

**SCHIZOPHRENIC LANGUAGE DISORDER IN PSYCHEDELICS
YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

THESIS

By:

Silvi Djundawati Dewi

NIM 18320050



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2022**

**SCHIZOPHRENIC LANGUAGE DISORDER IN PSYCHEDELICS
YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

By:
Silvi Djundawati Dewi
NIM 18320050

Advisor:
Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd.
NIP 197705032014112002



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2022**

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The Researcher



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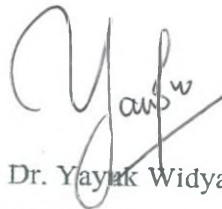
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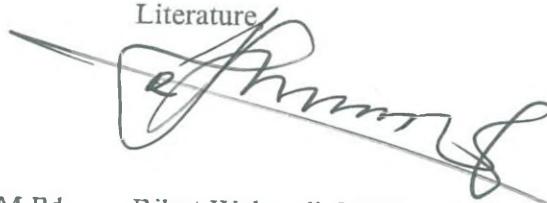
Malang, 15 June 2022

Approved by
Advisor,



Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd.
NIP 197705032014112002

Head of Department of English
Literature



Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP 198112052011011007

Acknowledged by
Dean,




Dr. ... Sol, M.Ag.
NIP 19811012003121003

LEGITIMATION SHEET

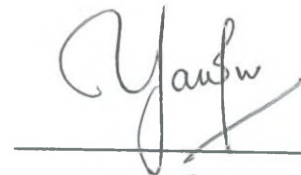
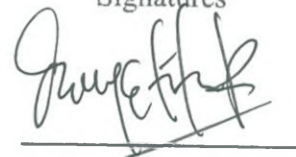
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Malang, 15 June 2022

Board of Examiners

1. Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M.Pd. (Chair)
NIP 198505302009122006
2. Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti H., M.Pd. (First Examiner)
NIP 197705032014112002
3. Zainur Rafiq, M.A. (Second Examiner)
NIP 19861018201802011180

Signatures



Approved by



Chair of Faculty of Humanities
D. M. Raisol, M.Ag.

NIP 197411012003121003

MOTTO

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

“Indeed, with hardship (will be) ease”

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to;

My self

My beloved father and mother

My lovely brother and sister

All of my family

All of people who always support me in accomplishing my thesis

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Alhamdulillah robbil'amin.. All praise and gratitude we extend to the presence of God Almighty, God of the Universe, Allah SWT who has always bestowed His grace and favor upon me, without which I would never have been able to complete my thesis. Sholawat and Salam we extend to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has become the guide of life. I would like to express my gratitude to all those who have helped me a lot in complete this thesis. My deep gratitude is devoted to:

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Finally, I realized that this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, any criticism and suggestion are gratefully accepted to improve this thesis.

ABSTRACT

Dewi, Silvi Djundawati (2022) Schizophrenic Language Disorder in Psychedelics YouTube Channel. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti H., M.Pd.

Key word: Language disorder, schizophrenia, Psychedelics.

This study aims to analyze language disorders in people with schizophrenia. The researcher focused on examining the speech of schizophrenic patients showed on the Psychedelics YouTube channel. The researcher took the object of schizophrenia as the main topic in this study. Schizophrenia is a mental disorder caused by a thought disorder. This causes the language process in the brain to be disrupted. Therefore, people with schizophrenia often have difficulty communicating with other people. There are two objectives in this research. First, to analyze language symptoms showed by schizophrenic people on the Psychedelics YouTube channel. Second, to identify phonemic disorders showed by schizophrenic people on the Psychedelics YouTube channel. The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method in this study. This study used the Thought and Language Index (TLI) proposed by Liddle, et al. (2002) in analyzing language symptoms. The researcher also used the theory from Setyawati (2010) which focuses on errors in the use of phonemes. The results of this study indicate that from the seventeen data found, the researcher found eight symptoms according to Liddle's, et al. (2002) theory. There are Poverty of Speech, Weakening of Goal, Perseveration of Ideas, Looseness, Peculiar Word, Peculiar Sentence, Peculiar Logic, and Distractibility. Furthermore, this study showed that schizophrenic sufferers experience interference with phoneme use errors. The researcher found two symptoms of phoneme change and two symptoms of omission in schizophrenic utterances.

مستخلص البحث

ديوي ، سيلفي دجونداواتي 2022 اضطراب اللغة الفصامي في قناة يوتيوب للمخدرات . أطروحة جامعية
قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج .المستشار
الدكتور Yayuk Widyastuti H.، M.Pd.

الكلمات المفتاحية: اضطراب اللغة ، انفصام الشخصية ، مخدر

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل اضطرابات اللغة لدى مرضى الفصام .ركز الباحثون على فحص كلام مرضى
اتخذ الباحثون موضوع الفصام باعتباره YouTube على Psychedelics الفصام المعروضة على قناة
الموضوع الرئيسي في هذه الدراسة .الفصام هو اضطراب عقلي ناتج عن اضطراب فكري يؤدي هذا إلى
تعطيل عملية معالجة اللغة في الدماغ .لذلك ، غالبًا ما يواجه الأشخاص المصابون بالفصام صعوبة في
التواصل مع الآخرين .هناك هدفان في هذا البحث .أولاً ، تحليل الأعراض اللغوية لدى المصابين بالفصام
ثانيًا ، تحديد الاضطرابات الصوتية لدى الأشخاص المصابين .YouTube على Psychedelics على قناة
استخدم الباحثون المنهج الوصفي النوعي في هذه YouTube على Psychedelics بالفصام على قناة
وآخرون) .2002 (في تحليل Liddle الذي اقترحه (TLI) الدراسة .تستخدم هذه الدراسة مؤشر الفكر واللغة
التي تركز على الأخطاء في استخدام (Setyawati (2010) الأعراض اللغوية .كما استخدم الباحث نظرية
الصوتيات .تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أنه من بين سبعة عشر بيانات تم العثور عليها ، وجد الباحث ثمانية
وآخرون) .2002 (النظرية .هناك فقر في الكلام ، ضعف في الهدف ، استمرار ، Liddle أعراض وفقًا لـ
الأفكار ، رخاوة ، كلمات غريبة ، جمل غريبة ، منطق غريب ، ومشتتات .بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، تُظهر هذه
الدراسة أن المصابين بالفصام يعانون من التداخل مع أخطاء استخدام الصوت .ووجدت الباحثة عرضين لتغير
الصوت واثنين من أعراض حذف الصوت في كلام مرضى الفصام .

ABSTRAK

Dewi, Silvi Djundawati (2022) Schizophrenic Language Disorder in Psychedelics YouTube Channel. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti H., M.Pd.

Key word: Language disorder, schizophrenia, Psychedelics.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis gangguan bahasa pada penderita skizofrenia. Peneliti fokus meneliti ucapan penderita skizofrenia yang ditampilkan di channel YouTube Psychedelics. Peneliti mengambil objek skizofrenia sebagai topik utama dalam penelitian ini. Skizofrenia adalah gangguan jiwa yang disebabkan oleh gangguan pemikiran. Hal ini menyebabkan proses pengolahan bahasa di otak menjadi terganggu. Oleh karena itu, penderita skizofrenia seringkali mengalami kesulitan berkomunikasi dengan orang lain. Ada dua tujuan dalam penelitian ini. Pertama, menganalisis gejala bahasa pada penderita skizofrenia di channel YouTube Psychedelics. Kedua, mengidentifikasi gangguan fonemis pada penderita skizofrenia di channel YouTube Psychedelics. Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan Thought and Language Index (TLI) yang dikemukakan oleh Liddle, et al. (2002) dalam menganalisis gejala bahasa. Peneliti juga menggunakan teori dari Setyawati (2010) yang berfokus pada kesalahan penggunaan fonem. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dari tujuhbelas data yang ditemukan, peneliti menemukan delapan gejala menurut Liddle's, et al. (2002) teori. Ada Kemiskinan Bicara, Melemahnya Tujuan, Ketekunan Ide, Kelonggaran, Kata Aneh, Kalimat Aneh, Logika Aneh, dan Gangguan. Selain itu, penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penderita skizofrenia mengalami gangguan pada kesalahan penggunaan fonem. Peneliti menemukan dua gejala perubahan fonem dan dua gejala penghilangan fonem pada tuturan penderita skizofrenia.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the study, research question, scope and limitations, significance of the study, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Humans are social creatures who need language to communicate. Language has an important function as a verbal tool used to communicate to provide conclusions from thoughts and feelings to convey messages to others. However, some people have problems with the brain or known as brain damage that causes language disorders. According to Van Riper (in Mardiana & Pujiati, 2018), language or speech disorders can be seen when the speaker brings unpleasant attention that causes communication to be disrupted and the speaker finds it difficult to self-position. Language disorders usually occur when a person has problems with articulation, voice, fluency, difficulty using words, and speech delays. Arifuddin (2013) stated that disorders are divided into three groups there are speech disorders, language disorders, and thinking disorders. One of the language disorders caused by thinking disorders is schizophrenia.

Indah (2017, pp. 161-162), explained that people with schizophrenia tend to have difficulty in word perception, understanding sentences, and processing semantics and syntax because they have receptive language disorders.

Schizophrenic people can talk continuously and repeat the original verb with a few additions or even miss a few sentences. Moreover, the previous scholars examined the most common speech disorders found in people with schizophrenia were poverty of speech, tangentially, derailment, loss of goal, and perseveration (Mazumdar et al., 1988). Then, Semiun (2006) in Nurhayati (2013) suggests that schizophrenic sufferers experience a disorganized thought process in which their thoughts lose associative relationships, so that their thoughts become irrelevant or there is no relationship between one thought and another. Schizophrenic patients also showed fewer relative clauses, shorter utterances, and fewer clause insertions (Fraser et al., 1986; Thomas et al., 1897). Additionally, language of schizophrenic people caused by positive thinking disorders which are characterized by disorganized and incomprehensible speech (Kuperberg, 2010).

Indonesia is one of the countries with a high level of schizophrenia sufferers. According to the *Riset Kesehatan Dasar* (2018), 7 out of 1,000 households in Indonesia have schizophrenia sufferers (Jayani, 2019). The phenomenon that occurs in society is the existence of negative stigma and discrimination against people with schizophrenia. One of them is the language disorder experienced by people with schizophrenia which causes them to have difficulty communicating with other people. This arises due to a lack of information about schizophrenia and how to communicate with sufferers. In fact, most Indonesian people still believe that schizophrenic language disorders are caused by irrational or supernatural things like magic, possessed by demons, possessed by evil spirits, violated prohibitions, and

others. Indeed, McKenna and Oh (2005) stated that schizophrenic people have been known to have disordered speech.

Example data:

A: “Here in Blamingtoon? Or were you in another city or state?”.

B: “I used opened.. open the tea bags”.

The above utterances do not provide relevance between the questions and the answers given and tend to repeat words. The sentences used by the schizophrenic patient above are grammatically correct, but the thoughts they express are not related to one another. This is what causes a failure in communication. In addition, schizophrenic people also experience word/sentence errors. One of them is interference with the error use of phonemes. The disorder describes a disorder related to the content of the speech. This causes the interlocutor to not understand the meaning to be conveyed. The utterances of schizophrenic people sometimes lead to errors such as omission of initial, middle, or final phonemes, addition and subtraction of certain phonemes, repetition of special phonemes in a word, and phoneme pronunciation errors (Al-Mubarrok et al., 2021).

There are several studies concerning language disorder in schizophrenia. First, Irfandina (2021) interrogated speech abnormality in schizophrenia and the dominance of speech produced in the Fractured movie used theory from Liddle et al., (2002) and Covington et al., (2005). Second, Hasanah's (2020) study determined the types of speech abnormality the Middle School film, and identified how the speech hinders the process of conveying information used Carter's (2009) and

Liddle's (2002) theory. Third, research from Supianoveri's (2015) research focused on the speech abnormalities in the Sixth Sense movie used NAMI's theory to analyze the types of schizophrenia and Liddle et al.s (2002) theory of thought and language index to analyze the symptoms of schizophrenia. Further study is from Alkhulaib (2018) that focus on verbal characteristics of disorganized speech, and non-verbal traits that are manifested through strange behavior in The Soloist movie. Next, the research was conducted by Dahlia (2018). This study discussed the hallucinations experienced by the schizophrenic character in A Beautiful Mind movie, and how the character controlled hallucinations used the theory of hallucinations by Aleman.

The studies that have been described above have similarities with this study. This study raised the same topic and theory with the study of Irfandina (2021), Hasanah (2020), and Supianoveri (2015). Meanwhile, this study used the different object. The researcher used data from video interviews with schizophrenic people, while previous studies used data from movies. Besides, although used the same theory, the researcher hopes to find more clearly results from the utterances in the video interviews that are used as data. However, the study of Alkhulaib (2018) and Dahlia (2018) are discussed about the disorganized speech and disorganized behavior in schizophrenic people. Furthermore, this study discussed about the phoneme errors. The researcher feels that problems with words or phrases production are also closely related. Pronunciation and clarity in speaking are also difficult for the interlocutor to understand because schizophrenic ability of thinking

patterns of people that are not like normal people makes it difficult for sufferers to express something in what they are talking about.

The study of language disorders in schizophrenia is important to do because it looks at the phenomena that occur in society and the increase in cases of people with schizophrenia. The negative stigma and discrimination they get, such as being considered stupid and strange because their conversations are incoherent will always arise if the community or even the sufferer's family is not given a broad understanding of the language used by people with schizophrenia. Therefore, this study sought to discuss language symptoms and phonemic disorders in people with schizophrenia so that people can see the error from a linguistic perspective and no longer associate it with irrational things. The researcher took the data from the utterances from video interviews on the Psychedelics YouTube channel. The researcher used Liddle et al.s (2002) theory to find out the language symptoms, and identify the phonemic errors in utterances shown by people with schizophrenia in video interviews used Setyawati's (2010) theory.

B. Research Questions

Based on the research background above, the formulation of the problems are structured as follows:

1. What kind of language symptoms appear in the utterances of schizophrenic people on the Psychedelics YouTube channel?
2. What kind of phonemic disorders suffered by schizophrenic people on the Psychedelics YouTube channel?

C. Significance of the Study

This study has theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this study is expected to contribute to the development of linguistic studies, especially in psycholinguistics and phonological approach. This study will discuss the language symptoms and phonemic disorders in people with schizophrenia. In a psycholinguistics study, the results of research on language symptoms are expected to contribute to providing new knowledge of the language in schizophrenia. However, researcher also hope to explore new things related to the language patterns by people with schizophrenia. Practically, the results of these studies are expected to help readers understand the linguistic side of schizophrenic utterances. Moreover, this may be useful for those who want to understanding the schizophrenic utterances in daily life. Furthermore, researcher hope this study can be used as a reference in further similar research.

D. Scope and Limitations

This study is under the psycholinguistic and phonological approach regarding to phonemes. The focus of this research is language disorders in schizophrenia. The researcher tried to find out the symptoms of language disorders used Liddle et al.s (2002) theory. Liddle et al. (2002) explained that there are eight symptoms shown by schizophrenic people, there are poverty of speech, weakening of goal, looseness, peculiar words, peculiar sentences, peculiar logic, perseveration of ideas and distractibility. In addition, this study also used Setyawati's (2010) theory to analyzed the phonemic disorder are shown by schizophrenic people which focus on the pattern of phoneme change, phoneme ommision, and phoneme addition.

This limitation of this study is the data. The researcher took data during the interview process taken in videos on the Psychedelics YouTube Channel that was indicated the language symptoms and the phonemic errors showed by people with schizophrenia. The researcher chose the Psychedelics YouTube Channel because this channel focuses on video interviews with some people who sufferer a mental illness. The researcher limited the data by selecting video interviews with people with schizophrenia that needed to answer the research questions. In addition, the researcher only selected utterances from the conversations that suit with the theory used because of time constraints.

E. Definition of Key Terms

1. **Language disorder** is a disorder that affects the process of linguistic information. It can be found in the sentences produced by someone who has a brain damage.
2. **Schizophrenia** is a mental disorder caused by symptoms, such as hallucinations, delusions, and disorganized thinking that creates problems in their communication.
3. **Psychedelics** is a YouTube channel that provides content about the mental issues from psychedelic experts around the world for informational purposes only. This channel focused on the future potential of legal, licensed clinical therapy.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contained some theories used as the foundation of this research, such as language disorder, language disorder theory, phonemic disorder, phonemic disorder theory, schizophrenia and the symptoms.

a. Language Disorder

Language disorder is one of the disorders in communication characterized by speech errors and message delivery. Language disorder is associated with schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is a mental illness characterized by a disturbance in the content of the mind that causes language disorders. The relationship between language and thought was conceptualized by Benjamin Lee Whorf (1950). Whorf hypothesizes that language and thought go hand in hand, it means that language limits and facilitates certain concepts and perpetuates certain worldviews (Mathiavanan, 2017). According to Darley et al., (1986), schizophrenic thinking disorder centers on a person's inability to organize ideas coherently (Apriyanti, 2014). In addition, language disorders are more experienced by someone who has a family member with the same history because it is highly inherited (American Psychiatric Association, 2013: 42).

Language is important as an element of organizing thoughts and feelings and related to the relationship between one's self and the world. Language is considered a medium of communication to share experiences with other humans. Kraepelin

(1896) and Bleuler (1911) emphasize disorganized thought processes which, while odd, vague, and more exhausting, are often not flawed. They also emphasize the importance of speech and language disorders as vehicles for conveying disturbing thoughts but identify disorganized thoughts as the main deficit (Levy et al., 2010). The concept of language disorder is inseparable from schizophrenia. It concerned with language production which causes an imbalance in communication between humans. In addition, language errors also often result in the diversity of spoken and written language caused by the production of speech tools that are not in accordance with articulation. Therefore, it is important to conduct a study on language disorder of schizophrenic people both in psycholinguistics and phonological approach.

b. Language Disorder Theory

Theory of language disorder used in this study is Thought and Language Index (TLI). This theory proposed by Liddle et al. (2002). There are eight symptoms that used to classify the speech disorders of schizophrenic people. Thought and Language Index (TLI) is a new instrument for assessing formal thought disorders under the standardized conditions. Moreover, Liddle et al. (2002) defined four symptoms reflect the disorganization of thought and language there are looseness, peculiar words, peculiar sentences, and peculiar logic. Then, two symptoms reflect impoverishment of speech, there are poverty of speech and weakening of goal. In addition, two nonspecific abnormalities of speech and thought deregulation are present in TLI. There are perseveration of ideas and distractibility.

1. Poverty of Speech

Poverty of speech refers to a decrease in the number of speeches seen from a lack of elaboration and frequent giving of short answers (Liddle et al., 2002). Hence, sentences usually will not provide additional information beyond the question due to lack of understanding, empty repetition, or unclear phrases that are not acceptable to his mind (Andreasen, 1986).

2. Weakening of Goal

Liddle et al., (2002) explained that this reflects a lack of drive in thinking which leads to a lack of normal elaboration of ideas, use of uninformative generalizations, and empty speech that conveys little information. This is usually accompanied by poverty of speech, but it is more likely that the issues discussed have no purpose or weight.

3. Perseveration of Ideas

The symptom refers to unwarranted repetition of an idea or theme. An increase in weight is given for instances where the repetition occurs independently of the stimulus provided by the image.

4. Looseness

This symptom is characterized by tenuous relationships between ideas or even foreign ideas that enter the line of thought. It is usually marked by the presence of tangentially which is a condition in which a person's response given is not relevant at all, or only part of the ideas discussed (Liddle et al., 2002). Also by the derailment, i.e. the ideas they presented

previously diverged from other ideas that were clear but not directly related, or which were completely unrelated (Andreasen, 1986).

5. Peculiar Words

According to Liddle et al., (2002), it is new words that are not uncommon or created which are new words that are misformed and cannot be understood.

6. Peculiar Sentences

Peculiar use of sentences is an unusual arrangement in the form of sentences. This is indicated by the greater weight being given to the peculiarities of sentence construction (grammatical imprecision) which make it difficult to distinguish what is being conveyed.

7. Peculiar Logic (Non-logical reasoning)

This symptoms indicate conclusions reached based on insufficient evidence or faulty logic. Usually in the form of false inductive conclusions based on the false premises that there are no real delusional thoughts.

8. Distractibility

Based on Liddle et al., (2002), it is the Intrusion of extraneous ideas arising from an external stimulus.

c. Phonemic Disorder

According to Chaer (2009), phonemics is a branch of phonological studies that examines the sounds of language by paying attention to their function as differentiating meanings. Phonology is a branch of linguistics that investigates how

sounds are systematically formed in a particular language to construct words or utterances. The term phonology comes from the Greek word “*phone*” means sound, and “*logos*” means science. Phonology can be interpreted as the study of sound (Lafamane, 2020). Phonology is concerned with how these sounds are systematically arranged in a language, how they are combined to form words, how they function in language, and how they are categorized also interpreted in the speaker's mind. Yule (2006) states that phonology is essentially a pattern and description of speech sounds in a language. In addition, phonology is concerned with the sound structure of language which involves studying a language to determine its distinctive sound and to establish a set of rules that describe the series of changes that occur in sound (Annisa, 2020).

The term phoneme can be defined as the smallest functional unit of language, meaning that the phoneme unit has a function to distinguish meaning. The object of phonemic research is phonemes, that is language purchases that can or function to distinguish the meaning of words. If one of the phonemes is missing, the word will have a different meaning. In addition, phonemic is the study of how the sound of a language or speech is formed systematically through the rules of sound patterns in the mind related to the scope of the speaker's knowledge. It is also related to a person's ability to pronounce a word or sentence. If there is a disturbance in a person's mind, it can cause phonemic disorders. Phonemic disorders are a type of speech sound disorder. Speech sound disorder is the inability to form the sound of words correctly. Speech sound disorders also include articulation disorders, dysfluency, and voice disorders.

d. Phonemic Disorder Theory

The symptoms of language errors are usually found in pronunciation which consists of changing phonemes, omitting phonemes, and adding phonemes (Setyawati, 2010 in Maharani, et al. 2021).

1. **Phoneme Change** is the change of sound or phoneme in a word so that the word becomes heard clearly or for a specific purpose.
2. **Phoneme Omission** is the loss of sound or phonemes at the beginning, middle, and end of a word without changing the meaning.
3. **Phoneme Addition** is generally in the form of adding a vowel sound. This addition is made for fluency of speech.

Moreover, there are also suprasegmental phonemes is when vowel and consonant phonemes can be segmented, with suprasegmental characteristics such as stress, term and tone (Lafamane, 2020).

1. Stress, is the protrusion of syllables by prolonging the pronunciation, raising the tone and increasing the intensity of energy in the pronunciation of the syllable.
2. Term, is the short length of the sound that is spoken.
3. Pause or tone, which is a feature of stopping the pronunciation of sounds

Another suprasegmental feature of strands is intonation and rhythm.

4. Intonation, which relates to the rise and fall of tone in the pronunciation.

5. Rhythm, which is related to the pattern of stressing words in sentences.

e. Schizophrenia

Schizophrenia is a mental illness that displays disturbances in the content of thoughts. The concept of schizophrenia emerged when Eugen Bleuler (1857-1939), a Swiss psychiatrist, changed the term dementia praecox to schizophrenia in 1911. The term comes from the Greek words “*shcizien*” meaning split and “*phren*” meaning mind. Bleuler stated that schizophrenia is characterized by mental division. Bleuler also argues that the hallmark of the disease process is characterized by the loss of the relationship between thought processes and thoughts, emotions, and behavior (Kaplan & Sadock, 2009 in Mathiavan, 2017). According to the APA (American Psychological Association), people with schizophrenia will experience a pervasive thinking disorder characterized by a lack of association and slow association. In addition, NAMI (National Alliance on Mental Illness) stated that schizophrenia is a disorder that affects a person to manage emotions, think, relate to others, and make decisions caused by brain disorders that distort the way of thinking.

The idea of schizophrenia emerged in the 19th and 20th centuries was associated with a loss of connectivity in the early brain (Effendy, 2021). There are several types of schizophrenia that are classified according to their symptoms (Kraepelin in Maramis, 2009). First is paranoid schizophrenia, which is characterized by symptoms of irritability, aloofness, arrogance, and lack of trust in others. Second is hebephrenic schizophrenia, which is characterized by striking symptoms such as impaired thought processes, impaired volition,

depersonalization, psychomotor disturbances, and many delusions and hallucinations. The third is catatonic schizophrenia which is characterized by stress and emotional symptoms. Fourth, schizophrenia simplex is characterized by shallow emotional symptoms and a decline in the will. The last is residual schizophrenia, which shows negative symptoms such as psychomotor slowness, decreased activity, accumulation of effect, passiveness, lack of initiative, poverty of speech, decreased nonverbal expression, and poor self-care and social functioning. Moreover, schizophrenic people experience speech abnormality due to the effects of the symptoms, and experience disturbances in language abnormalities in sentence use and language production. Therefore, study of language in schizophrenia becomes very interesting to know how the symptoms of schizophrenia affect language ability because this can also affect a person's communication.

f. Symptoms of Schizophrenia

In the DSM-5 (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fifth Edition), APA (2013) explains that schizophrenia is characterized by the presence of two or more symptoms experienced by the people for at least one month. The first symptom is delusions which are deviations in thinking or belief in things that are not real. Next is a hallucination which involves the ability to see, hear, feel, smell things that are not real. The third is the disorganization of speech, which makes the sufferer's speech chaotic and not easy to understand. Fourth is disorganized or catatonic behavior, which is a behavior that appears unexpectedly. Furthermore, avolition, which is the inability to follow behavior according to goal

orientation or lack of motivation. The last is alogia. That is the limitations in thinking and pronunciation. In addition, APA (2013) explains that each experiences these symptoms differently. It means each person with schizophrenia will experience this uniquely according to the impaired brain function of each individual.

Wolfram Hinzer et al., 2015 (in Mathiavan, 2017) stated that the three main symptoms of schizophrenia that cause language disorders are in the form of meaning mediated in verbal auditory hallucinations (sensory perception disorders), formal thought disorders characterized by abnormal speech production that takes place without feedback control, or delusions i.e. production of abnormal linguistic content. In Dahlia (2018), she explains that schizophrenic people are characterized by two symptoms. There are positive and negative symptoms. On positive symptoms, they experience disturbances such as hallucinations, delusions, disturbed thinking, and paranoia. Then on negative symptoms, people with schizophrenia often feel tired, lose concentration, lack energy and motivation, few facial movements, and have flat emotions. Therefore, schizophrenia is characterized by a language disorder related to these symptoms.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with the research methodology that consists of research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

i. Research Design

This study used the descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research seeks to explore the meanings, practices, and roles that are formed and the personal and social experiences of a context. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method to describe the phenomena that occur in the object in detail, and illustrated the analysis in a clear way to get interpretation. The form of data using qualitative methods are words and pictures (Moleong, 2010 in Alkhulaib, 2018). In addition, Bogdan and Taylor (1975) in Moleong (2001), stated qualitative method as a research stage that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. Therefore, the researcher used those that showed the presence of language disorders found in schizophrenic utterances.

ii. Research Instrument

The research instrument in this study is the researcher herself. The researcher collected and analyzed the data to find out the answer of research question in this research. In addition, the researcher displayed and explained the result of this research that indicated the language disorder showed by schizophrenic people.

iii. Data and Data Source

The data in this study is the form of schizophrenic utterances. They are the utterances spoken by schizophrenic people that showing language disorder. The data is in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. While the data source is the video interviews with schizophrenic people from the Psychedelics YouTube channel, uploaded in August 2021. The researcher chose the three video interviews because they focused on interviews with schizophrenic patients while the others is about other mental issues. Here, the selected videos that researcher chose:

1. Disorganized Hepebhrenic Schizophrenia Interview from 1980s Psychiatric Teaching Film. Uploaded on 19 August 2021. Duration 08:30. <https://youtu.be/T9U5UcgOfzo>
2. Paranoid Schizophrenia 1960s Psychiatric Patient. Uploaded on 19 August 2021. Duration 07:03. https://youtu.be/FN01GU_6NC8
3. Psychiatric Interview 1950s Hepebhrenic Schizophrenia. Uploaded on 14 August 2021. Duration 09:46. <https://youtu.be/dPO61Dj9ktU>

iv. Data Collection

The researcher collected data from the utterances in the videos related to the theory. There are several steps in collecting data. First, the researcher watched the video interview in Psychedelics YouTube channel for several times to understand them in-depth. Second, the researcher transcribed all the utterances showed by schizophrenic people in video interview. Third, the researcher recorded the speech that indicated the language symptoms and phonemic disorder that suits with the

theory used. Fourth, the researcher selected and classified the specific data based on the categorization needed. Furthermore, the researcher displayed the data.

v. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the utterances that indicated the language symptoms and phonemic disorder in the video interview. There are two steps to analyze the data. Firstly, the researcher displayed the data based on the research questions. Then, the data classified according to the language symptoms used theory proposed by Liddle et al., (2002). This data also identified the phonemic disorder to find out the pattern based on Setyawati's (2010) theory and the phonemic transcription. Finally, the researcher described the findings in narrative discussions the language symptoms and phonemic disorder suffered by schizophrenic people in Psychedelics YouTube Channel.

vi. Data Triangulation

The data for this study were collected by observation, recording, and note-taking. Hence, this study used the triangulation techniques. Thus technique used by researcher to find out the good data in the form of utterances showed by schizophrenic people in Psychedelics YouTube channel that fit with the research question. According to Creswell (2012), triangulation is the process of strengthening or validating data. In qualitative research, the three processes that can be done are through different individuals, types of data, or by data collection methods in descriptions and themes. In addition, triangulation used to validate findings in a study so that researcher can determine the accuracy or credibility.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter present the finding and discussions based on theory reviewed on previous chapter. The findings in this study are used to answer research problems from data analysis as a discussions. This study analyzed the utterances that showed language symptoms and phonemic disorders in people with schizophrenia. The researcher took data from the speech produced by people with schizophrenia in several video interviews on the Psychedelics YouTube Channel.

A. Findings

In this chapter, the researcher displayed the data results. The researcher collected all the utterances that were uttered by schizophrenic patients on the Psychedelics YouTube Channel. The researcher presented seventeen utterances of data in the research findings. Those data show the language symptoms according to eight symptoms from theory of Liddle, et al (2002). Two data from all the data found also show the presence of a phonemic disorder. The researcher explained the speech data based on the situation in the video interview and explained the symptoms appear in the utterances. Furthermore, the researcher used the symbol "*T*" for interviewer and the symbol "*P*" for a schizophrenic patient in the data presented. In addition, this data is valid because because it has passed the triangulation stage, there are observation, recording, and note-taking in collecting data.

A.1. Language Symptoms of Schizophrenic People in Psychedelics YouTube Channel

The researcher found several utterances produced by schizophrenic people that showed abnormalities in communicating with those around them. Therefore, the researcher divided it based on eight symptoms of Liddle's (2002) theory. There are Poverty of Speech, Weakening of Goal, Perseveration of Ideas, Looseness, Peculiar Word, Peculiar Sentences, Peculiar Logic, and Distractibility.

Datum 1

I : Tell me, why did you come to the hospital?

P : To teach

I : What did you teach?

P : Toilet training one years

The data above is taken from utterances in the first video interview entitled “*Disorganized Hepebhrenic Schizophrenia Interview from 1980s Psychiatric Teaching Film*” which showed women with hepebhrenic schizophrenia. At the beginning of the video, the interviewer starts the conversation by asking questions about the patient reasons of ends up in the hospital, but the patient gave an inappropriate answer. Then, the interviewer tries to connect the discussion of the ideas raised by the patient by asking questions related to the raised ideas. However, the returning patients brought up new ideas from the previous discussion.

Following the context above, the researcher identified the language symptom that appears in people with schizophrenia is **looseness**. This symptom appears twice in the utterances between the interviewer and the patient, which

indicates that the answers given are not relevant to the questions. This is also indicated by tangential, that is the emergence of ideas that deviate from the question. In the beginning of the conversation, the patient catches that the interviewer is asking about what she was doing before she was in the hospital. Then after the interviewer tries to continue the discussion, the patient gives new ideas in the conversation. In addition, the symptoms of looseness in people with schizophrenia can affect the delivery of messages in communication because patients tend to misunderstand.

Datum 2

I : Have you started teaching here at hospital?

P : Through urine test

I : Pardon?

P : Urine test

This conversation was taken by the researcher from the same video data as the previous one, entitled “*Disorganized Hepebhenic Schizophrenia Interview from 1980s Psychiatric Teaching Film*”. The interviewer asks questions that are still related to the previous topic. However, schizophrenic patients provide answers that are irrelevant to the questions asked. In this case, the researcher identified a symptom of **perseveration of ideas**. This symptom is characterized by the emergence of ideas repeatedly. This symptom also indicates that the sufferer is out of her mind so the conversation leads to things that are not relevant to the questions asked. In addition, the patient feels correct and confident in the answers she gives to the point of repeating the sentence “*urine test*” which does not contain any

meaning or information related to the questions asked. This causes the interviewer to not understand what the patient wants to convey.

Datum 3

I : Here in Blamingtoon? Or were you in another city or in another state?

P : I used opened.. open the tea bags

The data above is still taken from the same video entitled “*Disorganized Hepebhrenic Schizophrenia Interview from 1980s Psychiatric Teaching Film*”. The conversation started when the interviewer asked something about what was done and where the patient was before he was in the hospital. The interviewer mentioned a city where the hospital was located. The interviewer also asked if the patient was in the city or elsewhere. However, the patient gave answers that were not relevant to the questions asked. The researcher identified that there were symptoms of **looseness** which was indicated by the tangential presence in the data. Tangential is a condition in which a person with schizophrenia gives irrelevant responses to the discussion. The answer given by the patient is another statement that is different from the question asked. Therefore, they are unable to control their speech because patients lose control of their thoughts.

Datum 4

I : Have you been hearing voices telling you to do things?

P : I know what the voice boxes is used for

I : Can you tell me?

P : Hot and cold

I : What does that mean? I don't understand

P : Through air conditioning

The data above is still included in the interview with the female patient in the video entitled “*Disorganized Hepebhrenic Schizophrenia Interview from 1980s Psychiatric Teaching Film*”. In the conversation above, the interviewer asks the patient whether he or she hears voices that are commonly heard by people with schizophrenia. At first, he still gave the relevant answer about “*voices*”. Then when the interviewer asked again for an explanation of the voices, the patient gave an irrelevant answer. Patients come up with new ideas than previously discussed.

From the context that occurs, researcher can find out that there are symptoms of a **weakening of goal**. This symptom is characterized by empty speech that provides little or no information. This symptom also reflects a lack of motivation in thinking that leads to the normal elaboration of ideas in conversation. This symptom makes people with schizophrenia speak with less weight than the information they want to convey. This is caused by a lack of drive or process in thinking. In addition, the data above also shows symptoms of **looseness** which is indicated by the presence of derailment. Derailment is a condition in which the patient represents ideas that deviate from the previous ones. In this case, it can be seen that the ideas raised are not directly related to the ideas discussed previously even though the ideas are clear.

Datum 5

I : Are you a religious person?

P : Religious means.. to wear glasses or spectacles

The conversation above is the last data from the video entitled *“Disorganized Hepebhrenic Schizophrenia Interview from 1980s Psychiatric Teaching Film”*. In this conversation, the interviewer asked about the patient's personality. However, the patient did not provide relevant answers to the questions. In this case, the researcher identified **looseness** symptoms that were marked by tangential. In the conversation above, we can see that the patient answered with only some of the ideas discussed by the interviewer. This data also shows the presence of **distractibility** symptoms. This can be seen when the patient suddenly stops while talking, then moves to another idea of the conversation. These symptoms usually occur because of an external stimulus that makes their minds distracted and then show behavior or talk about something different from before.

Datum 6

I : I wonder if you could tell us what brought you to the hospital?

P : Well, I just got nervous staying on the coast with lady my name is keller

This data is taken from a video interview with people with paranoid schizophrenia on the Psychedelics YouTube channel entitled *“Paranoid Schizophrenia 1960s Psychiatric Patient”*. In this conversation, the patient gives an answer that correct, but in fact, he gives an answer that does not contain information from the question asked. The researcher identified symptoms of **weakening of goal**. In this case, the symptomp is indicated by speech that contains little information and the issues discussed have no purpose even though the patient may intend to tell what happened until he has to be taken to the hospital. Then, the researcher also

identified the **peculiar sentence**. The patient shows the existence of strange sentence constructions that cause difficulty in understanding what is being conveyed. This can happen to people with schizophrenia because they experience a condition called the disorganization of thought.

Datum 7

I : Did you feel she was trying to involve you in this?

P : Well, no. I did not felt like.. uh.. maybe my car had been involved

This data is taken from the video interview which is the same as the previous data entitled “*Paranoid Schizophrenia 1960s Psychiatric Patient*”. In this conversation, it started when the interviewer asked about the patient's opinion about someone who was involved with the patient before he got treatment at the hospital. The interviewer started asking if the patient felt that someone involved him in something. The patient at first seemed to answer questions properly and appropriately, but in the middle, he stopped and changed his object into a car.

In this case, the researcher identified a **peculiar logic** symptom. This is because schizophrenic patients experience hallucinations and delusions that cause them to think that living things can also be treated like humans. Even though the “car” he mentioned had nothing to do with the question being asked. People with schizophrenia who exhibit symptoms of peculiar logic experience situations where they lose control over the generalization process of what they say.

Datum 8

I : I noticed some scratches on your arms

P : Yeah

The conversation above is taken from a video interview with a schizophrenic patient entitled “*Paranoid Schizophrenia 1960s Psychiatric Patient*”. The conversation above occurs when the interviewer asks about some of the wounds on the patient's arms. The interviewer tried to find out if the wound was acquired while he was in the hospital or if he got it while he was still doing well. However, the patient only gave a short response to the questions given by the interviewer. In this context, when the patient answers briefly and does not provide information, it should be categorized as a symptom of **poverty of speech**. This happens because of the distortion of thinking in schizophrenic patients. The poverty of speech in the above case occurs when the patient gives a short answer to the interviewer's question without providing additional information to the question asked, but still provides a statement that is by what has been asked.

Datum 9

P : A-gatsasap, right?

I : I can't hear you, Joe. Can you say it louder?

P : Heyh?Heyh?

This data is taken from a video interview with a male schizophrenic patient with the title “*Psychiatric Interview 1950s Hepebhrenic Schizophrenia*”. The data is taken from the beginning of the conversation between the patient and the interviewer at the beginning of the video. The schizophrenic patient suddenly says

words that other people don't understand, causing the interviewer to ask what he said. Seeing this situation, the researcher identified a **peculiar word** symptom shown by the patient. In this case, the patient said a strange word that was not understood and did not even have the meaning and explanation in any dictionary. Peculiar words are new words formed by schizophrenic patients that are only used and understood by schizophrenic patients themselves. Finally, after listening to the conversation that followed, the researcher understood that the schizophrenic patient tried to say “*I got a job*” to the interviewer. In addition, researcher also found symptoms of **poverty of speech**. This symptom indicates the existence of short answers and empty repetitions that do not provide information from the questions asked. This happens because schizophrenic patients cannot grasp the question clearly because of the lack of understanding that is processed in their thinking.

Datum 10

I : Why are you sitting in that way?

P : Well.. you have no job you stay home sit on

The conversation data above is taken from a video interview entitled “*Psychiatric Interview 1950s Hepebhrenic Schizophrenia*”. The conversation above started when the interviewer asked about the patient's photo that had been shown earlier. The photo is a photo of a patient who is approximately 5 years old. The photo shows the patient when he was young and sitting in a slightly odd pose. The interviewer asked the reason why the patient sat in that pose. Instead of explaining why he was sitting like that he just picked up the word “*sit*” from the whole question and provided information that wasn't needed. In this case, the

researcher found a **peculiar logic** symptom. This is because the patient answers the question in another context. The statements are given a lead to other things, even though they both contain a discussion about "sit". Therefore, this symptom shows the patient's unlogical thinking which causes misunderstanding in a conversation.

Datum 11

I : Is it you?

P : There's a man you buy a soul you buy a hat. I see you honestly. This boy has a soap small.. there's everything... You buy a shoe, you buy a hat.

The data above is taken from the same video as the previous data, namely the video entitled "*Psychiatric Interview 1950s Hepebhrenic Schizophrenia*". The conversation above has a context related to the previous data. The interviewer keeps asking for someone in the photo who is a photo of a young patient. However, the patient gave an answer that was irrelevant to the question. The researcher identified **looseness** symptoms that were marked by tangential, namely giving statements that were not relevant to the question. This is caused by delusions that affect the patient's thinking so that they give distorted statements.

This data also shows a symptom of **perseveration of ideas**. This symptom can be seen by the repetition of ideas that are not weighty/unreasonable. The patient utters the sentence "*You buy a shoe, you buy a hat.*" twice in the statement. Moreover, the patient's statement in this data shows that schizophrenic sufferers often have difficulty expressing their minds. This causes failure to communicate.

Datum 12

I : How long have you been here?

P : I've been here about 900 years

This data is taken from a video interview entitled “*Psychiatric Interview 1950s Hepebhrenic Schizophrenia*”. which is still the same as the previous data. The interviewer asked the patient about the length of time the patient was in the hospital. At that time, the patient gave an unreasonable answer to the interviewer. The patient said he had been in the hospital for 900 years. Those statement doesn't make sense because he was only 25 years old at that time. In this case, the researcher identified a **peculiar logic** or **non-logical reasoning** symptom. This symptom appears when the patient talks about statements that do not make sense. The statement submitted by the patient is indeed to answer questions for questions posed by the interviewer. In this case, the patient suffers from unlogical thinking which causes him to speak based on assumptions that he believes which makes the interviewer/people who hear him feel strange.

Datum 13

I : Are you sick, Joe?

P : Uh, I'm sick in the boat

I : You're sick in the blood?

P : Yeah

The data above is taken from the video entitled “*Psychiatric Interview 1950s Hepebhrenic Schizophrenia*”. The conversation started when the interviewer asked the patient about his condition. In the conversation, initially, the patient gave

an answer that contained information but he mispronounced a word so that the interviewer did not understand what the patient meant. The interviewer also asked again about the answers given, and the patient only answered with "Yeah" without providing additional information. In this case, the researcher identified the symptoms of **poverty of speech**. This symptom is characterized by a lack of speech and responses from people with schizophrenia will be brief, generally only appearing as a response to a question or prompt. Moreover, schizophrenic sufferers often experience this symptom because of a thinking disorder that causes them to have difficulty understanding the meaning of the sentences expressed by the other person so that in communicating with others they tend to be weak.

Datum 14

I : What would you like to do now?

P : Ummm... now

The conversation above is taken from the same video data as the previous data, namely in the video entitled "*Psychiatric Interview 1950s Hepebhrenic Schizophrenia*". This conversation begins with the interviewer asking about what the patient does while in the hospital. The researcher analyzed the existence of symptoms of **poverty of speech** which was indicated by giving few answers and no additional information related to the questions asked. This occurs when a schizophrenic patient experiences weakness in thinking. They tend to give short responses and do not provide detailed information on what is asked because of a lack of understanding that is processed in their thinking.

Datum 15

I : Did you work in England?

P : Fantastic car city all over the world

The data above is taken from a video interview entitled “*Psychiatric Interview 1950s Hepebhrenic Schizophrenia*”. The conversation started when the interviewer asked about the business of the patient before he was in the hospital for treatment. Without providing relevant answers, the patient gave answers outside the context of the questions asked by the interviewer. This data shows that there are symptoms of **looseness** which are influenced by loose lines of thought, where people with schizophrenia will experience situations that cause their thoughts to accept foreign ideas beyond what has been discussed. Symptoms of looseness in this data are indicated by the appearance of tangential. Tangential is a condition where the patient gives a response or answer that is completely irrelevant to what is being asked as seen in the data. In addition, this symptom also causes people with schizophrenia to have difficulty conveying information in conversation so that misunderstandings occur.

Datum 16

I : How do you get there?

P : I get it with my four feet

I : Your four feet? You have only two feet

P : Owh

This data is taken from a video interview with a schizophrenic patient with the title “*Psychiatric Interview 1950s Hepebhrenic Schizophrenia*”. The

conversation above shows a situation where the interviewer asks about how the patient gets to where he wants to be. In the conversation, the patient seemed to understand the questions posed by the interviewer. However, a strange thing happened when he talked about “*four feet*” which confused the interviewer because humans only have two legs instead of four. In this context, the researcher identifies the **peculiar logic** and **peculiar words**. This is shown when the patient says strange words that are not usually spoken by normal people, namely he will go using all four legs. It is influenced by illogical thoughts caused by delusions and hallucinations that affect the patient's mind.

In addition, the researcher also identified the symptoms of **poverty of speech** which were shown when the patient gave short answers to the questions given by the interviewer. The patient only answered with the word “*owh*” when the interviewer asked about him talking about his four legs. In addition, the interviewer has also given an understanding that humans only have two legs. However, it seems that the patient has difficulty understanding the process of receiving information. Therefore, the patient only gave a short answer without explaining what had been saying before.

Datum 17

I : Well, policemen isn't a dentist

P : Sure. What's a policemen.. uh..

I : What's a policemen doing?

P : Policeman is a dentist

This data is taken from the video interview entitled “*Psychiatric Interview 1950s Hepebhrenic Schizophrenia*”. In that situation, the interviewer gives the patient an understanding of something he said earlier. Patients have the assumption that policemen are dentists, when in fact the two professions are different. According to this context, the researcher identified the **peculiar logic** symptoms. This is shown when people with schizophrenia give a wrong statement about their understanding. These symptoms can also be caused by delusions experienced by people with schizophrenia. Furthermore, the above context belongs to non-logical reasoning or peculiar logic because normal people cannot understand what a schizophrenic sufferer thinks or sees in his/ her mind that does not exist in reality.

A.2. Phonemic Disorder Showed by Schizophrenic People in Psychedelics YouTube Channel

The researcher explain the existence of phonemic disorders that appear in the utterances of schizophrenic patients based on theory of phoneme change, phoneme ommision, and phoneme addition by Setyawati (2010). In addition, the researcher only found errors in the use of phonemes in the two data found.

Datum 1

I : Is it you?

P : There's a man you buy a soul you buy a hat. I see you honestly. This boy has a soap small.. there's everything... You buy a shoe, you buy a hat.

The researcher identified a phoneme error in the two words spoken by the patient. The first is the word “*soul*” which the patient wants to say is the word

"shoe". This indicates the **phoneme change** in the word /ʃu:/ to /səʊl/. These phoneme changes cause errors in providing the intended information. Then, the second phoneme error is in the word "shop" which is wrongly pronounced by the sufferer to become "soap". This shows the **phoneme change and phoneme omission** "h" in the middle of a word that starts /ʃɒp/ becomes /səʊæp/. Moreover, although it looks similar when pronounced, the two words have different meanings that cause misunderstanding.

Datum 2

I : Are you sick, Joe?

P : Uh, I'm sick in the boat

I : You're sick in the blood?

P : Yeah

In this utterances, the researcher also identified a phoneme error, namely the word "boat" which should be the word "blood". In this case, the researcher analyzed that there are phoneme pronunciation errors from /blʌd/ to /bəʊt/. The researcher also identified a **phoneme change** that occurred from the phoneme /d/ to /t/. In addition, it also showed the **phoneme omission** of the middle phoneme /l/ which caused a change in the meaning of the words spoken by people with schizophrenia. Therefore, this error caused a misunderstanding between the schizophrenic patient and the interviewer.

B. Discussions

In this section, the researcher reviewed the findings discussed in the previous section. The analysis of the finding was needed to answer the research question

contained in the previous chapter. Moreover, the researcher focused on the language symptoms showed in utterances by the schizophrenic people. The researcher also analyzed the phonemic disorder produced by schizophrenic people.

From the analysis of the finding data above, the researcher found the language symptoms and some phonemic disorder in utterances showed by schizophrenic people in Psychedelics YouTube channel. In addition, the researcher analyzed the finding data based on eight symptoms that occurred in Liddle's, et al. (2002) and Setyawati's (2010) theory.

B.1. Language Symptoms of Schizophrenic People in Psychedelics YouTube Channel

Schizophrenic people has difficulty in speaking and communicating because of a mental disorder that is experienced. In this study, researcher took the object of video interviews conducted with people with schizophrenia. The researcher chose three video interviews taken from the Psychedelics YouTube channel. In each video interview, people with schizophrenia have their language symptoms which are also caused by the different types of schizophrenia they experience. However, the researcher only focused on the symptoms of speech abnormalities shown by schizophrenic patients in the video interview.

a. Poverty of Speech

The poverty of speech is one of the most common symptoms experienced by people with schizophrenia in this study. According to Liddle et al., (2002), this symptom indicates a condition in which people with schizophrenia often give short

answers and lack of providing information related to the questions asked due to lack of understanding. In this study, schizophrenic people showed the poverty of speech symptoms by answering answers briefly without providing additional information. This symptom may occur when people with schizophrenia experience language disorders due to a lack of understanding that causes them to respond very few. Indeed, the results of this study also support the findings of previous studies. In Irfandina (2021), schizophrenic people responded with a few short and did not provide more detailed information to others. This shows that schizophrenic people experience symptoms of poverty of speech and show characters that are related to the theory. In addition, the symptoms of poverty of speech were found in datum 8, datum 9, datum 13, datum 14, and datum 16.

b. Weakening of Goal

Symptoms of weakening of goals are symptoms experienced by people with schizophrenia who are characterized by a lack of normal elaboration of ideas, use of uninformative generalizations, and empty speech that conveys little information (Liddle et al., 2002). Two data findings have been analyzed in the previous section, which is in datum 4 and datum 6. In this study, schizophrenic people showed symptoms that were characterized by giving empty words that did not contain information and the issues discussed did not have weight. In Supianoveri (2015), schizophrenic people showed speech lacks specificity and conveys little information because of overgeneralization. Schizophrenic sufferers also produce some words, but they are meaningless. Therefore, schizophrenic people experience the symptoms of weakening of goal because their ideas are not developed normally.

c. Perseveration of Ideas

This symptom is characterized by the disorganization of speech. According to Liddle et al., (2002), this symptom is characterized by unreasonable repetition of ideas or themes. In the analysis in the finding section, the researcher found that people with schizophrenia experienced unreasonable repetition of words and ideas. This is in line with the findings in Hasanah's (2020) research which shows symptoms of perseveration of ideas with the characteristic repetitive structure of words in a sentence. However, the difference is that this study also shows the repetition of sentences but in the next question. The point is they fail to express their mind because the words they say have no meaning. In addition, this symptom was found in datum 2 and datum 11 in this research.

d. Looseness

Looseness is a language symptom that is often found in this study. This symptom is characterized by the absence of relevance in communication caused by the loose relationship between ideas or extraneous ideas that enter their thinking. According to Liddle et al., (2002), this symptom is characterized by tangential and derailment. Tangential symptoms are usually marked by giving irrelevant ideas. Meanwhile, derailment is marked by giving distorted ideas from previous ideas. In this research, looseness symptoms appear when schizophrenic people give responses that are not relevant to the questions given. In this study, the researcher also classifies the analysis data according to the tangential or derailment character. Meanwhile, Irfandina (2021), only explained that schizophrenic people show speak

spontaneously or based on irrelevant answers because extraneous ideas intrude into the train of their thought. In addition, looseness might happen because schizophrenic people often lose control of their thinking. This symptom can be seen in datum 1, datum 3, datum 4, datum 5, datum 11, and datum 15.

e. Peculiar Word

Peculiar word is one of the symptoms where people with schizophrenia create the new word (Liddle et al, 2002). Peculiar words are also caused when a schizophrenic person used words that were unusual or found to be used while producing utterances. In this study, schizophrenic people showed this symptom by saying strange words. In datum 9 in this study, schizophrenic people said the word "*A-gatsasap*" which turned out to have "*I got a job*". The data shows that schizophrenic people say a sentence that cannot be found in any dictionary. This also happened in a study carried out by Hasanah (2020), which showed schizophrenia sufferers said strange new sentences. In addition, schizophrenic people also produce correct utterances but are strange to normal people. It can be seen in datum 16 in this study, people with schizophrenia said "*I get it with my four feet*". Hence, those findings are suited to the theory.

f. Peculiar Sentences

The symptom of the peculiar sentence is a symptom experienced by schizophrenic people when they produce an unusual sentence. According to Liddle et al, (2002), schizophrenic people often construct sentences that are difficult and not easily understood by normal people. As in datum 6 in this study, people with

schizophrenia said "*Well, I just got nervous staying on the coast with lady my name is Keller*". In that context, the construction of the sentence is not well organized, finally, the message to be conveyed is not understood by normal people. This is also in line with the findings of Hasanah (2020). However, the findings in this study are in a different context from findings from Irfandina (2021) who states that the topic was not of conversation being discussed. In addition, this study showed new results that are following the theory.

g. Peculiar Logic

Peculiar logic is a symptom of language that is often found in this study. According to Liddle et al, (2002), peculiar logic is a condition in which schizophrenic people produced utterances with unlogical thinking. The researcher found a situation where people with schizophrenia made an unreasonable statements based only on their beliefs. In addition, the researcher also found a statement that showed schizophrenic people lost control over their thoughts so that they said things beyond normal people's understanding. This symptom can occur because people with schizophrenia experienced the illogical thinking. It is also caused by the hallucinations and delusions they experience. While in Irfandina (2021), schizophrenic people had speech or produced several utterances with faulty logic, based on inadequate evidence, or cannot be understood logically. In this study, peculiar logic symptoms can be seen in datum 7, datum 10, datum 12, datum 16, and datum 17. In addition, this symptom can cause disharmony in conversation.

h. Distractibility

Distractibility was the last symptom found in utterances shown by schizophrenic people on the Psychedelics YouTube channel. According to Liddle et al., (2002), this symptom occurred when schizophrenic people changed the topic of conversation suddenly to the closest subject. The symptoms of distractibility appear when people with schizophrenia experience a thought disorder that causes them to be easily distracted by other objects around them. In this study, the symptoms of distractibility can be seen in datum 5. In this context, people with schizophrenia deviate from the previous discussion and change the topic but this happens not because there are other objects around the sufferer but because of the hallucinations and delusions, they experience. Furthermore, the results of this study are also different from the results of the previous study. In this study, schizophrenic people replaced irrelevant topics in one sentence indicating they did not understand what they were saying. However, according to the results of Irfandina's (2021) and Hasanah's (2020) research, they changed the topic with another idea that they wanted to talk about.

The results discussed above showed that people with schizophrenia experience language disorders as indicated by eight symptoms based on Liddle et al, (2002) theory. Eight symptoms found in utterances shown by schizophrenic people in a video interview on Psychedelics YouTube channel include Poverty of Speech, Weakening of Goal, Perseveration of Ideas, Looseness, Peculiar Word, Peculiar Sentences, Peculiar Logic, and Distractibility. Moreover, the most common symptom found in this study was looseness. This shows that schizophrenic people

experience language disorders according to the theory used. In addition, the results of this study focused on examining the language used without looking at the related behavior shown by people with schizophrenia as in previous studies.

In addition, the summary of the discussion result was presented in Figure 1.

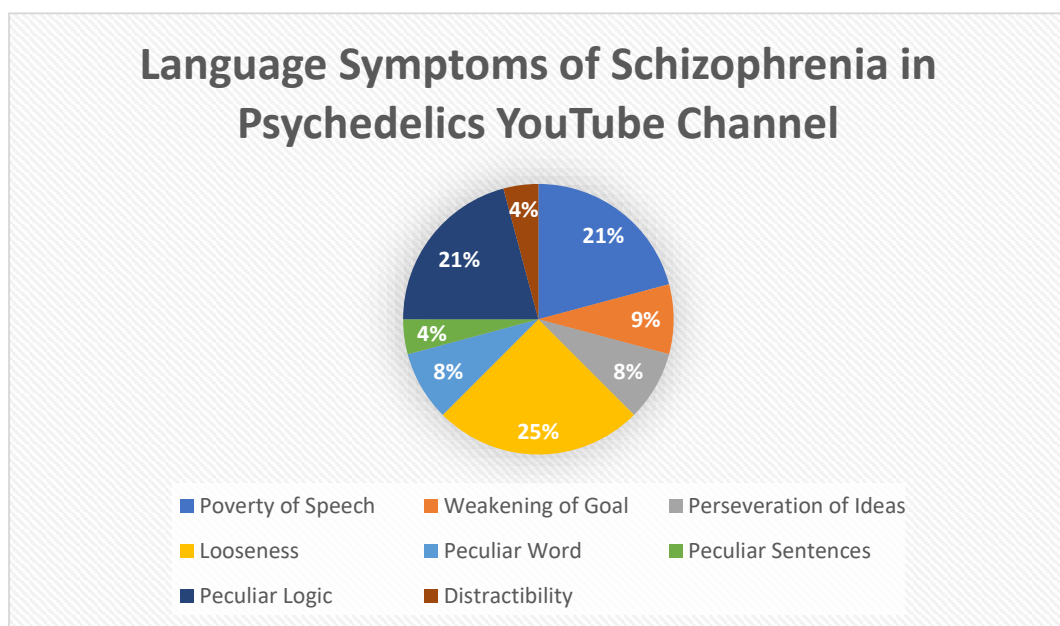


Figure 1

B.2. Phonemic Disorder Showed by Schizophrenic People in Psychedelics YouTube Channel

In this section, the researcher discussed the phonemic disorder shown by schizophrenic people on the Psychedelics YouTube Channel. The use of language cannot be separated from the use of appropriate phonemes. This causes a misunderstanding in a communication. Improper pronunciation of phonemes is often wrong because it causes the recipient of the distorted meaning received by the interlocutor. Phoneme pronunciation disorders can occur in someone who has brain

problems such as in people with schizophrenia. Speech disorders are one of the biggest complaints in communication. Indeed, this disorder can cause disturbances in relations or interactions between people. In this study, the researcher saw a relationship between the abilities of schizophrenic people, that is the process of listening and processing the information conveyed by the interviewer. People with schizophrenia often have difficulty communicating because of unstable grasping and concentration caused by a thought disorder.

Errors in the use of phonemes by schizophrenic people might happen because of the lack of association in the thought process, causing inconsistency between the words spoken with the intended meaning. In line with that, Al-Mubarrak et al. (2021), in his research explained that the pronunciation and clarity of schizophrenic people in speaking was difficult for the interlocutor to understand because thinking abilities that were not like normal people made it difficult for informants to speak. In addition, to answer the second research question, the researcher used the theory of Setyawati (2010) which focused on phoneme use errors such as phoneme change, phoneme omission, and phoneme addition. In this study, two language errors were found which were indicated by phoneme change and phoneme omission. In the two datums at finding section, each indicates an error in phoneme change and phoneme omission.

The error in pronunciation found by the researcher is the wrong use of phonemes in a word/sentence. As in the first datum, there is an error in changing the phoneme which is shown in the word "*shoe*" which is said to be the word "*soul*",

and the word "*shop*" becomes "*soap*". Then, in second datum, a phoneme change error also occurs in "*boot*" which should be "*blood*". This error shows a different meaning and a phoneme replacement at the end. In addition, the two phoneme substitution errors are often caused by a thought disorder that makes the schizophrenic sufferer has difficulty in communication. Then, the error in the use of phonemes is also shown by an error in the phoneme omission based on Setyawati's (2010) theory. In datum 11, the omission of the middle phoneme in the word "*shop*" causes different meanings that lead to misinterpretations in communication. Moreover, this case also occurs in datum 13 which shows the omission of the middle phoneme in the word "*blood*" which results in misunderstandings because the word in question has a very different meaning from what is spoken.

Based on discussion above, the researcher concluded that schizophrenic people experienced language disorder in errors using phoneme. This symptom causes failure to communicate with other people. Errors in the use of phonemes cause changes in the meaning of words spoken by people with schizophrenia. Finally, the results of this study can provide a new understanding of the language pattern of schizophrenic people to reduce misunderstandings in communication.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of conclusions and suggestions for future studies.

A. Conclusion

The conclusion in this study was formed based on the research question. The researcher concluded that schizophrenic people experienced language disorders which could be seen from their utterances. This research used the video interview on the Psychedelics YouTube channel that was uploaded in August 2021. The theory of Liddle et al., (2002) has been used to analyze the language symptoms, and the theory of Setyawati (2010) was used to analyze the phonemic disorder. In addition, this research gives some idea about the language symptoms and language patterns used by schizophrenic people. Thus, will be useful to increase understanding of schizophrenic language in daily life.

There are seventeen selected data in the form of schizophrenic utterances that showed the eight symptoms based on the theory of Liddle et al., (2002). First, the researcher found that the most dominant is the looseness symptoms. This symptom were found 6 times in this research. Second, the symptom that is often found in the poverty of speech and peculiar logic. Those symptoms were found fourth times in this research. The researcher also found symptoms of perseveration of ideas, weakening of goals, and peculiar words. Those symptoms were found twice in this research. The last, schizophrenic people also experience symptoms of peculiar sentences and distractibility. Both of the symptoms appear once in this study. In

addition, the symptoms indicate that schizophrenic people have language disorders that cause communication difficulties.

As in the next finding, the researcher found two phoneme change errors and two phoneme omission errors. The researcher concluded that the error in using phonemes in schizophrenic patients is influenced by several things such as hallucinations, thought disorders, mother tongue, and even difficulty speaking and expressing meaning which often causes misunderstanding. People with schizophrenia tend to have difficulty in speech and expressing their minds. In addition, the phonemic disorder experienced by schizophrenic people showed the pattern of language used. It can affect the meaning of the delivering information because often their speech cannot be understood by normal people.

B. Suggestion

In this study, the researcher found that schizophrenic people experienced language symptoms and phonemic disorders. Moreover, this study still has many errors and weaknesses. The researcher suggested that future research will discuss the language disorder in people with schizophrenia more deeply, especially in phonemic errors that are still rarely studied because this study lacks detail in providing results and explanations. The researcher also suggested further research to select the new objects which show the words more clearly from schizophrenic people. The researcher suggested that further research can use other theories to elaborate more on the symptoms and phonemic errors with more in-depth explanations that strengthen the result of this study. In addition, the researcher suggested that this study can be used as a reference for future research.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Silvi Djundawati Dewi was born in Lamongan on 29 August, 2000. She graduated from SMA Muhammadiyah 6 Paciran in 2018. During her study at Senior High School, she actively participated in scout and journalism. She started her higher education in 2018 at the English Literature Department of Faculty Humanities in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, and finished in 2022.

APPENDIX

1. Types of Language Symptompms Showed by Schizophrenic People in Psychedelics YouTube Channel

No.	Data Utterances	Eight Symptompms proposed by Liddle et al., (2002)							
		PoS	WoG	PoI	LS	PW	PS	PL	DS
1.	<i>I : Tell me, why did you come to the hospital?</i> P : To teach <i>I : What did you teach?</i> P : Toilet training one years				✓				
2.	<i>I : Have you started teaching here at hospital?</i> P : Throug urine test <i>I : Pardon?</i> P : Urine test			✓					
3.	<i>I : Here in Blamingtoon? Or were you in another city or in another state?</i> P : I used opened.. open the tea bags				✓				
4.	<i>I : Have you been hearing voices telling you to do things?</i> P : I know what the voice boxes is used for <i>I : Can you tell me?</i> P : Hot and cold <i>I : What does that mean?</i> <i>I don't understand</i> P: Through air conditioning		✓						

5.	<i>I : Are you a religious person?</i> <i>P : Religious means.. to wear glasses or spectacles</i>				✓				
6.	<i>I : I wonder if you could tell us what brought you to the hospital?</i> <i>P : Well, I just got nervous staying on the coast with lady my name is keller</i>		✓						
7.	<i>I : Did you feel she was trying to involve you in this?</i> <i>P : Well, no. I did not felt like.. uh.. maybe my car had been involved</i>							✓	
8.	<i>I : I noticed some scratches on your arms</i> <i>P : Yeah</i>	✓							
9.	<i>P : A-gatsasap, right?</i> <i>I : I can't hear you, Joe. Can you say it louder?</i> <i>P : Heyh?Heyh?</i>					✓			
10.	<i>I : Why are you sitting in that way?</i> <i>P : Well.. you have no job you stay home sit on</i>							✓	
11.	<i>I : Is it you?</i> <i>P : There's a man you buy a soul you buy a hat. I see you honestly. This boy has a soap small.. there's everything... You buy a shoe, you buy a hat.</i>			✓					
12.	<i>I : How long have you been here?</i>								

	<i>P : I've been here about 900 years</i>								
13.	<i>I : Are you sick, Joe?</i> <i>P : Uh, I'm sick in the boat</i> <i>I : You're sick in the blood?</i> <i>P : Yeah</i>	✓							
14.	<i>I : What would you like to do now?</i> <i>P : Uhhmm... now</i>			✓					
15.	<i>I : Did you work in England?</i> <i>P : Fantastic car city all over the world</i>				✓				
16.	<i>I : How do you get there?</i> <i>P : I get it with my four feet</i> <i>I : Your four feet? You have only two feet</i> <i>P : Ow</i>					✓			
17.	<i>I : Well, policemen isn't a dentist</i> <i>P : Sure. What's a policemen.. uh..</i> <i>I : What's a policemen doing?</i> <i>P : Policeman is a dentist</i>							✓	

Table initial:

1. PoS: Poverty of Speech

2. WoG: Weakening of Goal

3. LS: Looseness

4. PoI: Perseveration of Ideas

5. PW: Peculiar Word

6. PS: Peculiar Sentences

7. PL: Peculiar Logic

8. DS: Distractibility

2. Phonemic Disorder Showed by Schizophrenic People in Psychedelics

YouTube Channel

No.	Data Utterances	Phoneme errors proposed by Setyawati (2010)		
		PC	PO	PA
1.	<i>I : Is it you? P : There's a man you buy a soul you buy a hat. I see you honestly. This boy has a soap small.. there's everything... You buy a shoe, you buy a hat.</i>	✓	✓	
2.	<i>I : Are you sick, Joe? P : Uh, I'm sick in the boat I : You're sick in the blood? P : Yeah</i>	✓	✓	

Table initial:

1. PC: Phoneme Change

2. PO: Phoneme Omission

3. PA: Phoneme Addition