

**RECOGNIZING SCHIZOPHRENIA AND ITS EFFECTS IN JOANNE
GREENBERG'S *I NEVER PROMISED YOU A ROSE GARDEN* AND JOHN
WRAY'S *LOWBOY***

Oleh :

DYAH NUGRAHENY PRIASTUTI

IKIP Widya Darma Surabaya

Abstrak: One of mental disorder which is a health problem throughout the world is schizophrenia. It is a mental illness that interferes with one's ability to interpret reality. This disease cause extreme fear, addiction or anger. Some Western writing embody mental illness as an inquiry into the deepest recesses of mentality (Linder, 2011). This research attempts to analyze representation of schizophrenia in Joanne Greenberg's *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden* and John Wray's *Lowboy* using the psychoanalytic approach. In Greenberg's novel, there are representations of delusion of persecution, hallucination, alogia, derailment, and avolition showing undifferentiated schizophrenia caused by physical trauma and bullying, while Wray's novel reflects paranoid schizophrenia with its delusion of persecution, nihilistic delusion and hallucination caused by genetics. In both novels, the main characters become a mental burden that leads to stress but in *Lowboy*, the main character also making people around him afraid of his weird behavior.

Kata Kunci: Schizophrenia, *Lowboy*, *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden*.

INTRODUCTION

Schizophrenia, is one of human personality disorder. It is based on a Greek word meaning "*split mind*". Those words does not refer to a split into two mind or personalities, but rather a split between the intellectual and emotional feature of a person personality, in which intellectual and emotions of a person were no longer in

connected nec to one another (Kalat, 1990:544). This is a form of psychopathology that can be seen by the personality dissolution, deformation of perception and thinking and also feeling. People knows how other suffer schizophrenia are by the symptoms that they shows.

The symptoms of schizophrenia is divided two clusters, the positive and

negative (Rosenberg and Kosslyn, 2014:520; Zimbardo and Gerrig, 1996:657) but some experts such as Lenzenweger in 1999 divided it into three dimensions: positive symptoms, negative symptoms, and disorganization (Oltmanns and Emery, 2015:371). The positive symptoms include hallucinations and delusions (Oltmanns and Emery, 2015:371) while the negative symptoms include flat or dull affect or reduced emotional expression, significant cognitive impairment, alogia or poverty of speech, avolition or lack of will, and social withdrawal (Getzfeld, 2010:166; Oltmanns and Emery, 2015:397). This symptoms can show the kind of schizophrenia that the sufferers have.

There are 5 types of schizophrenia that are known by the people, but The DSM- IV- TR lists it as five subtypes of Schizophrenia (Getzfeld, 2010:174-176):

a. Paranoia Type. According to Getzfeld (2010:174), this is the type in which the sufferer will have delusions and extreme suspiciousness that increases during the course of the disorder. They frequently have interpersonal problems. Usually, the delusions

often are of persecution; the individual complains of being watched, poisoned, or influenced by devices planted by enemies or aliens. They will be very suspicious of their own relatives and close friends. This type do not prominently exist with disorganized speech, disorganized or catatonic behavior, or flat or inappropriate affect. Because negative symptoms are not a prominent feature of this subtype, these individuals usually blend well with society.

b. Catatonic Type, this type is characterized by extreme psychomotor disturbances that may either involve immobility and stupor to excessive amounts of motor activity that does not seem to be connected to the environmental events surrounding the individual. is characterized by catatonic (stiff or seemingly “frozen”) postures or poses, bizarre jerky movements, or frozen facial expressions (Rosenberg and Kosslyn, 2014:527). Getzfeld (2010:174) adds that this individual might refuse to speak and may demonstrate waxy flexibility (or catalepsy). At the opposite extreme, these patients may also

show extreme psychomotor excitation and excitement, where they are talking and shouting continuously. A catatonic schizophrenic can also demonstrate echolalia or echopraxia. Echolalia is the senseless repetition of a word or phrase just spoken by another person. The repetition is pathological, apparently senseless and parrot-like. While echopraxia refers to the repetitive imitation of movements of another person.

- c. Disorganized Type. Getzfeld (2010:175) mentions that this type present with disorganized speech, extremely disorganized behavior, and with flat or inappropriate affect. the sufferer will be active, but their behavior will seem aimless and pointless, and they may demonstrate a disregard for proper decorum and social conventions. People with disorganized schizophrenia may giggle, dress strangely, speak obscenely or incoherently (Rosenberg and Kosslyn, 2014:527)
- d. Undifferentiated Type. Getzfeld (2010:176) says that this category exists for patients who do not fit into the Catatonic, Paranoid, or Disorganized types. Generally these

individuals present with disorganized behavior or speech as well as with either hallucinations or delusions

- e. Residual Type. Regardless of the subtype of schizophrenia that someone has, when the positive (and disorganized) symptoms have subsided but the negative symptoms persist, the full criteria for schizophrenia are no longer met; the person's subtype classification changes to residual schizophrenia, which indicates that there is a residue of (negative) symptoms but the pronounced positive symptoms have faded away (Rosenberg and Kosslyn, 2014:528). What we usually see with these individuals is that they are still showing negative symptoms or few mild residual positive symptoms, such as peculiar beliefs or weird behaviors. The protruding positive symptoms, such as strange delusions and hallucinations, are no longer presented. Usually individuals who are residual types are in transition from active psychosis to remission, or they may be between psychotic episodes. They may also remain in

the residual state for years if not decades (Getzfeld, 2010:174).

Many researchers have done many studies in order to know about the causes of Schizophrenia, some of them are:

- a. Heredity or Gene Links. Zimbardo and Gerrig (1996:660) stated that if the person has a close relation in gene with the person who has schizophrenia, then he has a risk to suffer from schizophrenia for examples, if one identical twin has schizophrenia, the sibling has a 50-50 chance of getting it too. The sibling of a nontwin or a fraternal twin with the disease have 9 percent chance of developing the illness, while the child of one parent with schizophrenia has 13 percent chance. And a child whose parents both suffer from the disease has 46 percent of developing it (Johnston, 2009:363).
- b. Environment. Coon (1992:554) states that early psychological trauma may contribute to the later development of schizophrenia. Case studies of schizophrenia often show that its victims were exposed to violence, sexual abuse, death, divorce or seperation in childhood of those who

are schizophrenic. Schizophrenia also may be trigered by stress. Although stress probably do not cause schizophrenia, it may aggravate the symptoms (Kallat, 1990 : 550)

- c. Brain Damage. Brain factor can also be the cause of schizophrenia besides the genetic factor and environmental factor. Unlike people suffering from other psychological disorder, people suffering from schizophrenia show minor but widespread damage. The cerebral cortex is somewhat shrunken in one fourth to one third of all schizophrenic patients, and the cerebral ventricles are enlarged in about half of them (Kalat, 1990:548).

There are some effects of schizophrenia to the sufferers and also their family members, such as suicide and also violence. According to Rosenberg and Kosslyn (2014:539), People with schizophrenia have a greater risk of dying by suicide than other people, 10–15% of people with schizophrenia commit suicide especially who are most likely to be aware of their symptoms. Beside suicide, the sufferer may loom to become violent during an episode of schizophrenia, opposing to extraordinary headlines, yet these

sufferers seldom engage in violent behavior.

There are also impacts on all members of the family. The family members, according to American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy (2018) usually need to cope with their caregiving responsibilities, their own emotional distress, the symptoms of schizophrenia, increased stress and disruption, the mental health system and also social stigma. Moderate to low quality evidence suggests siblings of people with schizophrenia experience increased subjective burden, including feelings of guilt, shame, hurt and anxiety. Burden is highest in younger, female or more educated siblings, and the levels of burden is associated with symptom severity (NEURA, 2019). their self which can make the feel as a burden, while for their family member, it makes them think that they are part of the reason they got this disease and while they are still coping with this disease, they also facing the society points of view.

One of the psychological theory in psychoanalysis that used to learn about mental illness is the theory of schizophrenia.

Literature, by using a language, can reflect human experience and illustrated it in creative way. Moody (1968:2) states that literature arises from the love of telling a story, of managing words in to some pattern, of expressing those words from some special aspect of human experience. According to Crawford and Baker (2009), literature especially fiction focuses on human mind – on their motivations, feelings, reactions, responses, experiences and also effects. The fictional characters in fiction shows characters and behaviors related with psychiatric and psychological experiences that human experienced in real life and the psychiatric problem can be a conflict, behavior and abnormalities and probably a more severe psychological conditions that will result a difficulty and tragedy as people find people with different psychological condition live among them and will reject them. This is becomes the reason why learning the psychology especially the abnormal psychology in a literary work is very much interesting like learning the human psychology itself. They even suggest people particularly physician who sought to be more humane to study

literature by the abnormal psychology (Crawford and Baker, 2009:238). The study of the literary works psychology also uses the psychoanalysis.

Some Western writing embody mental illness as an inquiry into the deepest recesses of mentality (Linder, 2011). Two of the writing that represent madness especially schizophrenia mental disorder are Joanne Greenberg's *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden* and John Wray's *Lowboy*, novels that tell about the adventures of what people consider as insane by other. Based from the cases above, this study entitled "Recognizing Schizophrenia and Its Effects in Joanne Greenberg's *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden* and John Wray's *Lowboy*" attempts to analyze representation of schizophrenia in Joanne Greenberg's *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden* and John Wray's *Lowboy* using the schizophrenia theory (the psychoanalytic approach). Furthermore, this study also concerns with the effects of schizophrenia of the main characters to other characters in both novels.

RESEARCH METHOD

Related to the focus of the problems in chapter one, the research entitled "Recognizing Schizophrenia

and Its Effects in Joanne Greenberg's *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden* and John Wray's *Lowboy*" will use descriptive qualitative research because this research mainly talk about the representation and interpretation of schizophrenia in the main characters of Joanne Greenberg's *I Never Promised You a Rose garden* and John Wray's *Lowboy*.

Furthermore, this research also discusses on the causes of schizophrenia exists in the main characters' mind and the effects of this disease to other characters in both novels. In addition, the comparative study also used in this research to comprehend the similarities and differences between the representation of the symptoms of schizophrenia, the causes of schizophrenia in the main characters and also the effects of schizophrenia of the main characters to other characters in both novels.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

I am a Schizophrenia Sufferer

The depictions of schizophrenia in *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden* and *Lowboy* can be seen in every part of the story in the novel from the beginning through the end as both

writers write the stories based on their own experiences. If Greenberg made her story based on her own experiences as a patient, Wray wrote his story based on his research. The story itself clearly about schizophrenia patients. If Greenberg create a story of a girl that needs to face her disease in the mental hospital while her family need to overcome the truth then Wray's *Lowboy* tells a story of a boy that escaped from his mental hospital and is doing an adventure in the subway. The story is similar in their theme that was taken but different in the way of reflecting or representing the disease in the story..

In the novel of *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden*, schizophrenia is depicted clearly in the main character of this novel, from how Deborah Blau speaks to how she behave by Greenberg. The first symptoms that can be seen in the novel is is alogia or the poverty of speech.

"Aberwennwir . . . If we succeed . . ." she murmured, forcing herself away from her native tongue, "the good years yet to live..."

(Greenberg, 1964:12)

The quotation shows that the schizophrenia sufferer or patient, Deborah, has difficulty in speaking even though they use their own language,

Deborah is murmuring, not speaking her own language clearly means she has difficulty in speaking. It is also shows that Deborah more comfortable using her own language, the language she created in her mind which probably would not be understood by other people. Here Deborah use her own language, while being interviewed by the doctor, making the doctor assumption clear that she had schizophrenia. The symptoms of alogia also can be seen clearly when Deborah goes back in her own world, Yri and talk to Furi. "When Deborah could speak at last, she could only say,

"Yri ... in the world . . . collision . . ."....."Gears uncaught . . . riai naruai . . . uncaught!"

(Greenberg, 1964:179)

When Furi asked to Deborah is she feeling alright, she could not answer. She even has difficulties in making a hand gesture to answer Furi. When she can answer it, she can only answer with anything that she thinks is needed with a very few words or some syllables. When a schizophrenia sufferer shows alogia, the speech is reduced in extent that is not spontaneous, brief and the replies may be monosyllabic, even more or less questions may be left unanswered

completely (Pridmore, 2013). In *Lowboy*, the depictions of Alogia does not exist. Wray does not show these symptoms of schizophrenia in his story but rather depicts other symptoms.

Besides Alogia, Greenberg gives depictions of other symptoms. The way Deborah speaks reflects that she has thought disorder, in which her thought process is disturbed.

“Well . . . Hobbs came down the hall and then there was the fight. It was a good fight, too; not too loud and not too soft. Lucy Martenson's fist intruded into Mr. Hobbs's thought processes, and his foot found some of Lee Miller. I had a foot out, too, but nobody used it.”

(Greenberg, 1964:65)

In the quotation, Deborah is answering to the doctor questions about a fight that happened in which Deborah became a witness. Here, Deborah answer with a confusing answer, from the fight to foot. Her answer is a reflection of derailment, one of thought disorder type that can exist in a schizophrenia sufferer. Derailment itself is a condition where a pattern of speech in which the ideas in the speech slip off the track onto another one which is clearly but still related, or onto one which is completely distinct (Pridmore,

2013). This symptoms also exist in Wray's story.

“Because I get moody,” Lowboy said, raising his voice. “Also because I like trains.”

(Wray, 2009:9)

When Will meet Sikh for the first time, he mentioned his reason to choose Lowboy as his nick name. But, the way he is answering Sikh introduction is difficult to understand as he keeps changing from one topic to other even though the words he had chosen are still related to one another. The words moody is unrelated with trains that he likes. Changing topics that are still related also a sign of derailment.

Other schizophrenia symptoms that reflected in Deborah's characters is Delusion of persecution, one of the positive symptoms of schizophrenia. She believes that she is conspired by the doctors in her mental hospital.

“She saw the doctor's mouth moving, and imagined that it was spewing questions and accusations.”

(Greenberg, 1964:31)

When Deborah was visited by the doctor to give her the news that her parents want to visit her, rather feeling annoyed by her. As she rejects the coming of her father and wants only her mother, she thinks that the doctor

accuse her of something related to her relation with her parents and choose to go back to her own world. She wrongly believes that she is oppressed by the doctor. Believing that she is told to do what the doctor wants. This delusion is also reflected by Wray in his novel.

“You’re not a doctor, are you?”
Lowboy said, squinting down at him.
“An MD? A PhD? A DDS?”
(Wray, 2009:12)

When he is talking to Sikh, suddenly he suspects him as one of the doctor who can put him back to his mental hospital. Even though Sikh himself tried to explain to Will that he is not one of them using logical reasoning, He still believes that he is one of the doctor. It is a reflection that he has the belief that people around him tries to get him. This belief also exist the second time, while he tries to buy cupcakes for Emily and himself. Will suspects the woman who sells cupcakes put something strange in his cupcakes bag. He considers her someone dangerous even though he does not even know her.

“What’s she doing with that bag,”
said Lowboy.
“What do you mean?” said the
woman.
“What’s she putting inside it?”
The woman opened her mouth but
the girl answered first. “Just your

cupcakes,” she said. “Your five
velvets. That’s all.”
(Wray, 2009:114)

Other type of delusion that exist in Lowboy is nihilistic delusion, a false belief related with the absence of the “self,” particular body parts, or the world. Another variation of a nihilistic delusion could be that the self, body parts, and/or the world will be destroyed in the near future (e.g. the world will end) (Daily, 2019). Nihilistic delusion which makes the sufferer always feel that he/ she, other people or the world stop to exist can be seen in the this quotation.

“I’ll tell you why,” Lowboy said.
“Since you ask.” He leaned over.
“The world won’t make it past this
afternoon.”
(Wray, 2009:12)

In the quotation above, Will tell Sikh, a man who he met in the subway, that the world will destroy after the afternoon. This statement is not a joke for will as he repeated it a few times during his trip with Sikh, which is caused by the climate change. The way he warns people around him that the world is going to be destroyed in a short time is considered not normal. It shows the symptoms of his disease.

“Everyone knows what’s happening
to the air—what we’re doing to the

air, I mean. The air is changing every single minute. Its thickening and flattening and building up speed. The air is getting hotter every day.”

(Wray, 2009:39)

In the quotation, Will mentions that the air is changing because of human which lead to his thinking that the world will be destroyed by this condition. The way of Will thinking is illogical, as climate change will not destroy the world in mere hours. These symptoms are not shown in Greenberg's *I Never Promised You A Rose Garden* shows that the representation of this illness is different.

Beside Delusion, One of the symptoms that can be seen throughout the stories especially Greenberg's story is hallucination, this symptom exists in almost the whole story as Deborah creating her own world with so many characters in it. She created the characters that only can be seen and listened by her such as idat, lactameon, anterrabae, and censor. By creating her own world, she actually developed auditory, visual, smell and sometimes tactile hallucination.

“No.” She tried to tell Furi, but the walls began bleeding and sweating, and the ceiling developed a large tumor which began to separate itself from its surface.”

(Greenberg, 1964:179)

The quotation above is where Deborah talk to Furi, a character that only exists in her mind. Here, she sees that the walls around her can bleed and sweat, which is impossible in reality. Seeing something that cannot be seen by others is not normal. It shows how her disease affect her sight and hearing. The depictions of schizophrenia in *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden* are clearly seen throughout the story with so many schizophrenia symptoms shown by the main character of the story, Deborah. Similar with Greenberg's story, as a positive symptom of schizophrenia, hallucination also reflected in Wray's story. In the *Lowboy*, Will also represent hallucination.

“Sometimes it was Violet's ghost that visited him, sometimes only a picture, but always she was bright and full of love and terrifying”

(Wray, 2009:29)

This quotation shows that Will's mother affects his life, she dominates him that he becomes afraid of her existence. It also shows that Will also get a visual hallucination. He always saw the image of his mother, Mrs. Heller / Yda even though she does not

show herself to him. He also got an auditory hallucination.

“There was no need for a doctor’s note, of course. He could never have gone back to school. He was hearing voices already, talking to himself, giggling for no reason, all of the usual symptoms.”

(Wray, 2009:177)

When Mrs. Heller was with Detective Lateef, she explains the Will’s history of schizophrenia. She explained that Will’s visit to Dr. Kopeck, Will tried to examine himself and realized that he already got the symptoms of schizophrenia

With the different symptoms that exist in the novels, it clearly can be seen that the type of Schizophrenia that are developing in the main character’s mind is also different. According to the various symptoms that were shown by Deborah throughout the story, it can be seen that she got undifferentiated schizophrenia. Deborah has almost every symptoms of all types of schizophrenia, prominent delusions, hallucinations, and inconsistent speech so it cannot be distinguished into a definite type of schizophrenia. Her doctor, Dr. Fried, initial diagnosis also only mentioned schizophrenia in her paper (Greenberg, 1964:18) shows that she cannot put it in a specific type.

While based on the symptoms that are shown by Will in *Lowboy*, which are dominated by the delusion of persecution, it can be considered that he got paranoid schizophrenia, a type in which the sufferer got delusions and extreme suspiciousness that increase during the course of the disorder. In the novel, Will is very suspicious of his own relatives and friends. He also does not show any disorganized speech and disorganized or catatonic behavior, which are clearly showing that he developed paranoid schizophrenia. In the novel, Wray also highlight the disease using Detective Lateef’s The different representation of schizophrenia is because there are different types of schizophrenia and also because the creation of these novels is in a very different year as Greenberg created her character in 1964 in which the psychological study of schizophrenia is not as well developed like in *Lowboy* which created by Wray in 2009.

This “Craziness” Exist Because Of Different Reasons

There are so many reasons that make someone had schizophrenia such as genetics, brain damage, drugs, and even our surroundings or environment.

In *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden*, or in Deborah case, the reason are trauma of an operation in her childhood and also bullying. In her childhood, age of five, she had received a very painful effect of her tumor removal. She got “a Two operations, and after the first, a merciless pain (Greenberg, 1964:37). There is a possibility that the effect of medication make Deborah developed a trauma that leads to schizophrenia it is similar to one of the research that mention children who had any type of trauma before 16 were a three times more probable to become psychotic in adulthood compared to those selected randomly from the population (Wood, 2018).

“As the interview proceeded her attitude changed and she began to speak loudly, giving random happenings in her life which she thought to be the cause of her illness. She mentioned an operation at the age of five, the effects of which were traumatic, a cruel babysitter, etc.”

(Greenberg, 1964:19)

The result of Deborah’s doctor, Dr. Fried, examination mentions that she began speaking loudly and changing her attitude while talking about her childhood life. It shows how her childhood affect her so much that it can cause her changing attitude. How she

mentioned that the operation is traumatic also shows that the medication actually deeply hurt her that she can still remember it in her adults.

Other cause of Deborah schizophrenia is bullying, she “was taunted by schoolmates” (Greenberg, 1964:19). In one of her interview with her doctor, she mention “unfriendliness” (Greenberg, 1964:23) as one the cause that made her enter the hospital. It shows that she doesn’t have many friends. As a half Jewish, she will be bullied by her friends at school. Coon (1992:554) states that in some case studies of schizophrenia often show that its victims were exposed to violence, sexual abuse, death, divorce or seperation in childhood of those who are schizophrenic. Bullying in Deborah’s life makes her retreat from the real world in order to escape from the physical and also psychological pain that were caused by her friends.

Different from Deborah, Will in *Lowboy* develop this disease because of genetics. Her mother, Mrs. Heller is also a paranoid schizophrenia sufferer. When Detective Lateef called Dr. Kopeck to ask about Will’s condition, he eventually also asked about Mrs. Heller condition as she seems to have a

problem with Will's doctor in their previous meeting. Dr. Kopeck then explains that she is actually also a sufferer of this disease.

“Since you put it that way, Detective, Miss Heller is a paranoid schizophrenic.”

(Wray, 2009:29)

After telling that Will's mother also has this disease, Dr. Kopeck also explains that Mrs. Heller's disease is actually much worse than Will's. She is what the psychiatrist call a high degree of insight into her disorder. As we may know if the person has a close relation in gene with the person who has schizophrenia, then he or she has a risk to suffer from schizophrenia (Zimbardo and Gerrig, 1996:660) and when a child whose parents both suffer from the disease has 46 percent of developing it (Johnston, 2009:363). This is what happens to Will, his mother has a, acute schizophrenia in which it genetically comes down to him.

In the story, Will actually can be cure, but because of his mother insistence to stop his medication, he relapsed and getting worse.

“Kopeck shook his head. “I haven't seen or treated Will in almost two years, Yda.” He let his mournful pink eyes rest on her until she gave him the nod he required. “What I knew once—what I believed I knew—may

no longer apply.” He paused again. “I also feel the need to point out, for Detective Lateef's benefit, that you had little confidence in my relationship with Will. In point of fact, Yda, you had him removed from my care.”

(Wray, 2009:94)

Schizophrenia sufferers need a routine medication and an environment that is not stressful but with Will's mother stopped his treatment. As a result of the medications wearing away, Will increasingly takes everything he meets through his hallucinations and delusions. To elucidate, hallucinations are wrong sensations that cause a patient to hear, see, touch, taste, and smell things that are not there. Delusions are ways of thinking that usually link with the hallucinations to produce a fictional realm that the patient is assured is real. Will's mental health is deteriorating and with its deterioration, his environmental condition will put stress on him while his family is not supporting his healing process but inhibit it

Both of the writers put what they know about Schizophrenia in their writings, but as Greenberg only wrote based on her knowledge as a patient, she only wrote in the point of view of the schizophrenia suffer. But Wray

wrote it based on the research that made his story much more clinically understandable. Because of the different experiences, the writers use different reasons for the cause of the schizophrenia. If Greenberg use trauma and bullying as the cause of the main character's schizophrenia, then Wray's wrote genetics as the real cause and the stopping of the medication as the reason for disease relapse.

I Didn't Mean To Hurt Them: The Effects of Schizophrenia

Schizophrenia sufferers essentially are tend to hurt themselves than to be violent toward the public. They have a high risk of attempting [suicide](#) which during psychotic episodes, during periods of depression, and in the first six months after they've started treatment (Smith, 2015). Both writer in their writings wrote that both of the main character attempt suicide and hurt themselves.

“There was no pain, only the unpleasant sensation of the resistance of her flesh. The tin top was drawn down again, carefully and fastidiously following the original tracks. She worked hard, scraping deeper, ten times or so up and back until the inside of the arm was a gory swath. Then she fell asleep.”

(Greenberg, 1964:51)

When Deborah found a top of a tin can, she unconsciously put it in her arm and slice her own arm using it. In the way she mention her pain is considered not normal as people usually will feel discomfort and will treat those kind of wound as soon as possible. But she just keeps repeating what she does to her arm is proving that she tend to hurt herself. This suicide depiction also exist in *Lowboy's* ending when Will took “a slow step backward” and believe the world end with fire (Wray, 2009:223), make a tragic ending for him. Both writers put in it their stories as it is a “normal” activities that usually happen to a schizophrenia sufferer.

Besides affecting the sufferer, it usually affects people around him. Schizophrenia diagnosis can make a large impact not only on the affected the persons, but also on the individuals next to them. Occasionally the family of an individual with schizophrenia might experience dissimilar types of burden, mainly throughout serious phases of the illness. In *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden*, The schizophrenia makes a disruption to Deborah's normal daily activities, which is sleeping. In one of Deborah's mother interview with the doctor, she mentioned:

“I knew that she must sleep, but I never saw her asleep. Whenever we came into her room at night, she would be wide awake, saying that she heard us coming up the stairs.”

(Greenberg, 1964:38)

In this quotation, it was mentioned that Deborah rarely or almost never seen asleep. This disease makes herself aware of her surroundings, probably because she thinks that someone might hurt her in her sleep. This makes her family worried and one of their reason to put her in the mental hospital. It also makes her family develop a new habit, not asleep at night.

“Somehow, even without realizing it we got into the habit of listening, even in our sleep, for...”

(Greenberg, 1964:39)

Deborah’s insomnia habit makes family also becomes attentive to her condition, and part of that makes them also develop it. They also cannot sleep at night, trying to listen to something at their house. It shows that schizophrenia not only affect Deborah as its sufferer but also affect her family member.

Schizophrenia affects the family’s emotion. Some of the family member cannot accept the diagnosis that was given to Deborah, it even makes anger arise in her family as some of the family member agree with the

decision of putting Deborah in the mental hospital and some are not.

“Pop knew in himself somewhere, she believed, that the decision was not wrong, that his anger at Deborah's hospitalization was only an expression of his injured pride.”

(Greenberg, 1964:28)

This quotations shows that schizophrenia can actually ruin a family. Even though it does not give a physical impact, schizophrenia can give an emotional one, create anxiety, self-doubt, exhaustion, frustration, and loss of social connections. Schizophrenia can push a family into confusion they don’t know how to deal. This especially can be seen by other people such as Dr. Fried who comments “Deborah’s illness had done more than shake the portraits in the family album” (Greenberg, 1964:172).

In *Lowboy*, Will’s disease also affects his family, friends and even people around him but even though he does not mean to hurt them, he eventually hurt them physically and mentally. In the beginning of the story, it was mentioned that will hurt a girl named Emily, which made him being chased by the officials. He pushed her off from the platform but it is later clarified in the story that he did not mean to hurt her. It is because he tried

to avoid her kiss. After his escape, he assaults the passenger in his way of escape. “He’s stopped taking his medication, condition one of his releases. And he’s assaulted a passenger on the uptown B ” (Wray, 2009:20) and even frighten a girl in the train when he tried to being nice and tried to be “sexy” (Wray, 2009:15). Eventually this attempt of escaping made his family worry. He becomes an emotional burden to his family especially his mother because of his status as her son, she tries to defend her son.

“She stayed as she was. “Don’t worry, Detective,” she said pleasantly.

“My son will not be breaking any laws.”

(Wray, 2009:20)

She is coping with her caregiving responsibilities, her own emotional distress increased stress and disruption, the mental health system and social stigma which is shown by Detective Lateef’s actions and words.

Both writers realized about the effects of schizophrenia to the family, friends and people around the sufferer. The writers reflect the effect that usually exist in the real life of schizophrenia sufferer and put it in a quite detail story. Both of the writer use omniscient point of view, which made

them easier to write down the schizophrenia effect on other character in their story rather than when they use first-person point of view.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

According to the discussion in the previous session. It can be concluded that both writers have the same idea in which is representing a mental disease that exists in real life. They try to give representations of a schizophrenia sufferer or patient based on what they have experience or analyzed. Both of the writers also used the same point of view in order to make the reader realize the effect of this disease to the people around the sufferer which is the omniscient point of view but give different type of schizophrenia in which makes the representations of schizophrenia symptoms different on both novels.

In *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden*, Greenberg represent undifferentiated schizophrenia in her novel. She uses many symptoms in her novels, the positives and negatives symptoms of schizophrenia but mainly she exploited the hallucination and delusion symptoms. These symptoms clearly can be seen as the main character her own world in throughout

the novel. She also shows derailment one of thought disorder that occurs when a train thought jumps off the track and Alogia, in which the speech is decreased in amount, is not spontaneous and consists mainly of brief responses to questions. In the story, the reason for the main character getting the disease is because of trauma and a bad environment. She got bullied because her background as a Jewish which is a minority in the society. The schizophrenia in this novel is affecting her family as her caregiver. This disease becomes a burden for the family and destroying it slowly. This family made the main character's mother and father under stress as they are forced to rethink about their decision in putting her daughter to the mental hospital.

In *Lowboy*, Wray present a Paranoid schizophrenia sufferer who is he says on a mission to save the world from global warming by trying to it with sex. He rides the subway to find a solution to the world's problems, which sets other characters into motion in the narrative. In order to make this novel, Wray talked to psychiatrists and read psychology manuals. He also observed schizophrenia sufferer on the streets and in the mental institutions. In his novel,

he reflects some symptoms that are the positive symptoms of paranoid schizophrenia. Will, the main character shows delusion of persecution, sometimes visual and auditory hallucination. The cause of the main character schizophrenia is genetics, in which he got this disease from his own mother, Violet / Yda. His disease relapsed because his mother stop his treatment and he himself stop his medication. His schizophrenia not only affecting himself, just like in *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden*, it also affects his family, especially his mother who is questioned by the authorities because of his act. He is making her under stress. He also has threatened and scared people in the subway because of his delusion.

Both of the writers put different ways of writing to explore and explain schizophrenia which is quite confusing yet also fascinating because sometimes they put it in the sufferer point of view in order to put the reader to see the world in the schizophrenia sufferer's mind. The writings can be easily studied using psychological criticism yet these writings can also be explore using the sociological studies, seeing the

problems from the point of view of the society for the next researcher.

REFERENCES

- Coon, Dennis. 1992. *Introduction to Psychology: Exploration and Application*. United State of America: West Publishing Company.
- Crawford, Paul, and Baker, Charley. 2009. Literature and madness: Fiction for students and professionals. *Journal of Medical Humanities* Vol. 30 No. 4, 237-251.
- Daily, Mental Health. (2019). 4 Types of Delusions & Extensive List of Themes. Retrieved februari 2, 2019, from <https://mentalhealthdaily.com/2015/04/29/types-of-delusions-extensive-list-of-themes/>
- Getzfeld, Andrew R. 2010. *Essentials of abnormal psychology* (Vol. 5): John Wiley & Sons.
- Greenberg, Joanne. 1964. *I never promised you a rose garden: A novel*. United State of America: New American Library.
- Johnston, Joni E. 2009. *The Complete Idiot's Guide To Psychology*. United State of America: Pinguin Group.
- Kalat, James W. 1990. *Introduction To Psychology*. Belmont-California: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
- Linder, Birgit. 2011. Trauma and truth: representations of madness in Chinese literature. *Journal of Medical Humanities* Vol. 32 No. 4, 291-303.
- Moody, H.L.B. 1968. *Literary Appreciation : A Practical Guide to The Understanding And Enjoyment Of Literature in English*. London: Longman.
- NEURA. (2019). Impact on families. Retrieved February 21, 2019, from <https://library.neura.edu.au/browse-library/insights-for-families/impact-on-family/>
- Oltmanns, Thomas F, and Emery, Robert E. 2015. *Abnormal psychology*: Pearson Upper Saddle River, NJ.
- Pridmore. (2013, February, 2013). Download of Psychiatry, Chapter 6. June 26, from <http://eprints.utas.edu.au/287/>
- Rosenberg, Robin S, and Kosslyn, Stephen Michael. 2014. *Abnormal psychology*: Worth Publishers.
- Smith, Melinda. (2015, July, 2015). Schizophrenia: Signs, Types and Causes. Retrieved July, 30, 2015, from <http://www.helpguide.org/article/s/schizophrenia/schizophrenia-signs-types-and-causes.htm>
- Therapy, American Association for Marriage and Family. (2018). Schizophrenia. Retrieved February 21, 2019, from https://www.aamft.org/Consumer_Updates/Schizophrenia.aspx
- Wood, Janice. (2018, 8 Aug 2018). Childhood Trauma Linked to Schizophrenia. Retrieved 6 February, 2020, from <https://psychcentral.com/news/2012/04/20/childhood-trauma->

linked-to-
schizophrenia/37610.html

Wray, John. 2009. *Lowboy: A Novel*:
Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

Zimbardo, Phillip G, and Gerrig,
Richard J. 1996. *Psychology and
Life* (14 ed.). United State of
America: HarperCollins
Publisher Inc.