronouncing words correctly. This ailment will have an impact on the sufferer's life since he will be easily depressed.

Schizophrenia is an example of a mental disorder. Schizophrenia is a mental illness that affects a person's identity, brain, and the way the brain's most sophisticated systems work (Weinberger & Harrison, 2011). A person with schizophrenia may exhibit disordered speech and conduct in many situations. He has trouble distinguishing between what is genuine and what is not, as well as expressing his own emotions. Unfortunately, some persons with schizophrenia are unaware that they have the condition, and many of them refuse to seek treatment.

Discuss what it is like to suffer from the symptoms of schizophrenia, schizoid affective disorder, or psychosis. Schizophrenia is linked with two types of symptoms: positive symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions, disordered thinking, paranoia, and negative symptoms such as weariness, loss of focus, lack of energy and drive, minimal facial movement, and flat expression. People with depression and other illnesses may also experience some of the symptoms mentioned here, such as hallucinations (Aleman & de Haan, 1998). This indicates that hearing voices is a part of hallucinations. Many individuals talk about hallucinating: sounds, smells, feelings, or visions that can be heard, smell, feel, or see.

As shown in the film "A Beautiful Mind," one of the hallucinatory occurrences. The author is interested in studying the film A Beautiful Mind since the main character frequently sees many people and reacts as if they are genuine. John Nash, a man who suffers from hallucinations, is the primary character in this film. John Nash is portrayed as a hallucinating patient whose condition worsens over time as he hears voices, has imaginary companions, and becomes increasingly paranoid. He had to be cut off from his social life due to his condition, typical among persons with schizophrenia.

The study's objective is "what are the hallucinations, causes, and methods of control shown in the film A Beautiful Mind by John Nash?". This research has theoretical

relevance, and it can enhance and serve as a reference for other researchers in the field of psycholinguistics. This study can add to our understanding of mental illnesses, particularly hallucinations, and their relationship to language in terms of application. This study contributes to a better knowledge of persons with mental illnesses and a deeper grasp of psycholinguistics. The study's findings may indirectly open their eyes and minds to the existence of someone suffering from hallucinations or other mental illnesses.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Psycholinguistics, Language, and Mind

Psycholinguistics is a word that refers to the study of both psychology and linguistics at the same time. The study of the mind and behavior is known as psychology (Schacter et al., 2011). Perceptions, ideas, memories, and feelings all arise in the brain as thoughts. Behavior, on the other hand, relates to what individuals do and how they act. As a result, this field is concerned with the relationship between thoughts, behavior, and even mental processes that are inextricably linked to language use. Linguistics, on the other hand, is the study of language proficiency (Barber, 2003). This is done for the sake of linguistic description. Linguists study language structure and how speakers use it to communicate and generate meaning (Mayer, 2009). As a result, there is a link between language, cognition, and conduct to communicate effectively.

Psycholinguistics is the study of language and thinking. Psycholinguistics is a branch of psychology that studies language as a psychological phenomenon and how individuals utilize it. The study of the human mind and mental processes involved in language production is known as psycholinguistics (Garman, 1990). The human mind, according to psycholinguistics, reflects the mind's ability to communicate and understand a specific language (Altmann, 2001). Because it is linked to mind and language, the discipline of psycholinguistics encompasses how people comprehend, create, and acquire language. In other words, as the name indicates, psycholinguistics is primarily a mix of psychology and linguistics. In psycholinguistics, there are three primary themes explored: language learning, language comprehension, and language output are the three (Gaskell, 2007).

Humans employ numerous signals to construct distinct sets of meaning and express any topic or event, referred to as language (Tallerman & Gibson, 2012). The formal basis of language is sound and meaning; these aspects help convey information. That comes to mind. Humans utilize language to organize, process and convey information to listeners (Robinson & Ellis, 2008). Language plays an essential part in human existence in this situation. The mind does not operate as a video camera since it cannot record everything that happens around human life for an extended period (Harley, 2013). As a result, when someone receives knowledge, it is essential to recollect thoughts in mind and improve one's language ability.

Understanding the mind and its mental state, including beliefs, wants, and knowledge, allows one to comprehend other people's actions (Miller, 2006). Because mental states are not visible, the availability of language aids individuals in comprehending what they imply. To represent what the mind accomplishes, language is required. Furthermore,

communication relies heavily on the intellect. When a person wants to connect with another person, his mind will attempt to figure out which language to use to send signals. Language becomes a valuable source of information for expressing what mental processes imply. This demonstrates how language may be used to explain anything that arises from mental processes. As a result, mind, and language are inextricably linked (Chomsky, 2006).

Humans are born with the ability to communicate. There is, nevertheless, the chance that they have a language problem. In particular areas of the hemisphere where language is found, language problems are considered the cause of various breakdown forms (Steinberg, 1993). This type of dysfunction creates issues with spontaneous speaking, as well as reading and writing comprehension. Language disorders are characterized by various signs and symptoms, including difficulty understanding spoken language, poor writing results, poor reading comprehension, difficulty labeling objects or recognizing labels, feelings of sadness and depression, difficulty understanding jokes, and more (Liddle et al., 2002). Furthermore, mental illness is one of the most fundamental factors contributing to linguistic problems. As a result of the sickness interfering with human brain function, mental illness causes a person to suffer from linguistic problems.

Language Acquisition, Comprehension, Production, and Processing

Language serves a variety of purposes. They have to arrange, process, and transfer data from one individual to another (Robinson & Ellis, 2008). As a result, language is intimately linked to how individuals learn to create utterances, a process known as language acquisition. The acquisition of a language is a natural process that occurs throughout time (Tavakoli, 2012). The acquisition of a language is distinct from the learning process. Learning is a developing process in learning more about the language itself, whereas acquisition uses language in a natural process (Tavakoli, 2012). Furthermore, the acquisition stage is evident when a person establishes communication in a natural environment to interact with others. Process learning, on the other hand, entails formal language study in a classroom context.

First language acquisition (L1) and second language acquisition (L2) are the two types of language acquisition (L2). Before a person has even started school, he or she has mastered the first language. In other words, this language development generally happens without our knowledge. Furthermore, language acquisition occurs during childhood, beginning before three (Saville-Troike, 2006). Everyone is born with a language capacity, an intrinsic ability to speak the language, and even utilize language signs for deaf people (Meyer, 2009). In reality, such skill is put to use while learning a new language. Humans are born with the ability to learn and communicate naturally. This has to do with children's natural capacity to make up words they have never heard before.

Meanwhile, a person's language acquisition in a divorced setting is referred to as second language acquisition. In this case, a divorced environment indicates that a person may learn new languages both in official and casual settings. When a person learns a second language after learning the first, it is known as second language acquisition (Saville-

Troike, 2006). When a person learns a second language, it is usually because they require it for school, job, or other fundamental necessities.

Every language user must be able to decipher the messages underlying each speech during the communication process. This will provide positive feedback in the dialogue between the speaker and the listener. Furthermore, language users must understand the grammatical structure of sentences or spoken utterances to understand their meaning. It will be tough for language users to understand a concept or message if they cannot correctly organize each phrase or language (Gaskell, 2007). As a result, the sequence of words in a structure plays a significant role in adequately understanding language.

Speech comprehension is a necessary component of cognitive grammar construction. To put it another way, a person receives meaning and utilizes it to create grammar in his mind, capturing its meaning (Steinberg et al., 2001). Because sound comes first while utilizing language, speech understanding comes before speech creation. The information is then transmitted to the mind, where it is transformed into a meaningful sound. When youngsters learn a new language for the first time, this may be noticed. Children will not be able to use words meaningfully until they learn to listen to speech sounds and relate them to grasp their meaning. As a result, the capacity to comprehend words is critical in the use of language. When a person has strong comprehension, he can effectively use language to interact with others (Prat, 2011). With his understanding, he will be able to offer an interpretation or meaning to any medium, whether spoken, written, or sign language, and then he will be able to generate language correctly.

Speakers are equipped with four fundamental linguistic abilities. This skill is linked to their capacity to generate and comprehend (a) sentences of any length, (b) a limitless number of sentences, (c) new sentences, and (d) grammatical sentences. It is critical to have this talent in order to communicate effectively (Steinberg et al., 2001). Conceptualization, formulation, and encoding are the steps in the language creation process (Harley, 2013). A strategy to say anything is referred to as the conceptualization process. It occurs when a speaker decides to deliver a specific message, followed by the selection of pertinent material. After conception, the formulation phase follows. He attempts to convert the mental representation into verbal form during this procedure. Lexicalization and syntactic planning are two processes that occur during the formulation stage. The next step is encoding, which involves converting words into sounds in order to represent a language.

Language has an important part in assisting people in communicating, feeling, and representing their thoughts to others. It aids individuals in surviving in their communities. Furthermore, because the language process is properly acquired, successful communication can occur. Language processing is defined as how people create and comprehend words or utterances (Ingram, 2007). The perception of sounds, words, structures, and the meaning of speech is all part of the language process. There are numerous phases to the language learning process: (a) text sentences (syntax); (b) literal meaning (semantics); (c) utterance meaning (pragmatics); and (d) text context (discourse)

(Indurkha & Damerau, 2010). As a result, a speaker must represent these steps in order to acquire language processing.

Hallucination

In the absence of actual external stimuli, hallucinations are perceptions. Dreams, which do not involve waking; pseudo hallucinations, which do not imitate real perceptions and are correctly assumed to be unreal; illusions, which involve distorted or misinterpreted real perceptions; and imagery, which do not imitate real perceptions and are under voluntary control, are all examples of hallucinations (Black & Andreasen, 2011). This indicates that hallucinations are delusional experiences in which a correctly seen and interpreted input is given a new meaning, which is generally absurd. Distractions are sometimes known as hallucinations, and they can impact all of the senses. Because they have items they can hear, see, smell, taste, and feel (Aleman & de Haan, 1998; Veague, 2007). Hallucinations can arise in every visual sense modality in human existence. Things like seeing movement in the periphery of your vision or hearing voices and/or faint sounds, are examples of this.

There are five types of hallucinations to consider while interpreting individuals as hallucinations, (a) when people hear a sound, and they may believe it originates from inside or outside their heads. They may hear voices conversing or believe they are being directed to do something; (b) people may notice insects crawling on their hands or on the face of someone they know while they look at things. They can resemble light flashes at times. Occipital seizures are a distinctive form of seizure that causes patients to perceive vividly colored dots or shapes; (c) when people smell something, they may believe it is coming from something around them or from their own body; (d) when people taste something, they may notice that it has an unusual flavor. Where one's feelings vary from those of others; and (e) feeling something might mean that people are tickled even when no one else is around, or that insects are crawling on or beneath their skin. They may experience an unreal rush of hot air on their face (McNally, 2011; Thomson, 2007).

Dreams, ideas, and sickness are three factors that might cause individuals to have hallucinations (Lieberman et al., 2006). People who have hallucinations typically have highly ambitious goals about achieving something, where a dream becomes a massive desire in life, and everything is mobilized to attain the dream, from material to mental to physical. This can either inspire or push someone's desire to achieve something in a dream, causing hallucinations in the individual whose ambitions are overly ambitious. People that suffer hallucinations are typically ambitious people who want to attain their goals. When a person cannot control the objectives he wants, he becomes unhappy because he cannot get what he wants, which might lead to hallucinations of being able to get what he wants. Migraines, Alzheimer's and other types of dementia, and epilepsy are common disorders that afflict people. This illness is one of the causes of hallucinations, and it is not always evident to the naked eye.

It is essential to see a doctor while assisting someone who is experiencing hallucinations. Doctors can search for reasons for hallucinations, such as kidney or bladder infections, dehydration, discomfort, or alcohol or drug misuse. While non-drug treatments are

frequently helpful, medicines can assist when a person's hallucinatory symptoms continue. Non-medical interventions are frequently the most effective approach to treating someone experiencing hallucinations (McEvoy et al., 1999).

For those who know persons who suffer from hallucinations, (a) use caution while responding to them. It is typically preferable to ignore them if they do not create any issues. Unless the conduct becomes hazardous, avoid disputing over what he saw, heard, or believed; (b) comfort the individual with excellent manners and soft touch; (c) scary hallucinations typically fade in the company of other people. Invite them to participate in their favorite pastimes, such as listening to music, sketching, or looking at photo albums; (d) individuals who have hallucinations may inquire about their hallucinations from others. If they see, hear, or feel something that is not real, tell them; (e) if the person is having hallucinations, ask him or her to point to an area where he or she saw or heard something; and (f) change the environment by removing objects that can cause hallucinations, such as explaining the room to reduce shadows, stay away from dangerous objects, reduce mirrors, and so on (NAMI, 2012; Sommer et al., 2012).

Previous Studies

First, the research entitled "A Psycholinguistic Analysis of Schizophrenic Conversations of the Main Character in The Uninvited Movie." There are three types of objectives in this study. That explains a person with schizophrenia's hallucinations, delusions, and legal thinking problems. Three conclusions were drawn from this research. First, three of the five forms of hallucinations appear in the film *The Uninvited*, such as visual hallucinations, auditory hallucinations, and tactile hallucinations. Second, the film's primary protagonists suffer from two of the six forms of delusions: persecutory delusions and guilt delusions. Fourth, the video has four of the eight categories of formal thought disorders, including speech poverty, attention, looseness, and odd logic (Astuti, 2014).

Second, the research entitled "A Psycholinguistic Analysis of Schizophrenic Speech Reflecting Hallucination and Delusion in *The Caveman's Valentine*." The speech of characters with schizophrenia was the subject of this research. Researchers, on the other hand, concentrate on debating and interpreting the characters' hallucinations and delusions. This research yielded two conclusions. The first is that the protagonist suffers from four different forms of speech problems. They are sloppiness, idea persistence, unusual word use, and irrational thinking (peculiar logic). The second is that characters experience two of the five forms of hallucinations-visual and auditory, and two of the four types of delusions-paranoid and reference delusions (Nariswari, 2012).

Third, the research entitled "Teddy Daniels' Hallucinations Portrayed in Martin Charles Scorsese's *Shutter Island*." This research looks into hallucinations, which are situations in which a person sees, hears, feels, smells, and feels things that are not real. A variety of factors can cause hallucinations. A hostile encounter is one of the causes. *Shutter Island* is a film with much evidence of the main character, Teddy Daniels, hallucinating. Teddy Daniels experienced a traumatic event in the past, prompting him to change his identity in order to forget about it. The analysis employs a psychological method, particularly Freudian psychoanalytic theory. The characters of work can be studied using a

psychological method. It is crucial to examine the significant characters and their hallucinations. Because the film analysis is based on the script and a few moments from the film, the writer included specific sequences from the film to assist clarify the point. This study has two findings, the first of which is confirmation. Teddy Daniels has been hallucinating. His former life causes Teddy Daniels' hallucinations. Two methods prove the hallucinations of Teddy Daniels: the first is Teddy's conduct and attitude, and the second is other characters' replies. Teddy's sort of hallucinations is the second discovery. Teddy's hallucinations are classified as multimodal, which means he has visual and aural hallucinations (Chalisa, 2014).

The goal of this study differs from prior studies in that it attempts to investigate the hallucinations of the main character in the film "A Beautiful Mind." Following that, this research will look at the hallucinations, causes, and control techniques portrayed through the character John Nash's linguistic and communication process in the film.

METHOD

According to the study's aims, the authors employed qualitative research and descriptive methodologies in this study. Descriptive qualitative research is one type of qualitative research. Rather than numbers, data was collected in the form of descriptive explanations in the form of words. The study's findings include illustrations and substantial presentations based on the data. Descriptive research correctly characterizes a phenomenon based on the study's features (Creswell & Poth, 1997). The author employs qualitative research, in which data is interpreted rather than statistically examined.

The object of this study is drawn from Ron Howard's 2001 picture A Beautiful Mind, which has a running time of 02:15:18 minutes. The author uses characters, emotions or gestures, body language, and situations on the screen. Qualitative descriptive analytic techniques were used to examine the film.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Overview of A Beautiful Mind: John Nash

John Nash was a Princeton student. The majority of students at the institution are scientists who have written several ideas and books. John Nash was keen to realize himself by coming up with a novel concept, a new theory that would gain traction in the future. However, John Nash's study findings were frequently dismissed by his supervisor. It is also implanted in the university so that students might mimic Einstein by designing numerous technologies.

Furthermore, while conferring with his professor, John noticed Einstein being showered with pens. It is a way of expressing gratitude towards those that achieve. Moreover, the professor said that John had no accomplishments. This disheartened John, who thought he had put in much effort.

Charles Herman is John's roommate at the dorm. When John is anxious or under pressure, Charles is his sole outlet for venting, and Charles also serves as a distraction for him. His other buddies, on the other hand, frequently insult and belittle him. John also believed that his buddies lacked creative ideas. This makes John feel unacceptably close to his buddies.

After being smacked by a woman at the club, John cannot convey his thoughts on good terms. John and his pals returned to the club one day. On this particular occasion, John and his pals noticed a woman and were ready to approach her. However, before approaching the woman, John proposed a hypothesis that directly opposed Adam Smith's idea. His lecturer was then presented with the idea. The idea was eventually adopted, and he became renowned as a result.

John is employed with the Department of Defense. John is a university professor who is drawn to one of his pupils. They started dating and ultimately married. John has a covert job, which he received from a boss named William Parcher. William ascended the ranks and began issuing instructions to John. William is a spy and a member of Big Brother. John has to decipher where the Russians would strike and send the information somewhere late at night, where it will be delivered to the mailbox.

John met Charles in a park and met Marcee, Charles' niece before they married. William was picked up by John one night while providing information. It came out that their acts had been recorded, and the Russians had been following them. The guys started shooting at John and William. If John felt the Russians were following him, he became fearful and suspicious.

While giving a public speech at Harvard, John became aware that he was being watched. John stepped away from the podium where he was lecturing and dashed outdoors. John is pursued by many persons and ultimately encounters a psychiatrist who injects him with sedatives and takes him to a mental institution. Dr. Rosen was surprised when John met Charles again at the psychiatrist's office. After that, John was diagnosed with schizophrenia. Everything in John's world was a figment of his mind.

John was sent to the McArthur psychiatric facility. For ten weeks, he had ECT five times a week. The wife could not believe her husband had a mental illness at first. John had to continue taking his medicine after being released from the hospital. He spent much time at home, trying to come up with new ideas.

Nevertheless, one night, John refused to have sex with his wife. Alicia, John's wife, is dissatisfied with this. Following that, John decided to stop taking the medication because he believed it was causing him to lose his sexual urge.

John's schizophrenia reappeared when he stopped taking his medicine. He started to hallucinate, and his delusions of being a soldier reappeared. His wife discovered newspapers tacked to the wall in the warehouse behind her house one day. John, on the other hand, did not want to return to the mental institution. He decided to stay at home and try to solve his situation. Even though John still saw his "friends," he began to

disregard them. John recognized something wrong with him when he noticed Marcee was not getting older, although they had known each other for years. At the end of the narrative, John received the Nobel Prize for the Theory of Equilibrium, which many people enjoyed.

John Nash's Hallucination

Paranoid schizophrenia was identified in John Nash. Hallucinations (both aural and visual) are the most common sign of paranoid schizophrenia. Hallucinations are erroneous perceptions that look genuine. The second is delusion, which is a false belief with no basis in reality. This study will concentrate on John Nash's hallucinations.

As described in the preceding chapter, Hallucinations are a state in which a person has a mistaken impression or belief that he retains even though some facts and evidence contradict reality. In this case, John Nash was confident that there was a conspiracy at work, and his suspicions grew as he began to feel uneasy. He had the impression that he was being followed and pursued. There are four different kinds of hallucinations: hear, see, smell, taste, and feel something (Aleman & de Haan, 1998; Veague, 2007). The following are some of the results of John Nash's hallucinations:

1. Governor's Mansion, 00:39:39
According to his hallucinations, this scenario depicts the emergence of mental illnesses in John Nash's character. Nash sees things that do not exist in reality in the shape of two suspicious guys dressed in black suits, typical of secret operatives that mingle among the governor's meeting visitors at the house. Nash's actions imply that he is worried about being monitored by two men in suits, indicating that he is suffering from delusions.
2. Nash's apartment, 00:58:59 – 00:59:29
As John Nash's anxieties and suspicions are publicly aired at this moment, the incidence of hallucinations becomes obvious. Nash is at home with his wife, Alicia, and he is pretty uncomfortable being abused by some individuals from afar in this scene. Nash frequently peered out the window, terrified by the sounds of passing automobiles. He had the feeling that someone was out there attempting to destroy him and his family, and it drove him insane.
3. MacArthur-Common Room, 01:12:25
Nash's hallucinations are depicted at this moment by presuming something. He feels Russians are still watching his actions at the mental institution where he is being held. He was convinced that a gadget had been installed someplace to track his movements.

In the movie, John Nash's hallucinations manifest themselves as three imaginary companions, which are a sign of mental illness. When Nash was accepted into Princeton University, he met one of them for the first time. They were a part of Nash's life until he married and started a family. The following are the three imaginary companions that John meets:

1. Charles Herman
Nash's first imagined buddy, Charles, emerges in the movie as Nash prepares to join his dorm. Nash's schizophrenia deteriorated, and Charles' existence was

reduced to a figment of his mind, and he became one of the patients at McArthur Mental Hospital whom Dr. Rosen would eventually treat.

2. William Parcher

While decoding the Russian code on the pentagon, Nash meets the second fictional character, William Parcher. According to Nash, Parcher is a covert operative fighting a Russian-created conspiracy. Subsequently, the Parcher will become the source of the codes that must be decoded and delivered to the drop zone.

3. Marcee

Marcee is the 9-year-old niece of Charles Herman. Marcee is characterized as a sweet little child, and John Nash expresses his love for him. Nash found Marcee's presence to be a source of psychological comfort.

In the film "A Beautiful Mind," John Nash's character is characterized as having hallucinations, hearing sounds, seeing objects, and feeling things that are not real. Hearing is one of the essential senses, yet as John Nash discovered, one may occasionally hear something others do not. John Nash conversed with Charles, whom he regarded as a roommate, and he could hear what Charles was saying to him and responded clearly, but all he heard were imaginary hallucinations. John can hear, which is included in the sort of hallucination that experiencing. He could hear Charles John Nash's voice and that of Charles' nephew Marcee. When John heard a tiny kid crying for him and checked around for the sound source, he discovered that Marcee was Charles Herman's niece. John Nash's hearing became a hallucination type, characterizing John Nash's hallucinations since the sound he heard was the sound that came from his hallucinations. John can also hear all of his "friends'" voices at the same time. People may believe that a sound is coming from inside or outside their brains when they hear it. They may hear voices talking to each other or feel told what to do (Thomson, 2007).

Seeing is when we recognize something, a scenario, an event, or a person that is not real or merely an illusion but seems natural to the person experiencing the hallucination, as John Nash has discovered. John Nash had a habit of seeing things that were not real but that he believed to be genuine. Other characters in the film are visible to John. This is a picture of one of John's hallucinations, in which John sees a genuine person, but Charles is just in John's vision, and this person is not real. John was also able to observe Charles' nephew, a little child. Marcee is Charles' niece. However, the Marcee seen by John Nash was not genuine; Marcee was only seen as a hallucination of John Nash, who sees things that are hallucinations. In addition, John may see evil individuals that create paranoia, such as Parcher. When John Nash read the code in the magazine, he believed he could decipher the codes; nevertheless, as he read the magazine, he saw a light that seemed to offer him reading instructions. What John Nash saw in the magazine was a picture of John's hallucinations. All of the things that John can see are unreal, and only Ida can see them.

Feel something can be sensed when a person senses the presence of other people, insects around him, and he can touch them as if they were real, but they are not, as John Nash has experienced. John Nash might hug Marcee and Charles. Even if it was not genuine,

John Nash felt the hug. This is another of John Nash's hallucinogenic visions. He thought he was getting a genuine embrace from a buddy, but it was not. Marcee's head was touched by John, who could feel the kiss on her forehead. In one scenario, John Nash continues to hurt himself while attempting to locate the implant that has been implanted in his hand. John thought it was genuine, but it was not, and it was a form of hallucination.

John Nash's Hallucination Causes

John Nash's objective in *A Beautiful Mind* is to regain control of his schizophrenia so that he may resume his career as a mathematician while simultaneously helping his family. Nash peers inside a box holding a shattered mirror and see his head in the mirror, a good metaphor for Nash's condition of schizophrenia; the appropriate picture to illustrate how he made himself slip and become caught in his thoughts, according to the author.

According to John Nash's experiences with hallucinations in the film "*A Beautiful Mind*," hallucinations may be caused by three things: dreams, ideas, and sickness. People who have hallucinations often have highly ambitious dreams about achieving their ambitions, where dreams become an important goal in their lives, and all they have, material, mental, and physical, is mobilized to fulfill the dream. John Nash believes he can do more than his peers, and he wants his accomplishments to reach the government in order to demonstrate to the public that he is superior to the others. John Nash's fascination continued when he believed he could decipher the codes in magazines.

People that hallucinate are usually ambitious and desire to achieve their goals. When a person cannot control the goals he wants, he feels dissatisfied since he cannot obtain what he wants, which might lead to delusions of acquiring it. John Nash was unhappy since he was unable to obtain a Ph.D. while his buddy Hansen was able to publish a new paper, and this was one of the causes for his hallucinations, as his dream was to obtain a degree. In addition, John Nash had sickness signs, such as seizures, which he frequently experienced, according to dr. Rosen di Alicia in the discussion. Seizures, often known as epilepsy in medical terms, are hallucinatory symptoms. In the film, John Nash's sickness was so frequent that he suffered hallucinations.

John Nash's Hallucination Control

Experts say there are various strategies to control hallucinations, including seeing a doctor, non-medical intervention, responding with care, offering comfort, using diversions, responding honestly, assessing the situation's reality, and changing the surroundings (Sommer et al., 2012). John Nash's attempts to manage hallucinations in *A Beautiful Mind* include seeing a doctor, non-medical intervention, and diversion.

People who are hallucinating should see a doctor first to understand what they are going through and become more relaxed. The doctor's treatment may be a bit more helpful in getting the patient to forget about anything troubling him. The dose to be administered is determined by the hallucinations experienced by people who hallucinate. John Nash was admitted to a psychiatric institution to see what was wrong with him. Dr. Rosen checked John Nash at the time to check on his brilliance, and because dr. Rosen is aware that John Nash is experiencing hallucinations. Seeing a doctor is one approach to control the

hallucinations. Dr. Rosen informed Alicia that John Nash suffered from hallucinations or had schizophrenia. Alicia is skeptical, but after hearing Dr. Rosen's explanation, she begins to suspect that her husband is experiencing hallucinations and seeks Dr. Rosen's assistance. Assist her in healing her husband from John Nash's pain so that he can resume his regular life as a human. Going to the doctor is one approach to manage John Nash's hallucinations.

Non-medical methods are frequently the most effective treatment for persons suffering from schizophrenia or hallucinations. As Alicia did with John Nash, this treatment can be carried out by those closest. Alicia Nash supported John Nash and offered him insight into what was genuine and what was not, and reassuring him that he would overcome his difficulties. Moreover, he will try to teach John how to manage his hallucinations, including how to manage non-medical therapies.

Controlling the disinter action of hallucinating individuals involves suggesting that they engage in everyday activities or do something they enjoy so that they feel calmer and more entertained by the activity they are doing. In the library, John Nash was approached by a young man named Toby. John Nash and Toby discussed the meal prepared by Alicia, John Nash's wife, and Toby also inquired about the ruminant hypothesis he discovered. One of the things John did was get John back to being normal, which included distracting him from his hallucinations. In the library, John Nash is having a talk on mathematics with a few others. He may converse with other people there, which can help him forget about his hallucinations and his imagined companions. What John Nash did was beneficial to him in controlling his hallucinations.

CONCLUSIONS

Following the analysis of John Nash's hallucinations in the film *A Beautiful Mind*, John Nash was able to observe the hallucinations, understand what caused him to exclude them, and manage them. Hearing, seeing, and feeling are hallucinations for John Nash, according to the author. John Nash regularly saw, heard, and felt things that were not real, but he believed what he was seeing, hearing, and the feeling was genuine. Invisible to others, John Nash could engage and speak with Charles, Marcee, and Parcher. The source of John Nash's hallucinations was his hopes, goals, and ailments since he wanted to start his work but could not do so. Controlling hallucinations is one way for John Nash to return to normal like other people. John Nash control hallucinations through non-medical intervention, seeing a doctor, and using distractions. Through non-medical intervention, John Nash received support and helped him to be able to distinguish between the real and the unreal from his wife.

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