

# ANALYSIS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA IN SOME EDGAR ALLAN POE'S SHORT STORIES

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## Abstract

Schizophrenia is a split between the intellectual and emotional aspect of the person personality. National Institute of Mental Health (2007) describes the symptoms of schizophrenia into positive, negative and cognitive symptoms. This thesis used descriptive qualitative research; comparison study to analyze Edgar Allan Poe's short stories, "Tell Tale-Heart", "Berenice". and "The Black Cat". The symptoms of schizophrenia are indeed seen in the main character's behavior and utterances which indicates that they are schizophrenic. The main characters experiences positive symptoms such as hallucinations in which they sees and hears vague image around them, delusions which are false beliefs and different than the reality, thought disorder that can be seen from the main character inability to think logically, suffers thought blocking, perseveration and flight of ideas, disorder of movement ( only in "Berenice") , and also negative symptoms, lack of pleasure (only in "The Black Cat") . The symptoms directing to the types of schizophrenia. The main character of "Tell Tale Heart" suffers paranoid schizophrenia, "Berenice" has catatonic schizophrenia, while "The Black Cat" has undifferentiated schizophrenia. Schizophrenia makes the main character in "Tell Tale Heart" gives psychological violences and physical violences to the oldman by killing him, the main character in "Berenice" gives physical violence by taking his wife's teeth, and the main character of "The Black Cat" neglects his family then gives physical violence to his cat and wife by abusing then killing them.

**Keywords:** Edgar Allan Poe, Short stories, Schizophrenia

## BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Literature is composition that tells a story, dramatizes a situation, expresses emotions, analyzes and advocates ideas, helps us grow personally and intellectually provides an objective base for knowledge and understanding. They also stated that literature may be classified into four categories of genres prose fiction, poetry, drama nonfiction prose (Roberts,1986:2). In other words, literature expresses a life, which is experienced by human being and illustrated imaginatively by using a language as its medium, so studying literature will be very advantageous since it can give an enjoyment and also insight.

Prose is the written equivalent of the spoken language. It is written in words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs and chapters. It utilizes punctuation, grammar and vocabulary to develop its message (Dama, 2012). According to Miriam Webster in <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/prose>, prose are: 1. (a) The ordinary language people use in speaking or writing (b) a literary medium distinguished from poetry especially by its greater irregularity and variety of rhythm and its closer correspondence to the patterns of everyday speech 2. A dull or ordinary style, quality, or condition. Prose can be divided into fiction such as novel, short story, fable and fairytale and non fiction prose such as essay, autobiography, journal and articles (Dama, 2012).

Short story as the part of the prose fiction genres can be defined as the prose fiction works that may be read in a brief time. A short story is shorter in length than a novel. According to Edgar Allan Poe in Stone (1976:5), short story which has the 'unity of effect or impression'

was of prime importance, and this unity could be obtained only in works that could be read 'at one sitting. Short piece tells the full human life dispute, touching or exciting, and contain an impression that is not easily forgotten.

Short story like any other type of literature contain psychological elements such as the psychology of the fictional character in the story. Minderop (2001: 53) states that literature, either novel, short story, drama dan poem in modern era contain with psychological elements as a manifestation : the psychology of the author, the fictional character in the story and the reader. That is why people also need to study literature from the view of psychology.

Psychology was taken from the greek words psyche, meaning soul and logos meaning study so psychology has the meaning study of the soul or study that investigate and learn human behaviour ( Atkinson in Minderop, 2011: 3). Kalat (1990:5) broadly defined psychology as study of behaviour and experience. Kartono (1996: 1) states " psychology is knowledge of the human behaviour and mental life (soul)". Psychology studies such a wide variety of human behaviors, experiences, interactions and it also suggests ways to improve the quality of human life and literature is covering human activities. In psychology, the study that learn psychology in literature called psychology of literary".

Minedrop (2001:54) states that psychology of literary are 1. the study of literature who is believed to reflect the mental processes and activities that aimed to understand the psychological aspects contained in a work One of psychology. 2. study of psychology is the study of

literature that examines the inner psychological reflection of the character presented by the author in such a way that the reader swept up by the story of psychological problems. Psychology's sub-study that gave great contribution to human psychology and literature is psychoanalysis.

Psychoanalysis definition based on Freud statement is the name (1) of a procedure for the investigation of mental processes which are almost inaccessible in any other way, (2) of a method (based upon that investigation) for the treatment of neurotic disorders and (3) of a collection of psychological information obtained along those lines, which is gradually being accumulated into a new scientific discipline (Aropa, 2013). So we can say that psychoanalysis is a specific mind investigation technique and a therapy inspired from this investigation. Kartono (1996: 11) says that psychoanalysis theory is concerning with human mental functioning and development. So, psychoanalysis can be used to learn human's personality and it's disorder. One of the psychological theory in psychoanalysis that learn about mental illness is the theory of schizophrenia.

Schizophrenia is based on a greek roots meaning split mind but it doesn't refer to a split into two mind or personalities, but a split between the intellectual and emotional aspect of the person personality, as if the intellect and emotions were no longer in contact to each other (Kallat, 1990: 544). In schizophrenia, there is a split between thought and emotions which may be blunted, or very innapropriate (Coon, 1992). We can conclude that schizophrenia is a form of psychopatology where the intellect and emotions or no longer connected which can be seen by its personality dissintegration, distortion of perception and thought and also emotion. We can learn a person suffer schizophrenia by it's symptoms.

Edgar Allan Poe was one of the seminal American poets and short story writers of the nineteenth century. Poe's literary works were based on his personal background; therefore, many have similar characteristics (The European Graduates school, 2013 ). He is widely acknowledged as the inventor of the modern detective story and an innovator in the science fiction genre, but he made his living as America's first great literary critic and theoretician. Poe's reputation today rests primarily on his tales of terror as well as on his haunting lyric poetry (Poe Museum, 2010).

Poe's short stories consist of horror, mortality, romantic struggle, and psychological concept especially mental illness such as schizophrenia. In most of Poe's short stories the point of view is first person and often the narrator is nameless. Each main character is unique, some are sane, others are unclear, and several approach a fine line that separates sanity from insanity which are

interesting to be analyzed from the view of psychology especially psychological theory of schizophrenia. From those statements, this research entitled : Schizophrenia In Some Edgar Allan Poe's Short Stories

From the background study above, the research questions are :

1. What are the symptoms of schizophrenia found in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories?
2. What are the types of schizophrenia found in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories?
3. How does the schizophrenia in the main characters affect other characters in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories?

The purposes of the study are:

1. To find the symptoms of schizophrenia in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories.
2. To find the type of schizophrenia in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories.
3. To explain how schizophrenia affect other characters in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories

The significance of the study are that this research hopefully can give function and contribution theoretically and practically. This study becomes one of research in literature to enrich the study of literary works and give many information and new knowledge about schizophrenia in literary studies. Through it, the readers can understand and know more about the symptoms and type of schizophrenia which can be somewhere around people. This study can also motivate the readers to understand one of mental illness occurs in the society. And hopefully, this study could be used as guidance in literary studies in order to further reading for next research.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative research ; comparative study. This qualitative method was applied and implemented in the analysis of short stories , "Tell Tale-Heart", "Berenice". and "The Black Cat".

The research conducted by two ways; the first way was library research which was done by reading some references related to it and the second way was field research which was done by analyzing the short stories.

As the object of this research, the writer took schizophrenia and the main characters personalities as the main objects of the study in three Edgar Allan Poe's short stories, "Tell Tale-Heart", "Berenice". and "The Black Cat". Schizophrenia concerns and relates to the symptoms, types and effect that gave impact on the main characters personalities in Edgar Allan Poe's short stories "Tell Tale-Heart", "Berenice". and "The Black Cat". Hence there were several points that became objects of this research. The research focused on main

characters "I" and other characters (minor characters in the story) in the short stories "Tell Tale-Heart", "Berenice" and "The Black Cat".

The technique of this research was arranged and guided into procedure of data collection which incorporates the information about the data; main data which were taken from short stories "Tell Tale-Heart", "Berenice". and "The Black Cat", whereas, supporting data were taken from books, articles, journal of literature, e-books, and other related sources which have close correlation with the main data. In addition, the collecting data method includes several steps, as follows; intensive close reading, noting the data, classifying the data, interpreting and discussing the data are chosen in doing this research from the beginning up to producing the result of this research.

## RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

### The Symptoms Schizophrenia

The symptoms of schizophrenia are shown from what the main characters do and say (in reality and in mind). Edgar Allan Poe's "Tell Tale Heart" shows the symptoms of schizophrenia from the first paragraph :

"TRUE!-NERVOUS--very, very dreadfully nervous I had been and am!but why will you say that I am mad? The disease had sharpened my senses--not destroyed--not dulled them. Above all was the sense of hearing acute. I heard all things in the heaven and in the earth. I heard many things in hell. How, then, am I mad? Hearken! and observe how healthily--how calmly I can tell you the whole story." (Poe,1843: 3)

The main character in this quotation tells us that he is not crazy, he is just very nervous. He says that he has a disease that increases his ability. He mentions that his disease makes his senses especially his hearing to be sharpened. He also states that he can hear things which are in heaven and things that are in hell, which is obviously impossible. A mentally healthy man will not say that he has such an ability. This narrative shows that he suffers auditory hallucination and also the delusion of grandeur where he feels that he is someone that is chosen by God and can hear things from heaven, hell and earth.

The main character also seems to suffer both auditory hallucination and delusion of grandeur at this quotation:

"Presently I heard a slight groan, and I knew it was the groan of mortal terror. It was not a groan of pain or of grief --oh, no! --it was the low stifled sound that arises from the bottom of the soul when overcharged with awe. I knew the sound well. Many a night, just at midnight, when all the world slept, it has welled up from my own

bosom, deepening, with its dreadful echo, the terrors that distracted me. I say I knew it well." (Poe, 1843:5)

Here, the main character hears a groan that came from the soul of the old man he also very certain that it is because of a mortal terror not from pain or grief. The ability to hear things from a soul is also impossible for human. He also thinks that he knows how the old man feel and what the old man's thinking while it is only actually a reflection of his own experiences, it was his way to equalize himself with the old man.

Other quotation that shows auditory hallucination of the main character is when the main character hears the old man's heart beat from a long distance. He says that the old man's heartbeat are like a watch's sound that is enveloped in cotton, while it's impossible for human hearing to hear heartbeats without any tools such as stetoscope.

"--now, I say, there came to my ears a low, dull, quick sound, such as a watch makes when enveloped in cotton. I knew that sound well, too. It was the beating of the old man's heart." (Poe, 1843:36)

Another is when the main character comes to the old man's room. He believes that he hears a noise in a dreadful silence that makes him feel terrorized and nervous. It's impossible that in a dreadful silence house, a human able to hear a sound.

"And now at the dead hour of the night, amid the dreadful silence of that old house, so strange a noise as this excited me to uncontrollable terror." (Poe, 1843:6)

When the policemen finished checking the house, the main character also gets auditory hallucination, he hears a ringing that makes his head ached but the police still chat freely, it means that the police don't hear any ringing or any sound but yet the main character hears it very clear, this is a proof that the ringing only happened in his head.

"My head ached, and I fancied a ringing in my ears: but still they sat and still chatted. The ringing became more distinct: --it continued and became more distinct" (Poe, 1843:8)

The ringing seems to be more distinct for him to think that the sound is really from his mind. He tries to make the ringing disappear by talking but yet the ringing still exists.

"--it continued and became more distinct: I talked more freely to get rid of the feeling: but it continued and gained definiteness --until, at length, I found that the noise was not within my ears." (Poe, 1843:8)

The main character's narration continued with this:

"Yet the sound increased --and what could I do? It was a low, dull, quick sound --much such a sound as a watch makes when enveloped in cotton. I gasped for breath -- and yet the officers heard it not." (Poe, 1943:8)

The ringing increases until it changes into a dull sound, like a sound of a heartbeat in the main character's ears. He hears the sound which is like sound of a watch that enveloped with cotton again and it's increases little by little but the police still also can't hear it. This narration also shows that the sound that is changing only happened in the main character's mind.

"I arose and argued about trifles, in a high key and with violent gesticulations; but the noise steadily increased. Why would they not be gone? I paced the floor to and fro with heavy strides, as if excited to fury by the observations of the men - but the noise steadily increased. Oh God! what could I do? I foamed --I raved --I swore! I swung the chair upon which I had been sitting, and grated it upon the boards, but the noise arose over all and continually increased." (Poe, 1843:8)

The sound of the "heartbeats" that he hears increases until the point that it makes him start to be very anxious that he paces the floor and fro and even slams the chair that he seated until it is broken, hoping the sound will stop by doing it but yet it doesn't. The narration below also shows that the sound still increasing in his ear :

"It grew louder --louder --louder! And still the men chatted pleasantly, and smiled. Was it possible they heard not?" (Poe, 1843:8)

Here, he starts to wonder why the policemen don't hear the sound, when he hears the sound becomes louder and louder. The repetition of this occurrence also happened before he commits his murder to the police which means that auditory hallucinations are really exist in the main character.

'--and now --again! --hark! louder! louder! louder! louder! --' (Poe, 1843:8)

Besides the delusions of grandeur which's mentioned above, the main character also shows that he suffers delusion of persecution.

"I think it was his eye! yes, it was this! He had the eye of a vulture --a pale blue eye, with a film over it. Whenever it fell upon me, my blood ran cold; and so by degrees -- very gradually --I made up my mind to take the life of the old man, and thus rid myself of the eye forever." (Poe, 1843:3)

The main character thinks that it was the old man's eyes that hates him, he felt cornered or mentally persecuted by the old man's blue eyes everytime the old man saw him so he decides to kill the old man. A normal

people will only thinks that there is something strange in his clothes or face if someone watching him or her but yet he feel being hate or cornered. Even if they feel dejected or being hate, a mentally healthy man will not have the thought to kill. The narration above reflects illogical thinking of the main character besides the main character's delusion of persecution.

He experiences delusion of persecution again after the policemen came and checking his house because the neighbor heard a shriek.

"--no, no! They heard! --they suspected! --they knew! --they were making a mockery of my horror! --this I thought, and this I think. But anything was better than this agony! Anything was more tolerable than this derision! I could bear those hypocritical smiles no longer! I felt that I must scream or die!" (Poe, 1843:8)

Here, the main character believes the officers suspects his crimes and are mocking him. He feels that he's in agony because of the policemen's smile. He thinks that their smile jeers him so he wants to scream or just die.

Another delusion comes out when the old man awake from his sleep, the main character who thinks that he hears the old man heart becomes afraid if the neighbor hear it too. While a normal human can't even hear other human heartbeat from a long distance, the main character thinks that his neighbor, which live in a different house can hear it as he does.

"Yet, for some minutes longer I refrained and stood still. But the beating grew louder, louder! I thought the heart must burst. And now a new anxiety seized me --the sound would be heard by a neighbor!" (Poe, 1843:6)

After delusion and hallucinations, the main character shows that he has a thought disorder which is also the positive symptoms in schizophrenia. He starts to have perseveration and flight of ideas which is shown from his words and statements repetition that starting to make ryme. The sounds in his ear becomes very quick and louder, he says the words " louder" couples time in one sentence.

"It grew quicker and quicker, and louder and louder every instant. The old man's terror must have been extreme! It grew louder, I say, louder every moment!...But the beating grew louder, louder!" (Poe, 1843:6)

This thought disorder shows up again when he starts to believe that the police mocking him for his fear. He becomes very anxious and then scream:

"Villains!" I shrieked, "dissemble no more! I admit the deed! --tear up the planks! --here, here!"

--it is the beating of his hideous heart!" (Poe, 1843:8)

He calls the policemen as villains, while they are only doing their job by checking something strange in the house. the main character tells the policeman to open up the plank where he had buried the oldman. After that he commits the crime that he done.

The main character also seems to suffer a changing emotion. One time he feel that he pities the old man, but in an instant he feels the pleasure giving the old man what it feel to be in fear. He even laughs at the old man's fear

"I knew what the old man felt, and pitied him, although I chuckled at heart." (Poe, 1843:5)

In Edgar Allan Poe's "Berenice", the main character also shows some symptoms of schizophrenia. First, is the symptoms of illogical thinking of thought disorder in his comparison of him self with Berenice:

"How is it that from Beauty I have derived a type of unloveliness? — from the covenant of Peace, a simile of sorrow? But thus is it. And as, in ethics, Evil is a consequence of Good, so, in fact, out of Joy is sorrow born." (Poe, 1835: par. 1)

"Berenice and I were cousins, and we grew up together in my paternal halls — Yet differently we grew. I ill of health and buried in gloom — she agile, graceful, and overflowing with energy." (Poe, 1835: par. 5)

The main character on those quotations tries to compare himself with Berenice. In the first quotation he states that the unloveliness grows within him because of sorrow but he then tries to make it rational in his mind that his unloveliness is an evil that appear as a consequence of good comparing it to joy that came from sorrow. The second quotation, the main character compares himself who's always ill and grew in gloom with Berenice who's healthy. This comparison will be illogical in the main character's mind because while berenice is the light or good, he meant to represent the evil that came from Berenice's good. This way, he can justify his brutal behaviour on Berenice's "corpse" which is illogical because he uses his flawed reasoning where someone can't have a one sided binary, so he justifies his evilness as a consequence of her goodness.

A quotation that also shows that the main character suffers illogical thinking of thought disorder is when he sees Berenice's body in the coffin. He discounts the movement of her finger and jaw:

"— is it possible? Is it my brain that reels — or was it indeed the finger of the enshrouded dead that stirred in the white cerement that bound it? Frozen with unutterable awe I slowly raised my eyes to the countenance of the corpse. There had

been a band around the jaws, but, I know not how, it was broken asunder. The livid lips were wreathed into a species of smile." (Poe, 1835: par. 21)

Here, he sees his wife's finger moved but is uncertain that he really sees the finger moved so he tries to watch his wife's corpse closely then he thinks that his wife's lips is smiling. This makes him consider what he sees is part of his imagination rather than being able to distinguish reality from the happening in his mind and realizes that his wife is not dead. The main character's condition is underscores by illogical thinking and his inability to differentiate between reality and his imagination.

Besides illogical thinking, he also gets "thought blocking" of thought disorder. The quotation below shows that he suffers a thought blocking which makes him can't remember what he had done, though he realizes that he had done something.

"I had done a deed — what was it? " (Poe, 1835: par. 22)

He also can't remember the event of pulling Berenice's teeth so he becomes confuse about the box in his table which later on in the end of the story will be opened and contain Berenice's teeth. He is familiar to the box and feels strange about it but still can't remember what is the contain.

"On the table beside me burned a lamp, and near it lay a little box of ebony. It was a box of no remarkable character, and I had seen it frequently before, it being the property of the family physician; but how came it there upon my table, and why did I shudder in regarding it?" (Poe, 1835: par. 23)

Second symptoms is hallucination which shown in the quotation below:

"I found that my cousin had departed from the chamber. But from the disordered chamber of my brain, had not, alas! departed, and would not be driven away, the white and ghastly spectrum of the teeth. Not a speck on their surface --not a shade on their enamel --not an indenture in their edges --but what that period of her smile had sufficed to brand in upon my memory. I saw them now even more unequivocally than I beheld them then. I saw them now even more unequivocally than I beheld them then. The teeth! --the teeth! --they were here, and there, and everywhere, and visibly and palpably before me; long, narrow, and excessively white, with the pale lips writhing about them, as in the very moment of their first terrible development" (Poe, 1835: par. 15)

The above quotation reveals that the main character is shadowed by the teeth of his wife, Berenice after he sees her taken away from the chamber. He realizes that he only saw the image of her teeth in his mind but it seems he can't avoid it. He even sees those teeth everywhere in his "reality". From the view of psychology it's called visual hallucination. This also reveals the illogical thinking of the main character, he seems to be obsessed with Berenice's teeth, it haunts him.

In addition, he also haunts by the teeth of Berenice while sitting in the solitary room. The main character sees the teeth hovering around the room's light and shadow of the room's chamber, a reflection of visual hallucination of the main character. The main character says :

"--and still the phantasma of the teeth maintained its terrible ascendancy as, with the most vivid hideous distinctness, it floated about amid the changing lights and shadows of the chamber" (Poe, 1835: par. 17)

The main character also shows the symptoms of auditory hallucination:

"I found myself sitting in the library, and again sitting there alone. It seemed that I had newly awakened from a confused and exciting dream. I knew that it was now midnight, and I was well aware that since the setting of the sun Berenice had been interred. But of that dreary period which intervened I had no positive --at least no definite comprehension. Yet its memory was replete with horror --horror more horrible from being vague, and terror more terrible from ambiguity. It was a fearful page in the record my existence, written all over with dim, and hideous, and unintelligible recollections. I strived to decypher them, but in vain; while ever and anon, like the spirit of a departed sound, the shrill and piercing shriek of a female voice seemed to be ringing in my ears." (Poe, 1835: par. 22)

He feels that the remnants of his victim stays with him and haunts him. He seems to hear shrieking of a female while he is alone in library after Berenice was buried. It is an evidence because this shriek is being disclosed to the reader aftermath, rather than when image of the teeth took place and is therefore it's a because of aberration of the character's mind.

"And the echoes of the chamber answered me --  
"what was it?" (Poe, 1835: par. 22)

Above quotation is also proof that he suffers delusion of auditory. Here, he hears the chamber answers his questions. It is impossible for normal human to hear a chamber talking back to them.

The other hallucination that is suffered by the main character is the smell hallucination.

"The very atmosphere was redolent of death. The peculiar smell of the coffin sickened me; and I fancied a deleterious odor was already exhaling from the body." (Poe, 1835: par. 20)

It can be said to be hallucination because he smells a deleterious odor from his wife's body while in the reality, at the end of the story, his wife is still alive and therefore her body can't emit deleterious odor at those moments.

The main character also seems to suffer a negative symptoms which is the loss of motivation. This is shown when he says:

"To muse for long unwearied hours with my attention riveted to some frivolous device upon the margin, or in the typography of a book -- to become absorbed for the better part of a summer's day in a quaint shadow falling aslant upon the tapestry, or upon the floor -- to lose myself for an entire night in watching the steady flame of a lamp, or the embers of a fire -- to dream away whole days over the perfume of a flower -- to repeat monotonously some common word, until the sound, by dint of frequent repetition, ceased to convey any idea whatever to the mind -- to lose all sense of motion or physical existence in a state of absolute bodily quiescence long and obstinately persevered in -- Such were a few of the most common and least pernicious vagaries induced by a condition of the mental faculties, not, indeed, altogether unparalleled, but certainly bidding defiance to any thing like analysis or explanation." (Poe, 1835: par. 7)

Those statement indicates that he let his life without goals, he just live his life relaxing without any motivation. The above statement also implies that he was in a "stuporous state" where his body becomes immobile and unresponsive for sometime when he watches the flame and lose his sense of motion and physical existence which is one of the positive symptoms called "disorder of movement".

In "The Black Cat" The first symptoms of schizophrenia that appears is the main character's thought disorder because he thinks illogically. After the main character entered the jail because of killing his wife, he tries to write about his life before, during and after he killed his wife.

"Mad indeed would I be to expect it, in a case where my very senses reject their own evidence. Yet, mad am I not -- and very surely do I not dream." (Poe, 1972:19)

Those quotation shows that he can't make a difference between reality and his dream. He wants to put the sequence happened in his life in his reality but yet it is too irrational for him, and if he puts it in his imagination, he really experienced it. He says that he is crazy because his mind rejects the evidence that exist but doesn't because he is sure at that time that he wasn't dreaming.

After that, he starts to blame the sequence and other things for his death sentence, not of himself or what he did, then he considers it as just "a cause and effect".

"In their consequences, these events have terrified -- have tortured -- have destroyed me. Yet I will not attempt to expound them. To me, they have presented little but Horror -- to many they will seem less terrible than barroques. Hereafter, perhaps, some intellect may be found which will reduce my phantasm to the common-place -- some intellect more calm, more logical, and far less excitable than my own, which will perceive, in the circumstances I detail with awe, nothing more than an ordinary succession of very natural causes and effects." (Poe, 1972:19)

If he thinks logically, then he will feel guilty after killing his wife but yet he blames the sequence and other things, he says that it is the events that tortures ,destroys and gives horror to him but he doesn't want to explain them to the reader. He is hoping that there is an intellect which is more logical say to him that it really happened just because of cause and effect.

He shows that the murder of his wife is completely understandable. He also says that what happened is "a series of mere household events," or just the day-to-day business of family life

"My immediate purpose is to place before the world, plainly, succinctly, and without comment, a series of mere household events" (Poe, 1972:19)

This statement shows that he can be considered to have a negative symptoms of schizophrenia where the sufferer have lack of emotions. He thinks killing his wife is just a normal household events, he doesn't feel afraid, remorse, guilty, or sad because losing his wife.

He also seems to have lack of pleasure in social life when he was a child where he didn't have friend which is characterized by social withdrawal and decreased pleasure in social situations.

"From my infancy I was noted for the docility and humanity of my disposition. My tenderness of heart was even so conspicuous as to make me the jest of my companions. I was especially fond of animals, and was indulged by my parents with a great variety of pets. With these I spent most of

my time, and never was so happy as when feeding and caressing them." (Poe, 1972:19)

He says that he was very obedient and in his point of view "have a kind disposition" but his kindness made his friends jeers at him or bullied him. It seems that he was unconsciously withdraw himself from other childrens around him because he felt more comfortable with his pet rather than with other childrens so he spent more time with his pets rather with his friends and because of that the other children jeers at him. This situation made him lost motivation in making friends with other human and even feel disappointed. He says that only animal that has unselfish and self sacrificing love which makes him interested in them, not like human which thinks a little about friendship and fidelity.

"There is something in the unselfish and self-sacrificing love of a brute, which goes directly to the heart of him who has had frequent occasion to test the paltry friendship and gossamer fidelity of mere man" (Poe, 1972:20)

Then after the main character gets married, his symptoms of schizophrenia more occur because of his alcohol addiction. It starts a new symptoms; changing of mood or emotions. He states that he has a radical changing because of "instrument of fiend intemperance" which means he uses alcohol or wine, he becomes more moody, sensitive, and never thought of the feeling of people around him.

"- through the instrumentality of the Fiend Intemperance -- had (I blush to confess it) experienced a radical alteration for the worse. I grew, day by day, more moody, more irritable, more regardless of the feelings of others." (Poe, 1972:20)

This alcohol addiction also adds delusions in the main character's mind.

"One night, returning home, much intoxicated, from one of my haunts about town, I fancied that the cat avoided my presence" (Poe, 1972:21)

He believes that the cat is avoiding him when he comes back to his house in a drunk condition. This can be considered delusion of persecution, because he thinks that the cat hates him so it avoids him. He also has delusion when he takes his cat's eye, he says that he is like being possessed by demon so he changes into a cruel personality that he doesn't know himself anymore.

"The fury of a demon instantly possessed me. I knew myself no longer. My original soul seemed, at once, to take its flight from my body; and a more than fiendish malevolence, gin-nurtured, thrilled every fibre of my frame" (Poe, 1972:21)

The illogical thinking of the main character appears again after the cat heals.

“One morning, in cool blood, I slipped a noose about its neck and hung it to the limb of a tree; -- hung it with the tears streaming from my eyes, and with the bitterest remorse at my heart; -- hung it because I knew that it had loved me, and because I felt it had given me no reason of offence; -- hung it because I knew that in so doing I was committing a sin -- a deadly sin that would so jeopardize my immortal soul as to place it -- if such a thing were possible -- even beyond the reach of the infinite mercy of the Most Merciful and Most Terrible God.” (Poe, 1972:22)

The main character tells that he put a rope in his cat's neck then he hung it in a tree near his house on one morning, he cries and feels guilty when he hangs his cat and he knows what he did is wrong but he still did it because he loves the cat. Killing his cat by hanging it in a tree because he love the cat is unlogical thinking, if he does love that cat he will never do something like killing it in a horrible way.

After his house burned down, he seems to show another delusion.

“The walls, with one exception, had fallen in. This exception was found in a compartment wall, not very thick, which stood about the middle of the house, and against which had rested the head of my bed. The plastering had here, in great measure, resisted the action of the fire -- a fact which I attributed to its having been recently spread. About this wall a dense crowd were collected, and many persons seemed to be examining a particular portion of it with very minute and eager attention. The words "strange!" "singular!" and other similar expressions, excited my curiosity. I approached and saw, as if graven in bas relief upon the white surface, the figure of a gigantic cat. The impression was given with an accuracy truly marvellous. There was a rope about the animal's neck.” (Poe, 1972:23)

He watches the walls of his burned house are fallen except one that was standing near his bed, he sees people standing around it and say that it was “strange”, after that he see a figure of gigantic cat with a rope in it's neck on the only wall that left standing. Here, he seems to have delusion of guilt that made the big image in the wall becomes the image of Pluto, his cat which he hang on the tree. If he thinks logically, then he will conclude its not an image of the cat but just a big stain in the wall and the words from the crowd is not because the image but why is the wall still can stand after being burned.

After that, he says that his soul still seems to be haunted by the image of the cat for months, he can't get

rid of the image of it but he is sure it isn't remorse of guilt. Being haunted by the cat's image shows his delusion of guilt actually exist and hasn't dissappeared even for moths but yet he doesn't want to admit it.

“For months I could not rid myself of the phantasm of the cat; and, during this period, there came back into my spirit a half-sentiment that seemed, but was not, remorse.” (Poe, 1972:24)

After he finds another cat that he considered similar to Pluto, his previous cat, his delusion of guilt starts to be covered by hatred. He feels that he becomes irritated to to the cat, different from what he had expected when he first took it. He doesn't know why he becomes disgusted and annoyed by the cat and his feeling becomes hatred.

“For my own part, I soon found a dislike to it arising within me. This was just the reverse of what I had anticipated; but -- I know not how or why it was -- its evident fondness for myself rather disgusted and annoyed. By slow degrees, these feelings of disgust and annoyance rose into the bitterness of hatred.” (Poe, 1972:25)

The quotation continues with admission that he is still felt guilty for his past action to Pluto. He says that he avoids and doesn't abuse or uses violence's to the cat for weeks because he feels a shame of his past action.

“I avoided the creature; a certain sense of shame, and the remembrance of my former deed of cruelty, preventing me from physically abusing it. I did not, for some weeks, strike, or otherwise violently ill use it; .” (Poe, 1972:25)

But yet his illogical hatred to the cat seems to increases because this new cat's eyes similar to Pluto. Here, he finds his cat's eyes pulled out when he takes it back home one morning just like his old cat, Pluto and this makes him hate the cat so much more.

“What added, no doubt, to my hatred of the beast, was the discovery, on the morning after I brought it home, that, like Pluto, it also had been deprived of one of its eyes.” (Poe, 1972:25)

And this hatred slowly change into delusion of persecution which is shown from the way he tells the story in the quotation below. He believes that the cat actually wants to get revenge for his past action. Thinking that somebody or something wants to hurt them is concluded as delusion of persecution. Below qoutation states that he realises that his hatred to his new cat is increasing. First, he feels very irritated when the cat follows his footsteps, when it's crouches beneath his chair when he sat, or it's springs upon his knees and caress him. He feels that when tried to walk it, it would get between his feet and almost threw him down. He also



believes the cat like to claws his clothes and to his chest to hurt him.

“With my aversion to this cat, however, its partiality for myself seemed to increase. It followed my footsteps with a pertinacity which it would be difficult to make the reader comprehend. Whenever I sat, it would crouch beneath my chair, or spring upon my knees, covering me with its loathsome caresses. If I arose to walk it would get between my feet and thus nearly throw me down, or, fastening its long and sharp claws in my dress, clamber, in this manner, to my breast.” (Poe, 1972:25-26)

This is called delusion of persecutory because cat in reality doesn't have mind to think and only have instinct but the main character thinks that the cat wants to hurt him. It is instincts for cats to follow his masters's footsteps, to crouch below his masters's chair, to jump in the masters's knees, to walk between his masters's feet because it seeks for attention or just wanted to play without thinking it will hurt their masters. It is also instinct for cats to sharpen his claws in fabrics and accidentally broke it.

The main character's delusion of persecution actually makes him wants to hurt the cat, but his delusion of guilt forbade him:

“At such times, although I longed to destroy it with a blow, I was yet withheld from so doing, partly by a memory of my former crime, but chiefly -- let me confess it at once -- by absolute dread of the beast.” (Poe, 1972:26)

When the main character felt irritated, he actually wants to hurt the cat with a strike, but he is held by the memory of his previous crime then he confesses that he is afraid of the cat because he thinks it wants to hurt him.

Another illogical thinking of thought disorder show up after his wife says that the cat's white fur are falling out.

“My wife had called my attention, more than once, to the character of the mark of white hair, of which I have spoken, and which constituted the sole visible difference between the strange beast and the one I had destroyed. The reader will remember that this mark, although large, had been originally very indefinite; but, by slow degrees -- degrees nearly imperceptible, and which for a long time my Reason struggled to reject as fanciful -- it had, at length, assumed a rigorous distinctness of outline. It was now the representation of an object that I shudder to name -- and for this, above all, I loathed, and dreaded, and would have rid myself of the monster had I dared -- it was now, I say, the image of a hideous

-- of a ghastly thing -- of the gallows !” (Poe, 1972:26)

He says that his wife tried to tell him more than once that the white fur of the cat which made its difference with his previous cat and was known by the reader (eventhough the reader never saw the cat) is decreasing. When he knows it he tries to connect the rest of white fur in the cat's neck as an image of hanging rope which makes his justification of his hatred toward the cat becomes reality. This quotation also reflects that he is still haunted by the way he killed the cat which indicates that he really suffers from delusion of guilt.

But his next quotation shows that he feels that the cat is “the death” that shadows him, a proof of delusion of persecution.

“-- oh, mournful and terrible engine of Horror and of Crime -- of Agony and of Death !” (Poe, 1972:26)

And this delusion of persecution and guilt increases. He further thinks that the cat is going to torture him, and this fear even appears in his dream.

“And now was I indeed wretched beyond the wretchedness of mere Humanity. And a brute beast -- whose fellow I had contemptuously destroyed -- a brute beast to work out for me -- for me a man, fashioned in “the image of the High God -- so much of insufferable wo! Alas! neither by day nor by night knew I the blessing of Rest any more! During the former the creature left me no moment alone; and, in the latter, I started, hourly, from dreams of unutterable fear, to find the hot breath of the thing upon my face, and its vast weight -- an incarnate Night-Mare that I had no power to shake off -- incumbent eternally upon my heart !” (Poe, 1972:26-27)

At those quotation, the main character feels disturbed by the cat. He thinks that the cat tortures him mentally because he had killed its previous cat., He even use God to picture himself as human who is sad because of the torture. He also states that can't even get rest because the cat is with him at day time and in his nightmare at night where he dreams that the cat blows his hot breath to his face and put its weight to his chest. Feeling disturbed and tortured by the cat is delusion of grandeur and the reason of his feeling is from his delusion of guilt where he is haunted by his previous action.

The illogical thinking shows up again when the main character fails to kill the cat.

“Uplifting an axe, and forgetting, in my wrath, the childish dread which had hitherto stayed my hand, I aimed a blow at the animal which, of course, would have proved instantly fatal had it descended as I wished. But this blow was

arrested by the hand of my wife. Goaded, by the interference, into a rage more than demoniacal, I withdrew my arm from her grasp and buried the axe in her brain. She fell dead upon the spot, without a groan.” (Poe, 1972:27)

Here he states that in his angry condition, he takes an axe and aims it directly to the cat, but his wife prevents him which makes him angrier because her interference. Then he deliberately aims his wife’s head and kills her. Rather than killing the cat, he actually kills his wife. A logical person will not kill his wife when he failed to hurt his cat. The calm way he tells how he buried the axe on his wife’s brain and she fell dead without a groan on the spot shows that he feels no guilty at all and seems to be calm, a tendency that he have negative symptoms of schizophrenia, flat affect.

This illogical thinking of thought disorder continues to the way he wants to get rid of his wife’s corpse.

“This hideous murder accomplished, I set myself forthwith, and with entire deliberation, to the task of concealing the body. I knew that I could not remove it from the house, either by day or by night, without the risk of being observed by the neighbors. Many projects entered my mind. At one period I thought of cutting the corpse into minute fragments, and destroying them by fire. At another, I resolved to dig a grave for it in the floor of the cellar. Again, I deliberated about casting it in the well in the yard -- about packing it in a box, as if merchandize, with the usual arrangements, and so getting a porter to take it from the house. Finally I hit upon what I considered a far better expedient than either of these. I determined to wall it up in the cellar -- as the monks of the middle ages are recorded to have walled up their victims.” (Poe, 1972:27-28)

The quotation states that he accomplished his murder and wants to concealed her body. If the man is logical he will felt guilty in an instant after killing his wife and will admit his crime to the police, but the main character doesn’t show any guilt at all and even thinks to get rid of his wife’s corpse in a very cruel way such as mutilate then burn the her corpse, burry her corpse in the middle of the cellar, throw her body in a well or put her body in a box then ask a porter to take it a way like any other luggage before decides to walls her up in the cellar.

Other type of thought disorder that shows up in the story is derailment in his speech when the police finished checking his house.

“I wish you all health, and a little more courtesy. By the bye, gentlemen, this -- this is a very well constructed house.” (In the rabid desire to say something easily, I scarcely knew what I uttered

at all.) -- “I may say an excellently well constructed house. These walls -- are you going, gentlemen? -- these walls are solidly put together;” (Poe, 1972:31)

Here, his speech pattern seems to jump from one to another, he wants to say goodbye to the police yet continues to show that his house is very well constructed. The main character even admits that he doesn’t understand what he was trying to say himself.

The symptoms of auditory hallucination shows up after he knocks on the wall that contain his wife’s corpse.

“than I was answered by a voice from within the tomb! -- by a cry, at first muffled and broken, like the sobbing of a child, and then quickly swelling into one long, loud, and continuous scream, utterly anomalous and inhuman -- a howl -- a wailing shriek, half of horror and half of triumph, such as might have arisen only out of hell, conjointly from the throats of the damned in their agony and of the demons that exult in the damnation.” (Poe, 1972:31)

After knocking the wall, he is surprised that there are sounds coming out from the wall. The sound that coming out from his wife “grave” is like a sound of human cries at first then keep changing into the sound of demons, yet in reality it is only the sound of a cat meowing which shows that he gets auditory hallucination.

At the end of the story, the main character seems to show visual hallucination and delusion of persecutory.

“Upon its head, with red extended mouth and solitary eye of fire, sat the hideous beast whose craft had seduced me into murder, and whose informing voice had consigned me to the hangman. I had walled the monster up within the tomb!” (Poe, 1972:32)

Here, he sees the cat standing in his wife’s corpse with a red mouth and burning eyes of vengeance that seduces him to do murder. delusion of persecutory of the cat shown, because he believes that it’s existence that put him consigned to the hangman. The existence of the cat at the end of the story also shows that he got visual hallucination when he buried his wife on the wall because at that time it’s imposible for him to not saw that the cat was also inside the wall but yet he couldn’t see the cat. A normal person without hallucination will realised that there is a cat in a small space like the wall of the cellar.

### **The Type of Schizophrenia**

In “Tell Tale Heart”, the main character’s symptoms show that he suffers a paranoid schizophrenia. The main character suffers dellusion which are delusion of grandeur and persecution and he also suffers hallucination which in this story is auditory hallucination. Even the main character’s behaviour is more organize,

for examples like when he plans to kill the old man, he really watched the old man for a week before actually kills him, he did kind things to the old man for a week before killing him in the eight day.

“I was never kinder to the old man than during the whole week before I killed him” (Poe, 1843:3)

Or when he cleans up the old man corpse without any guilt. He seems to be organize doing it and he even doing a very clean job until no single drop of blood left out. He takes the three planks of the flooring then puts the corpse in it then he replaces it's board neatly. And he is sure that because he had mutilate the old man's corpse in the tub, there isn't any blood spilled in the floor.

“I took up three planks from the flooring of the chamber, and deposited all between the scantlings. I then replaced the boards so cleverly, so cunningly, that no human eye -- not even his -- could have detected anything wrong. There was nothing to wash out --no stain of any kind --no blood-spot whatever. I had been too wary for that. A tub had caught all --ha! ha!” (Poe, 1843:8)

Those symptoms which are shown by the main character are very fit in with the symptoms of paranoid schizophrenia which have 3 specific symptoms; halucination of grandeur or persecutory, delusions and a more organized behaviour.

Like previous story, based from the symptoms shown above, schizophrenia in “Berenice” can be characterized as catatonic schizophrenia where the sufferer can remain motionless as it's most characteristic symptoms. The main character also say that one of his symptom is:

“— to lose all sense of motion or physical existence in a state of absolute bodily quiescence long and obstinately persevered in —” (Poe, 1835: par. 7)

This quotation shows that the main character is in stupor or immobile state. He seems to be losing his motion and feels that his soul or mind still can see his surrounding but he can't move his body.

The main character also admits in a quotation below that he suffers monomania which was worsened by the use of opium. He says that his monomania is growing fast inside him and he compares it with monomaniac in novel and other form. He also says that his monomania affects his mind especially his attention.

“In the meantime my own disease — for I have been told that I should call it by no other appellation — my own disease, then, grew rapidly upon me, and, aggravated in its symptoms by the immoderate use of opium, assumed finally a monomaniac character of a novel and extraordinary form — hourly and momentarily gaining vigor — and at length

obtaining over me the most singular and incomprehensible ascendancy. This monomania — if I must so term it — consisted in a morbid irritability of the nerves immediately affecting those properties of the mind, in metaphysical science termed the attentive.” (Poe, 1835: par. 6)

Monomania is a term for "delirium" following or accompanying the speech and motility impairment that characterized general paralysis (Goldstein, Jan E. 2002: 155). Monomania equals to catatonic schizophrenia in the modern diagnosis. This means, at that time he really does suffer schizophrenia.

While in “The Black Cat”, from all of the symptoms of schizophrenia in the story, it can be concluded that the main character is suffering undifferentiated schizophrenia where according to Zimbardo (1996: 659), The patient can suffer from prominent delusions, hallucinations, inconsistent speech and it cannot be differentiated into a definite type of schizophrenia. The main character show delusions, illogical thinkings many times, auditory and visual hallucinations, and also inconsistent speech from derailment.

### **The Effect of Schizophrenia to Other Character**

In “Tell Tale Heart”, The effect of schizophrenia of the main character to other character, the old man is psychological and physical violences. Violence in schizophrenia usually targeted someone close to them.

“I loved the old man. He had never wronged me.

He had never given me insult.” (Poe, 1843:3)

He says in this quotation that he loves the oldman because he never wronged him nor given him insult. it shows that the main character has a close relationship to the old man that he is eager to kill.

The delusion of persecution makes the main character gives violences to the old man. First, he gives the old man psychological violence by giving him fear in the middle of the night (even tough he accidentally did it) because he feels cornered by the old man's eye.

“and the old man sprang up in bed, crying out --

“Who's there?” (Poe, 1843:4)

The old man wakes up from his sleep because of a noise that the main character made accidentally and asking who is in his room but isn't answered by the main character. People have the tendency to be afraid when there are unrecognizable sounds around him / her in a lone state. Because the main character accidentally made a sounds when the oldman thinking that he is alone, he gives the oldman fear which is an example of psychological violence.

After that, the main character does physical violences to until highest level, murder.

“With a loud yell, I threw open the lantern and leaped into the room. He shrieked once --once

only. In an instant I dragged him to the floor, and pulled the heavy bed over him. I then smiled gaily, to find the deed so far done. But, for many minutes, the heart beat on with a muffled sound. This, however, did not vex me; it would not be heard through the wall. At length it ceased. The old man was dead. I removed the bed and examined the corpse. Yes, he was stone, stone dead. I placed my hand upon the heart and held it there many minutes. There was no pulsation. He was stone dead. His eye would trouble me no more.” (Poe, 1843:6)

The main character throws his lantern and enters the room then he pulls the old man to the floor and slams a bed to his body, probably because of lack of air or the impact with the bed, the old man died. His body is not moving and when the main character checks his pulse there is no any. It shows that the old man already died.

He even still continues to do physical violence to the old man’s corpse by mutilating him before buries his corpse in the chamber’s floor, an effect of the main character’s illogical thinking.

“First of all I dismembered the corpse. I cut off the head and the arms and the legs.” (Poe, 1843:7)

Here he said that he cut the oldman’s head first, then arms and the last legs. Cutting someone’s body is concluded to physical violence.

While in “Berenice”, Schizophrenia makes the main character, Egeus uses violence to Berenice, his wife because of his illogical thinking of her teeth which becomes his obsession. This is similar to National Institute of Mental Health (2006) statement that when violence does occur in schizophrenic, it is most frequently targeted at family members and friends, and more often takes place at home.

Eventough the violence doesn’t happen when Berenice’s alive, but it happens after her “death”. The main character uses physical violence to Berenice’s “corpse” by taking her teeth from her body without permission. The story itself doesn’t show directly that the main character did it but it was shown by the main characters and the tenant of the tomb’s (minor character) actions.

“There came a light tap at the library door, and, pale as the tenant of a tomb, a menial entered upon tiptoe. His looks were wild with terror, and he spoke to me in a voice tremulous, husky, and very low. What said he? — some broken sentences I heard. He told of a wild cry disturbing the silence of the night — of the gathering together of the household — of a search in the direction of the sound — and then his tones grew thrillingly distinct as he

whispered me of a violated grave of a disfigured body discovered upon its margin — a body enshrouded, yet still breathing, still palpitating, still alive!” (Poe, 1835: par. 24)

The tenant of the tomb comes to the main character’s library with a terrorized face to give information that he found Berenice’s grave was violated. But it seems that Egeus only heard this information in pieces that makes him confused. The tenant tells him that he had heard a wild cry and then began to search it. Then the tenant whispers to him that he found Berenice was still alive in her coffin with disfigured body.

Next quotation shows that the main character is actually who did it.

“He pointed to garments — they were muddy and clotted with gore. I spoke not, and he took me gently by the hand — but it was indented with the impress of human nails. He directed my attention to some object against the wall — I looked at it for some minutes — it was a spade. With a shriek I bounded to the table, and grasped the ebony box that lay upon it. But I could not force it open, and in my tremor it slipped from out my hands, and fell heavily, and burst into pieces, and from it, with a rattling sound, there rolled out some instruments of dental surgery, intermingled with many white and glistening substances that were scattered to and fro about the floor.” (Poe, 1835: par. 25)

The tenant of tomb points to the main character’s garment which is muddy and clotted with blood then took his hands to calm him down before points to an object on the library wall. The main character then sees the object that was pointed is spade, it makes him realize what he had done to Berenice’s body and runs to his library table to take the ebony box at his library. Because of the tremor that is caused by his realization, he drops the box and fell from it are dental surgery instruments and Berenice’s teeth. This is a proof that the main character is the one who violates the grave and Berenice’s body but because the main character’s thought blocking, he doesn’t realise that he’s the one doing it.

Not different from two previous stories, the main character in “The Black Cat” also does violence to the other characters; the cat and his wife. He even admits that he gives violence to his wife and pet; physical violence and also neglect because his changing emotion.

“I suffered myself to use intemperate language to my wife. At length, I even offered her personal violence. My pets, of course, were made to feel the change in my disposition. I not only neglected, but ill-used them.” (Poe, 1972:20-21)

In the quotation, the main character says that he suffered himself by using intemperate actions to his wife until the level he put violence or hurting her. He also says that he knows his pets also have felt the effect of his changing, which means he also hurts his pet. Here, he also states directly that he neglected them.

He uses physical violence when he gets home. His drunk condition and illogical thinking made him strike his cat.

"I seized him; when, in his fright at my violence, he inflicted a slight wound upon my hand with his teeth." (Poe, 1972:21)

He seizes his cat, Pluto which makes the cat instinctively put struggle and hurt the main character's hand. But he doesn't stop and give other physical violence which is taking one of its eyes with a pocket knife.

"I took from my waistcoat-pocket a pen-knife, opened it, grasped the poor beast by the throat, and deliberately cut one of its eyes from the socket!" (Poe, 1972:21)

And because of his illogical thinking of "loving" the cat, he puts another physical violence which was by killing it. He slips a rope in the cat's neck one morning then hangs it in a tree near his house and watches it die because of the strangle.

"One morning, in cool blood, I slipped a noose about its neck and hung it to the limb of a tree; -- hung it with the tears streaming from my eyes, and with the bitterest remorse at my heart; -- hung it because I knew that it had loved me, and because I felt it had given me no reason of offence; -- hung it because I knew that in so doing I was committing a sin --" (Poe, 1972:22)

His violence to his wife and pet shows up again after he found other cat that is similar to his previous cat. First, because of delusion of guilt, he neglects his cat by avoiding it.

"I avoided the creature; a certain sense of shame, and the remembrance of my former deed of cruelty, preventing me from physically abusing it." (Poe, 1972:25)

And next is when his illogical thinking makes him do a physical violence to his wife, murder. He kills his wife when she tried to stop or interfere him to kill the cat. The main character axes his wife's head and makes her die on the spot.

"Goaded, by the interference, into a rage more than demonical, I withdrew my arm from her grasp and buried the axe in her brain. She fell dead upon the spot, without a groan." (Poe, 1972:27)

## CONCLUSIONS

According to the research findings and discussions, it is concluded that schizophrenia really exists in some Edgar Allan Poe's short stories. Some Edgar Allan Poe's short stories that contain schizophrenia are "Tell Tale Heart", "Berenice" and "the Black Cat". Upon these short stories, the symptoms of schizophrenia that reflected in each short story are almost similar and give similar effect to other characters which are violence, but the symptoms are directed to different types of schizophrenia.

Based from the research question, the first analysis reveals the symptoms of schizophrenia in some Edgar Allan Poe's short stories. It is revealed that the symptoms of schizophrenia in the main character of "Tell Tale Heart" are delusions especially delusion of grandeur where the main character believes he is chosen by God to be able to hear things from heaven and hell, delusion of persecution where he believes that the old man's eyes cornered him, auditory hallucination where he believes he can hear the old man's heartbeats, perseveration and flight of ideas of thought disorder where he likes (without realising it) to repeat some words and is ryming with those words, changing emotion in a very short time and a more organized thinking which is shown when he conceals his murder.

In "Berenice", the symptoms suffered by the main character are auditory hallucination when he believes that he hears a shriek of a woman's voice in the library, smell hallucination when he smells a detestable odor from Berenice, his wife who hasn't died, visual hallucinations when he believes to see teeth flying in the chamber, and illogical thinking when he sees Berenice's hand move but can't make a difference between reality and his imagination so he thinks that this movement is only his imagination. He also gets thought blocking of thought disorder when he can't recall what the deed that he had done, disorder of movement where he suffers "stupor state" and also loss of motivation in life.

While in "The Black Cat", the main character gets positive symptoms such as delusions of guilt because he killed his cat, Pluto, delusion of persecution because he believes that his new cat tries to take revenge on him, visual hallucination when he buries his wife on the cellar's wall without seeing that there is his new cat also buried in it, auditory hallucination when the sound of a cat becomes a shriek and cries in his ears and he also gets a negative symptom, lack of emotions where he doesn't feel anything after killing his wife and lack of pleasure in social life when he was a child. And the symptoms are worsened by alcohol when he's mature.

The second analysis reveals the types of schizophrenia of the main characters which are based from the symptoms that were shown. From the symptoms, the

main character of "Tell Tale Heart" seems to suffer from paranoid schizophrenia because he shows the specific symptoms of paranoid schizophrenia such as delusion of grandeur and persecution, hallucination and a organized thinking. The main character of "Berenice" shows the symptoms that leads to catatonic schizophrenia type where it's specific symptoms is "stupor state". While in "The Black Cat", the main character suffers from undifferentiated schizophrenia because he shows many symptoms of schizophrenia such as delusions, hallucinations, inconsistent speech and it can't be differentiated into a definite type of schizophrenia.

The third analysis reveals the effects of schizophrenia of the main characters to other characters. In "Tell Tale Heart", the other character which is the old man is given psychological such as fear when the old man heard his movements and physical violence by killing him because of the main character's delusions of persecution. In "Berenice" the main character gives physical violence to Berenice's corpse because of his illogical thinking of the teeth by taking her teeth from her body. While in "The Black Cat", the main character neglects his cat and wife then gives physical violence to his cat and wife until he kills his wife because of his delusions and illogical thinking.

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