THE SCHIZOPHRENIA IN *UNINVITED* FILM

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ABSTRACT


In this research, the writer analyzes film entitled Uninvited produced by Dreamworks SKG on 2009. The research focuses on problems of how the characteristics of the main character and what kind the schizophrenia suffered by the main character in this film. The objective of the research is to show the problem of psychology of the main character in Uninvited film. This film will be analyzed carefully and accurately using the theories of characterization and the concept of schizophrenia as a response to the research problems. The method of the research is descriptive qualitative method. Then, the writer can prove the data with the results of watching film.

In this analysis, the writer finds out the psychological problem experienced by the main character. Schizophrenia is a mental illness that makes the sufferer can not distinguish between reality and hallucination. There are several symptoms of schizophrenia that could be deciding the types of schizophrenia. In this film, the main character, Anna, has problem with the reality that actually happens and the hallucinations made by herself. Anna was born in a happy family; she has a good father, mother and her sister, Rachel. Anna is a girl who really loves her family, especially her mother. Anna and family lives in the lovely house that located on the waterfront. The problem begins when her mother gets sick. Because of the illness her mother lives separated in a boat house near the main house, there is a nurse who looks after the mother, her name is Rachel. The problem is an affair that happens between father and Rachel, Anna who knows it cannot control her emotion; she directly wants to burn the house that containing the betrayal made by her father. But because of her carelessness on contrary she burns the boat house that containing her mother and Alex. Since that accident Anna has a strange behavior, Anna looks more taciturn and she has no expression. Anna who is disappointed with the reality chooses to live in her hallucination. Beside the hallucination, Anna also has anxiety, delusion, and even suicidal behavior. From the symptoms that suffered by Anna, the writer decides that Anna is a schizophrenic paranoid type.
APPROVEMENT

ANALYSIS OF ANNA’S CHARACTER AND THE SCHIZOPHRENIA IN

UNINVITED FILM

A Thesis Submitted to Letter and Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of the

Requirements for the Strata One Degree (S1)

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LEGALIZATION

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on April 24th, 2014. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, April 24th, 2014

Examination Committee

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person, or material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other institute of degree or diploma of university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, April 2014

Iis Apriyanti
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In the name of Allah, the most gracious and the most merciful

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Jakarta, April 2014

The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Film is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells story, shown on television or at the cinema or movie theatre.\(^1\) Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and a powerful method for educating or indoctrinating citizens. Film can be very easily accepted by all segments of society, starting from the class of children, adults to the elderly. The development of the film industry is now more advanced and modern backed by increasingly sophisticated technology. There is a film produced for the purpose as a means of education, as entertainment, even some films produced with the aim of political interests. There are some kinds of film, such as comedy, romantic, action, dramatic comedy, horror and another film genre.

One of the important elements or the parts that build the story is the main character. We can find out what's in the film with respect to how the main character is told or the characters portrayed in the film. There are so many theories which is used by the researcher and novel critics, drama and other form of literary works including film; to analyze the character.

We also need another theory or concept to analyze the issue that happens in the film. In this thesis, the writer chooses the concept of

Schizophrenia to analyze the film. One of films that can be analyzed with the characterization theory and the concept of schizophrenia is *Uninvited*. The film was directed by The Guard Brothers and protagonist played by Emily Browning. *Uninvited* film released in 2009. This film is a remake of the Korean movie entitled Atale of Two Sisters which was made in 2003. This film shows the story of a beautiful girl named Anna who suffers Schizophrenia. She suffers the schizophrenia since she lost her mother and her sister who died because of a fire incident caused by herself. That night she wants to burn the house which contains her father that has an affair with her mother's nurse named Rachel, but because of carelessness instead she burns the boat house containing her mother and her sister. Since the incident, Anna becomes taciturn, cold, has no expression and even she could not remember what have happened at that night. Because of her changes her father sends her to the one of mental hospital so she can receive the treatment for her peculiarity.

After several months, the doctor feels there is nothing wrong with the attitude of Anna, the doctor decides to send back her to the home. But the doctor’s decision is a big mistake. Message that the doctor says before Anna goes home, 'finish what you have started “interpreted incorrectly by Anna. Anna’s return is the beginning of the disaster. Vengeance to her father and his new girlfriend is still stored in her mind, feelings of guilt towards her mother is still haunted her. Anna represses her revenge and guilt by hallucinating. Anna hallucinates that Alex, her sister, is still alive. Anna also blames Rachel
for the death of her mother. Anna thinks that Rachel is Mild Kemp, a nurse
who is also a murderer. Anna makes a different story, she just follows her
hallucination. She cannot distinguish between reality and hallucination. At
the end of the story, Anna manages to complete her revenge which is delayed,
Anna kills Rachel by hallucinating that Alex does it, even though she herself
that does it.

The schizophrenia of the main character is shown from the film’s
narration, the characteristics of the main character, and the symptoms of the
schizophrenia that is suffered by the main character. That is why the writer
would like to analyze Anna as the main character who suffers from
schizophrenia in *Uninvited* film.

**B. Focus of the Study**

Based on the background of study above, the research will focus on
the characteristics and the schizophrenia suffered by Anna as the main
character in *Uninvited* which directed by The Guard Brothers.

**C. Research Question**

Based on the research focus of the study, the problems that may
appear in this research are:

1. How is Anna described in the *Uninvited* film?
2. What kind of schizophrenia suffered by the main character, Anna, in
   the *Uninvited* film?
D. **The Significance of the Study**

The significance of this study is classified into two parts, academic and practical significance of study. Academically, the study is to fulfill one of the requirements for strata 1 Degree to the Faculty of Letters and Humanities of the State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. Practically, the study is to broaden up the researcher and the reader’s knowledge regarding to psychology in film, especially for the schizophrenia concept.

E. **The Objective of Study**

The objective of the research are describing about Anna’s characteristics and the schizophrenia suffered by Anna in the film *Uninvited*.

F. **Research Methodology**

This research will be divided into four parts such as the method, data analysis, and research instrument and unit analysis.

1. **The Method**

The writer conducts the research by using qualitative-descriptive. With the method of research, the writer tries to analyze the main character, Anna, in *Uninvited* film. Qualitative method is a research using verbal data and other non-numeric data as the basic analysis and in solving the problem those are studied.\(^2\) Data for qualitative researches sometimes is in the form of numbers; more often, it includes written or spoken word, actions, sounds, symbols, physical objects, or visual images (e. g. maps.

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\(^2\) Muhammad Farkhan, *Proposal Penelitian Bahasadan Sastra*, (Jakarta : Cella, 2007)
photographs, video, etc). Descriptive qualitative approach is the view that all the things that a nonexistent system of signs that should be underestimated, are all important, and all of them have an influence and relation with others.³

2. Data Analysis

The data will be analyzed with qualitative data analysis. First, analyzing the script and the picture of *Uninvited* film and then focuses on the characteristics and the personality of the main character.

3. Research Instrument

The research instrument of this qualitative research is the writer herself who analyzed film carefully and accurately by checking, quoting, and analyzing some important quotation from the film and related to the data.

4. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this research is *Uninvited* film, the film is directed by The Guard Brothers, the company is Paramount Pictures and released on 30th January 2009.

5. Time and Place

The research started on the seventh semester of academic year 2012-2013, at the Department of English Letters, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The research was also conducted as Faculty of Adab Humanities’ library, main library of UIN, and other libraries which can give references information about that material that the writer needed.

A. Character and Characterization in Film

Character is important element in every story; whether it’s in literary, fairy tale or movie; it’s a representation on human being as the agent who plays in the story. In the dictionary character is all the qualities and features that make a person, group of people, and places different from other: to have a strong/weak character, character traits/defects. Than Rosenheim JR and Edward W, in “What Happens in Literature,” wrote that a character usually refers to human, animal or thing that has function to play its rule in story. Every character has variety values to make a story seems real, understandable, and worth caring about; the values could be moral, emotional, intellectual, or appearance value.¹

Character also has characterization. Characterization is the creation of a fictitious character.² Characterization is built to give impressive values toward character. Characterization in film is different with characterization in literary work because film is a visual story telling so that the characterization of a character in film more complicated and more detailed than in literary. Characterization in analyzing film utilizes three different types of pairings:

stock characters and stereotypes, static versus developing characters, and flat versus round character.\textsuperscript{3}

Characterization of a character in a film can be given in some ways; such as characterization through appearance, dialogue, through external and internal action, and through reaction of other characters. Even has contribution as the characterization of a character in film; it can be a determiner of character and reflection of character.\textsuperscript{4}

Characterization through appearance is viewing the great deal to do with casting since the minute viewers usually see most actor on the screen, they make certain assumption about them because of their facial features, dress, physical build, and mannerisms and the way they move. Than the characterization through the dialogue; characters in film naturally reveal a great deal about themselves by what they say and they say it, in other words, the values of character could be interpreted through their word choice when they talk to others characters. Even appearance is an important measure of a character’s personality, but the reflections of appearance are often misleading. So, another aspect that could be considered is their action in facing some situation; it’s kind of characterization through external action. The reactions of other characters are also influence viewers in interpretation the characterization of certain character.

\textsuperscript{4} \textit{Ibid.} p. 50.
B. Schizophrenia

Page (1947) explained that schizophrenia is a general term referring to a group of severe mental disorders marked by a splitting, or disintegration, of the personality. The most striking clinical features include general psychological disharmony, emotional impoverishment, dilapidation of thought process, absence of social rapport, delusions, hallucinations, and peculiarities of conduct. Microsoft Encarta (2007) defines schizophrenia as a severe psychiatric disorder with symptoms of emotional instability, detachment from reality, and withdrawal into the self.

The psychotic disorder for the first time was identified as “demence precoce” in 1860 by a Belgian psychiatrist, Benedict Muler (1809-1873). In 1893, a Germany psychiatrist, Emil kraepelin called dementia praecox to make a distinction in the psychotic disorders. Kraepelin believed that dementia praecox was a disease process that caused by specific pathology in the body. Kraepelin described dementia praecox as a delusions, hallucinations, and disturbance of motor behavior—a major symptoms characteristic of schizophrenia for this time.

In 1911, a Swiss psychiatrist Eugen Bleuler (1857-1939) changed the term dementia praecox into schizophrenia. The term schizophrenia comes from the Greek words shcizien meaning “split” and phren, meaning “mind”. Bleuler believed tha schizophrenia was marked by a splitting of mental

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associations and thought and divorce of mental processes such as one’s feelings and behavior. In 1957, the psychiatrist Kurt Schneider (1887-1967) listed the forms of psychotic symptoms that he thought distinguished schizophrenia from other psychotic disorders. These are called first-rank symptoms (delusions and hallucinations) and second-rank-symptoms (mood disorder and thought disorder).

Nevid, et al. (2005), quoting DSM-IV, define a person to be diagnosed with schizophrenia must display characteristic positive symptoms: delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech, grossly disorganized behavior or catatonic behavior, and negative symptoms, i.e., affective flattening. For a significant portion of the time since the onset of the disturbance, one or more major areas of functioning such as work, interpersonal relations, or self-care, are markedly below the level achieved prior to the onset. The continuous signs of the disturbance persist for at least six months. This six-months period must include at least one month of symptoms of mood disorder or pervasive developmental disorder are present, or the symptoms are the direct result of a substance (e.g., abuse of a drug or medication) or a general medical condition.

The real cause of schizophrenia is still unknown. According to Nevid, et. Al., (2005), there are a number of factors that contributes to the development of schizophrenia in a person, and those are biological factors and

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10 DSM is the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. The DSM-IV is the most recent major classification of mental disorders and contain eighteen major classifications and describes more than 200 specific disorders. It is published in 1944.
11 Ibid.
psychological factors. Biological factors includes: genetic factors that involved in the expresses of schizophrenia; neurotransmitter imbalances (it has been suggested that schizophrenics have too much of the neurotransmitter dopamine at certain brain centers; abnormal brain structure, the causal factors that can initially come together in early neurodevelopment, including during pregnancy. Psychology factors: evidence suggests that genetic and environmental factors can act in combination to result in schizophrenia. The idea of an inherent vulnerability (or diathesis) in some people, which can be unmasked by biological, psychological or environmental stressors, is known as the stress the stress-diathesis model. Evidence suggests that the diagnosis of schizophrenia has a significant heritable component but that onset is significantly influenced by environmental factors or stressors.

1. The major symptoms characteristic of schizophrenia

Nevid et al, (2005) explained the major symptoms characteristic of schizophrenia are delusions, hallucinations, thought and speech disorder, disturbance of motor behavior, and other mental symptoms.¹³

a. Delusions

According to Wiramihadja (2005), delusion is false belief held by a person that appears obviously untrust to other people in person’s culture. For example, a man may believe that Martians have implanted a microchip in his brain that controls his thoughts.¹⁴

¹²Ibid. p. 136.
¹³Ibid.
According to Nevid, et al., (2005), there are four common types of delusions as follows: Delusion of Persecution (for example “CIA come to arrest him”); Delusion of Reference (people in a bus are talking about him or people on TV make him as joke); Delusion of Influence (he believes that his thought, feelings, impulses or his action is being controlled by the power from the outside like evil); Delusion of Grandeur (he believes that himself has special mission, or has a great irrational plan to save the world).\textsuperscript{15}

The definition about delusions above will be used in determining schizophrenia of the main character in the research. The writer assumes that those delusions applied in \textit{Uninvited}.

b. Hallucinations

Hallucinatory phenomena consisting of the perception of nonexistent external stimuli are more common in schizophrenia than in any other mental disease.\textsuperscript{16} In \textit{Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life}, there are types of hallucinations: Auditory Hallucination (hallucination involving the sense of hearing); Visual hallucination (hallucination involving the same sight); Olfactory Hallucination (hallucination involving of smell); Gustatory Hallucination (hallucination involving the same of taste); and Tactual Hallucination (hallucination involving the sense of touch).\textsuperscript{17}

\textsuperscript{16} James D. Page (1947), \textit{op.cit.} p. 239.
\textsuperscript{17} James C. Coleman and William E. Broen, Jr, \textit{Abnormal psychology and Modern Life} (United States of America: University of California at Los Angeles, 1972) p. 271.
c. Thought and speech Disorder

According to Darley et al., (1986), the thought disturbances of schizophrenia are centered on the person’s inability to organize ideas coherently. Often such people have trouble sticking to one topic at a time (loose associations). The ends of their statements are only distantly related to the beginnings. For some, the only true is that key words in their statements rhyme (clang associations). Yet others are so unaffected by the usual rules of communication that they use their own private words (neologisms) that have meaning to no one else.18

d. Disturbance

According to Hothersall (1985), virtually all schizophrenic display alteration in emotional reactions to events or people, blunting is a considerable reduction in the intensity of emotional of emotional reaction relative to what would be considered normal in that situation; flattening is a virtual absence of emotional responding.19 Individuals may complain that they can barely feel pain or joy. Inappropriateness of affect is evident when the schizophrenic’s emotional reactions do not correspond to the content of his or her speech or meet the situational demands. For example, someone suffering from schizophrenia may, while reporting the recent death of a parent, laugh or giggle.

Barenbaum & Oltmanns (1990), as quoted by Nevid et al, define that there is not clear enough whether the disturbance of emotional of people suffering from schizophrenia is a disturbance un their inability to

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19 David Hothersall, (1985), op.cit, p. 473.
express their emotion, to report the emotion that they feel, or they really experience an emotion.\textsuperscript{20}

e. Disturbance of Motor Behavior

According to Hothersall (1985) the motor behavior of schizophrenia is frequently abnormal: they may be agitated or excited, and may have or gesture wildly. They also often engage in repetitive, but apparently purposeless behavior.\textsuperscript{21}

f. Other Mental Symptoms

Nevid et al., (2005) said that people with schizophrenia tend to withdraw themselves and not to interact with other people. They enjoy their own thought and fantasies world. They also have inability to sustain attention.\textsuperscript{22}

From those explanations above, we can conclude that schizophrenia is a chronic, severe, and disabling brain disorders that has been recognized throughout recorded history characterized by hallucinations, delusions, thought and speech disorder, disturbance of emotional, disturbance of motor behavior, social withdrawal, and inability to sustain attention.

2. Subtypes of Schizophrenia

According to Halonen and Santrock (1999), there are four main types of schizophrenia that generally recognized.\textsuperscript{23}

\textsuperscript{21} David Hothersall, (1985), \textit{op.cit.} p. 473.
a. Disorganized Type

Disorganized schizophrenia (hebephrenic schizophrenia) is a schizophrenic disorder in which an individual has delusions and hallucinations that have a little or no recognizable meaning—hence, the label “disorganized”. A disorganized schizophrenic withdraws from human contact and might regress to silly, childlike gestures and behavior. Many of those individuals were isolated or maladjusted during adolescence.

b. Catatonic Type

Catatonic schizophrenia is a schizophrenic disorder characterized by bizarre motor behavior, which sometimes takes the form of a completely immobile stupor. Even in this stupor, catatonic schizophrenic are completely conscious of what is happening around them. An individual in catatonic state sometimes shows waxy flexibility; for example, if the person’s arms raised and then allowed to fall, the arm stays in the new position.

c. Paranoid Type

Paranoid schizophrenia is a schizophrenic disorder characterized by delusions of reference, grandeur, and persecution. The delusions usually form a complex, elaborate system based on a complete misinterpretation of actual events. It is not unusual for schizophrenics to develop all three delusions in the following order.
d. Undifferentiated Type

Undifferentiated schizophrenia is a schizophrenic disorder characterized by disorganized behavior, hallucinations, delusions, and incoherence. This category of schizophrenia is used when an individual’s symptoms either don’t meet the criteria for the other types or they meet criteria for more than one of the other types.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

In this chapter, the writer would like to answer the research questions that have been mentioned in the previous chapter.

A. Character Analysis

The writer will analyze the characteristics of the main character in *Uninvited*, a girl named Anna. Anna is the kind of loving family girl.

The problem begins when her mother is sick and because of the illness her mother is looked after by a nurse in a separated house, it is a boat house, located near the main house (Pict. 1).

The worst thing that changes everything happens in Anna’s life, one night, she sees an affair that happens between her father and the nurse, Rachel. Even she watches her father makes love with Rachel through the key hole of the door of the bedroom. She can not control the emotion. She directly wants to revenge to her father and Rachel. She attempts to burn the house so it will kill them, but because of her carelessness, she instead of burns her mother and her sister, Alex. When she takes the fuel in the boat house, she forgets to lock back the drum of the fuel, so the fuel keep overflowing the floor of the boat.
house, then Alex comes up and accidently drop the lantern, the boat house is
burn together with mother and Alex.

After the fire accident, Anna is sent to the mental hospital. She
cannot remember what happens at that night, about the fire accident. All she
knows that she is very sorry because she cannot protect her mother.

Doctor : *But now there’s a new detail, the watering can. Why do
you think you were holding it?*
Anna : *I don’t know. I really don’t remember.*
Doctor : *May be you were trying to put out the fire.*
Anna : *(playing her finger)*

The dialogue above are the scenes when the doctor tries to check
Anna’s memories, but Anna still does not remember about the cause of the
fire.

Doctor thinks that there is nothing wrong with the behavior of Anna,
the doctor decides to allow Anna to go home. Doctor wants Anna to go back
to her normal life as a teenager. Doctor: *“Go home. Kiss a boy, get in to
trouble. Finish what you started.”* (00.06.50-00.07.00) When doctors say
"finish what you started", Anna’s eyes look different, such as the words have
different meanings in the mind of Anna. We can see the picture below to see
how Anna's eyes are full of meaning when she hears those words.

Pict. 2 (00.07.03)
Anna is a girl who does not talk much. She looks docile and not the type of a girl that rebel. Although she faces unwelcome thing, she does not show up her feeling, just enough to silence.

Another scene that shows that Anna is a docile girl is when the first time Anna returns home, she actually does not happy if there is Rachel in the house, but she does not try to show up to her father that she hates Rachel, she chooses to go to her room immediately.

Apart from the properties and behavior, we can also know that Anna is a quiet girl and polite dialogue spoken by Rachel to Anna. Rachel: “But you were different. Quite, you know? Polite. A proper little lady.” (00.23.55) Anna actually does not like the presence of Rachel in her house. The first time Anna gets home after returning from the hospital, Anna looks surprise and disappointment knowing that Rachel still lives at home. Subsequent anger is when she realizes that Rachel makes a lot of changes in her home, such as Rachel puts into the attic’s the old stuff when she is still with her mother.

Anna is nostalgic person. Anna tries to take back the goods while remembering the warmth of her family when her mother still alive. Anna’s anger is very visible when she sees a photograph in which she still hangs out with her family complete with Rachel that when she is still existed as a nurse mother who is ill.

Pict. 3 (00.18.23)  Pict. 4 (00.18.27)
Anna looks at Rachel picture with a full of anger. Anna anger against Rachel also can be seen when Anna hangs back a chalk board in the dining room after Rachel takes them off. At that moment Rachel appears and tries to chat with Anna about her first impression of Anna.

Rachel : “You know, Anna. I remember when I first came here to look after you mom. I showed up at the house, and Alex was doing her bitchy teenager, disrespecting your father…….”

Rachel looks bad about Alex's behavior, it makes Anna get angry, Anna leaves Rachel instantly and put the hammer with a little slam. She still cannot accept that her father chooses Rachel to replace her mother.

Taciturn attitude makes Anna always harbored her problems and feelings by herself, but secretly she wants to save her revenge and avenge all the feelings of hate towards her father and his new girlfriend. As a naïve girl, Anna who feels that her life does not run as good as her expectation, she is really disappointed and cannot accept the reality. She tries to fix the reality but even it becomes worse.

For the next, the writer will focuses in analyzing the schizophrenia symptoms suffered by Anna. The writer will also match the symptoms with the types of schizophrenia.
B. Schizophrenia Analysis

The writer will try to analyze the characteristics of schizophrenia is raised by Anna figure. The most dominating symptom of schizophrenia that Anna suffers is hallucination. Anna hallucinates a lot of things. The first, Anna hallucinates about the figure of her sister, Alex, as described by the writer in the character analysis, that Anna brings back the figure of Alex that has died in a fire incident.

The second is Anna hallucination about three children who she thinks that they are trying to warn her that she is in a danger. Anna feels that there are three small children who always follow her and try to tell that Rachel is a wicked woman who will kill her and seize her father's will.

We can see the dialogue spoken by Milred Kemp to Anna before Anna discharged back home. Milred Kemp.: "Who will I tell my stories to?", We can know that the hallucinations of Milred Kemp and three small children who always follow her is the influence of the stories told by Mildred Kemp when Anna is hospitalized in a mental hospital.

The third hallucination is when Anna hallucinates that Matt comes to see her at the night.
Next hallucination is when every time she sees a large plastic bag, she always feels that it moves and contains a mutilated corpse. Anna thinks this is the alert for her that she is the next victim.

Pict. 8 (00.55.35)

She also hallucinates that blood flows on the hole of the door. Actually it is just a reflection of her trauma, because she sees that her father makes love with Rachel by that hole.

Pict. 27 (00.31.07)

The picture above is one scene when Anna feels that her mother comes to her and shouted "Murderer"! Besides the feeling of visited by the ghost of her mother, Anna also often hears the ringing her mother's bell.

The worst hallucination is at the end of the film. Anna hallucinates that Rachel would kill her, she believes that she is in a dangerous state. Anna feels very threatened and she goes to the police station to report what she experiences.

Anna : “She murdered our mother, and now she’s after us.”
(01.09.48)
The police who knows the circumstances of Anna, just call Rachel to pick her up immediately. Rachel increasingly aware that Anna is still in need of mental healing. Seeing Anna is more dangerous behavior, she immediately injects drugs to calm Anna, but Anna saw it as an attempt to harm.

In her hallucination, Alex comes to help her and kills Rachel with the knife stabbed manner. But actually she herself who commits the murder, because the real Alex never existed.

Even after Rachel’s death, Anna still hallucinating about Alex and she also still believes that Rachel is Milred Kemp. Her father is very angry and disappointed with the condition of Anna. Until when her father yells "Alex is dead!", Anna finally remembers about the whole memory of that night, the night where she sees affair and fires that kills her mother and older sister.

In this movie, delusions Appear in the feeling that Anna Believes that Rachel wants to kill her. Anna strongly believes that Rachel is a nasty nurse named Milred Kemp, she feels that Rachel is trying to get rid of her.
Anna really believes in the whisper in her heart and thinks that she is the only one who knows what really happen. Until the end of the story she still believes that Rachel is Milred Kemp who wants to kill her. Anna feels threatened; then Alex (Anna in the other hand) comes to help Anna. Alex kills Rachel.

When her father comes and sees what happen, Anna still continues to convince her father that Rachel is the cause of everything that happened during this time.

Anna: “It’s Rachel, Dad. Rachel started the fire. She waited until you were out of town, and she drugged me, and she drugged Alex. She is gonna kill us.” (01.16.00)

Schizophrenia that is experienced by Anna makes her become unable to control herself. She just follows all the hallucination, she could endanger people that she thinks they could hinder or threaten her safety. Even Anna does not hesitate to injure Matt, her closest male friend. She pushes Matt into the sea as Matt tries to tell the actually events because Matt knows what that actually happen in the night of the incident wag.

Matt who knows what actually causes the fire in the boat house at night trying to explain to Anna. But for Anna it will harm her, because she does not want to know and accept the fact that she is the cause of the death of
the mother and older sister. Anna wants to remove traces of the memory of that night, and then she pushes Matt to fall, sinking into the sea and is found dead on the next day. And then Anna also tries to blame Rachel for the death of Matt.

Anna: “Matt wasn’t just in the water. He was coming to see me.”
Father: “Anna, what happened to Matt is not your fault.”
Anna: “I saw Matt in town yesterday. He told me he saw what happened the night of the fire. Rachel overheard us. She didn’t want me to talk to him anymore. She didn’t want him to come here ever again.” (00.46.34-00.47.23)

The dialogue above is an effort of Anna to make her father believe that Rachel is the murderer of Matt. She makes a storyline that Rachel kills Matt because Matt sees what Rachel did in the fire night.

Anna also becomes very argumentative. She initially looks demure and submissive but brave argue, even to her father. Anna maintains her argument about judgment against Rachel. Here is a snippet of dialogue Anna with her father.

Anna: “Tonight. There is a reason for what happened. It’s Rachel. She’s not who you think she is.”
Father: “Enough, Anna. What she done this time?”
Anna: “She’s lied to you. About everything. About her name.”
Anna: “She wants you for herself.” (00.57.54)
Anna: “It’s Rachel, Dad. Rachel started the fire.”
Father: “What are you talking about?”
Anna: “She killed Mom.”
Alex: “Dad, I know you never listened to me, but you have to believe us.”
Anna: “She waited until you were out of town, and she drugged me, and she drugged Alex.”
Father: “What?”
Anna: “Alex had to do it, Dad. She saved us.”
Father: “Alex?”
Anna: “Alex, tell him.”
Alex: “He can’t see it, Anna. He never will.”
Father: “Anna, what are you saying? Anna, you know what happened to your sister. She died. Alex is died!” (01.16.43 – 01.17.53)
The above dialogue is a scene where Anna argues about her beliefs to her father. Anna tries to make him believe that Rachel is not a good woman, she wants her father to believe that Rachel is the murderer disguised as nurse. Anna once willing to give out her mistake against Rachel.

Anna is very fearful when others thought she was crazy and she also does not want returned to the mental hospital.

Many schizophrenics contemplate suicide due to the difficulty of living with their mental illness or because they believe they have been instructed to do so by auditory hallucinations. Suicidal thoughts and even attempts often arise when a schizophrenic stops taking anti-psychotic medication.\(^1\) Throughout the story in the movie *Uninvited*, suicidal thoughts and behavior is not too raised, we can only look at the beginning of the movie there is a part which exposes the wrist Anna, on her wrist incision scar there that could be taken as evidence that Anna does an experiment suicide. The image below is a piece of the picture of the part.

![Image of a wrist with incision scar](image-url)

Pict. 41 (00.07.41)

After the writer observes any symptoms experienced by the main character, Anna, and the writer tries to match the symptoms that appear in Anna's behavior with symptoms present in any existing type of schizophrenia, the writer concludes that the schizophrenia that the main character suffered is schizophrenia paranoid type. With paranoid schizophrenia, the main character

\(^1\) *Ibid.*
is very affected by the problem feelings, thinking, concentration and thinking.
Delusions and hallucinations are symptoms that make paranoid schizophrenia
most different from working with other types of schizophrenia. Other
symptoms of schizophrenia that are anxiety, anger, violence, many argue, self-
important and correct, and suicidal thoughts and behavior.
A. Conclusion

The writer analyzes *Uninvited* film to know how the characteristics of the main character named Anna and the kind of schizophrenia suffered by Anna.

Anna is a lovely teen, she is beautiful and naïve girl. Anna is the kind of girl who is very fond of her family, especially her mother. Anna’s behavior much changed after her mother died because a fire event. Anna became more subdued and she has no expression. But behind the chill attitude, Anna storing emotions and depression caused by her father and her father's new girlfriend. Anna looks docile and polite on the outside, but in fact she has a vindictive nature and jealous girl.

Anna has mental lapses, she cannot distinguish between reality and which ones are just hallucinations. She also has a negative view of the suspicion and excessive, especially against Rachel. Anna has always attended anxiety, anger and a feeling that she is a figure of the most significant and true. Anna always argues about hallucinations which she thinks is true. In a state of urgency and danger, Anna could behave rude and dangerous even suicide. Anna also has been hospitalized in order to eliminate the symptoms of the diseases.

From the symptoms that appear in the character of Anna, we can know that schizophrenia is experienced by Anna is schizophrenia paranoid type.
B. Suggestion

To analyze film or literary work, researchers should use the right theory or approach in order to have the right comprehension of the film or literary work itself. In this occasion the writer uses theories of schizophrenia in analyzing *Uninvited* film. But it is possible for the other researchers to use another theory or approach in analyzing this film, for example theory of multiple personality disorder to understand about the personality disorder suffered by the main character in this film. For the researchers who is interested in doing the same research particularly concerning schizophrenia theory is suggested to read more various relevant theory related to schizophrenia, the kinds of schizophrenia, the symptoms of the schizophrenia and the treatment for the sufferers. Finally, the writer hopes this study would be useful for the future improvement of studying psychological approach, especially about schizophrenia.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


APPENDICES

(00.04.37)  (00.04.17)

(00.07.41)  (00.12.26)

(00.20.10)  (00.21.56)

(00.41.15)  (00.41.48)
I'm not crazy, Alex.

Rachel is Mildred Kemp.

Was that it? Talk about all the dirty little secrets?

Who will I tell my stories to?

point the finger at Dad’s creepy girlfriend.

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