



TONI BLANK: A CASE STUDY OF THE LANGUAGE OF A SCHIZOPHRENE

A THESIS

**In partial of the requirements for the Sarjana Degree Majoring Linguistics in
English Department Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

I honestly confirm that I compile this thesis by myself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. I ascertain also that I do not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, 9 June 2016

Tika Nuraida Hedyati

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*Don't stop believing your dream,
Unless your dream is stupid*

Journey

*What is important in your life is what you decide is important-and this decision will
indelibly create who you are*

Neale Donald Walsch

This paper is dedicated to
My beloved parents; Mr. Akhmad Junaidi and Mrs. Surahmi, my beloved family and
to everyone who have helped me accomplishing this paper.

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I realize that this thesis is still far from perfect. I, therefore, will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this thesis better. Finally, I expect that this thesis will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about language dysfunction in schizophrenia

Semarang, 9 June 2016

Tika Nuraida Hedyati

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	i
PRONOUNCEMENT	ii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	iii
APPROVAL.....	iv
VALIDATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
ABSTRACT	xi
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1. Background of the Study	1
1.2. Problem of the Study	2
1.3. Purposes of the Study	2
1.4. Previous Study.....	3
1.5. Writing Organization.....	4

CHAPTER 2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Language and the Brain.....	6
2.2. Schizophrenia	10
2.3. Cohesion and Coherence	21

CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Type of Research.....	24
3.2. Research Data and Data Source	25
3.3. Population and Sample	25
3.4. Method and Technique of Collecting Data	26
3.5. Method of Analyzing Data	26

CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS

4.1. Poverty of Content.....	29
4.2. Tangentiality.....	33
4.3. Loss of Goal	35
4.4. Circumstantiality	38
4.5. Illogicality	40
4.6. Incoherence (Word Salad).....	42
4.7. Neologism	44

4.8. Clanging	45
4.9. Echolalia	48
4.10. Self-Reference	50
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION	
5.1. Conclusions	51
5.2. Suggestion	52
REFERENCES	53
APPENDIX	

ABSTRACT

Schizophrenia is one of the chronic mental disorders. Patients of schizophrenia cannot communicate with others properly. Also, they cannot produce good utterances syntactically and semantically. This is caused by their language dysfunction. In this research, I am interested in analyzing language dysfunction in schizophrenia. I choose Toni Blank's utterances in "Toni Blank Show Session One" as the object of my research. I focus on how schizophrenic's language dysfunctions are classified and how these dysfunctions are being analyzed using linguistic framework. To analyze the data, I used Thought, Language, and Communication (TLC) scale and cohesion coherence frameworks. The purpose of this study is to give linguistic analysis about phenomena of language dysfunctions uttered by Toni Blank in "Toni Blank Show Session One". The data used in this research are utterances which contain language dysfunctions from three episodes in "Toni Blank Show Session One", entitled "Valentine Day", "Teroris", and "Sehat Ala Mas Toni". I used purposive sampling to collect the data. In analyzing the data, I used *Padan* and *Agih* methods by Sudaryanto (1993). To interpret the data, I used cohesion and coherence framework. In 26 utterances which contain schizophrenic's language dysfunctions in "Toni Blank Show Session One", I find that the language dysfunctions which are uttered by Toni are poverty of content, tangentiality, loss of goal, circumstantiality, illogicality, incoherence (word salad), neologism, clanging, echolalia, and self-reference. Poverty of speech, pressure of speech, distractibility, derailment, stilted speech, perseveration, and blocking are not found in the data.

Keywords: schizophrenia, language dysfunction, Toni Blank

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the background of the study (1.1), problem of the study (1.2), purpose of the study (1.3), previous study (1.4), and writing organization (1.5).

1.1. Background of the Study

There are two kinds of communication, verbal and non-verbal communication. Language is one of effective verbal communication system that delivers information through words and meaning. A good communication happens when the people who are conversing understand and have the same ideas and knowledge. People who cannot deliver the information through language can be indicated as having problem with their language processing in the brain or called '**language dysfunction**'.

In this research, I would like to analyze and describe language dysfunction which is uttered by Toni Blank. Toni Blank is a schizophrenic patient who is cured in one of Social Departments in Yogyakarta. Toni Blank is famous in Yogyakarta because of weekly show entitled "Toni Blank Show". The show was broadcasted in one of social media called 'Facebook' (<https://www.facebook.com/Toni-Blank-Show-161766623875724/?fref=ts>). "Toni Blank Show" was created by one of film production communities in Yogyakarta, X-Code Films. In Total, there are three

sessions of “Toni Blank Show” which discussed many issues in Indonesia and worldwide, e.g. politic, romance, showbiz, etc.

I took this topic because this topic is interesting. Toni Blank is very unique. Toni is different from other schizophrenic patients. He is very talkative while other patients are taciturn and introvert. Toni has problem in creating meaningful sentences to deliver his thought. He only said what he wanted to say without considering its meaning. This phenomenon is interesting because he sometimes created sentences which are syntactically correct but semantically incorrect.

1.2.Problem of the Study

The problem in this study is the linguistic analysis of language dysfunction phenomena uttered by Toni Blank in “Toni Blank Show Session One”.

1.3.Purposes of the Study

The purpose of this study is to give linguistic analysis about phenomena of language dysfunctions uttered by Toni Blank in “Toni Blank Show Session One”.

1.4.Previous Study

Language of schizophrenic patient is an interesting topic to research but I rarely find research on schizophrenic language in Indonesia. In this study, I review two studies similar to the topic of my research, namely (1) “*Kemampuan Bahasa Verbal Penderita Skizofrenia: Sebuah Studi Kasus*” by Rizkhi Nurul Azizah, (2) “*Pola Bahasa pada Penderita Skizofrenia*” by Miza Rahmatika Aini in 2015.

The first study was written by Rizkhi Nurul Azizah (n.d). She focused on the language of schizophrenics. She tried to find out how schizophrenics communicate with others in daily conversation. The data were collected through non-participant observation. She used respondents’ utterances and the context of the conversation as her data. She found that her respondents follow cooperative principles. However, she only took the data while her respondents communicate with their family. The result will be different if she took the data while her respondents communicate with strangers.

The second study was conducted by Miza Rahmatika Aini in 2015 about the language pattern of schizophrenics. The data were collected through participant observation and interview. As well as the first study, Miza used her respondents’ utterances as her data. She found that schizophrenic patients cannot respond to the questions. She classifies schizophrenics’ language pattern into “*ujaran yang bisa dipahami*”, “*ujaran yang sulit dipahami*”, and “*ujaran yang tidak bisa dipahami*”. In

Miza's study, she mostly explained about cortex of the brain and how language is processed and he slightly described the language pattern.

1.5.Writing Organization

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes background of the study, research problem, purpose of the study, previous studies and writing organization.

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter deals with the main and supporting frameworks used in analyzing data in this study

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents type of study, technique of collecting data and method of analyzing data. It also provides data, data source, population, and sample.

CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS

The writer analyzes the data in order to answer the problem of the study. The analyses include the phenomena of language dysfunctions.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

The last chapter reaches conclusion and suggestion to the study.

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, I present language and the brain (2.1), schizophrenia (2.2), and cohesion and coherence (2.3).

2.1. Language and the Brain

Brain consists of two hemispheres, i.e. the left and right hemispheres (Chaer, 2009). The left hemisphere is also called “dominant or superior hemisphere” and is bigger than the right one. The left hemisphere is used to control the right part of the body, language processing, and verbal memory. The right hemisphere is called the inferior hemisphere. The right hemisphere controls the left part of the body, emotion, and gesture. In other words, the right and left hemispheres control the opposite part of the body, and this is called **contralateral brain function**.

In this research, however, I focus on the left hemisphere of the brain due to its language processing function. The left hemisphere of the brain and its language function was discovered by some brain damage incidents. In 1860s, Paul Broca, a

France surgeon, found a patient that was not able to speak. After the patient died, he found that there was damage in the patient's frontal brain in the left hemisphere¹.

In 1873, Carl Wernicke, a German doctor, found a patient with speech disorder. The patient was unable to understand what people said but was still able to speak. After the patient passed away, Wernicke found that there was damage in the back of the brain in the left hemisphere. This area is called *Wernicke area*. Figure 1 below shows the location of Broca's and Wernicke's areas in the left hemisphere of the brain.

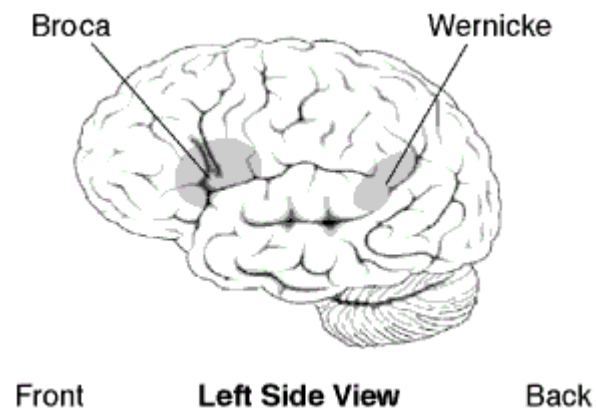


Figure 1. “Broca and Wernicke area” © by wikipedia.com

Another research was conducted by neuron surgeons, Penfield and Robert. This research is called ‘Electrical Stimulation of Brain’. They conducted electrical stimulation to the brain. Part of the brain which was conducted by this electrical

¹ This is the reason why the front part of our left hemisphere is called Broca's area.

stimulation influences the ability of speaking and other physical parts. The part which influences speech organs is “cortex” or “motor cortex”, which is located in between Broca’s and Wernicke’s area. From the research above, language is being processed in the left hemisphere of the brain.

This leads to another question, i.e. how language is processed in the brain. To clarify how language is processed in the brain, see figure 2 as follow:

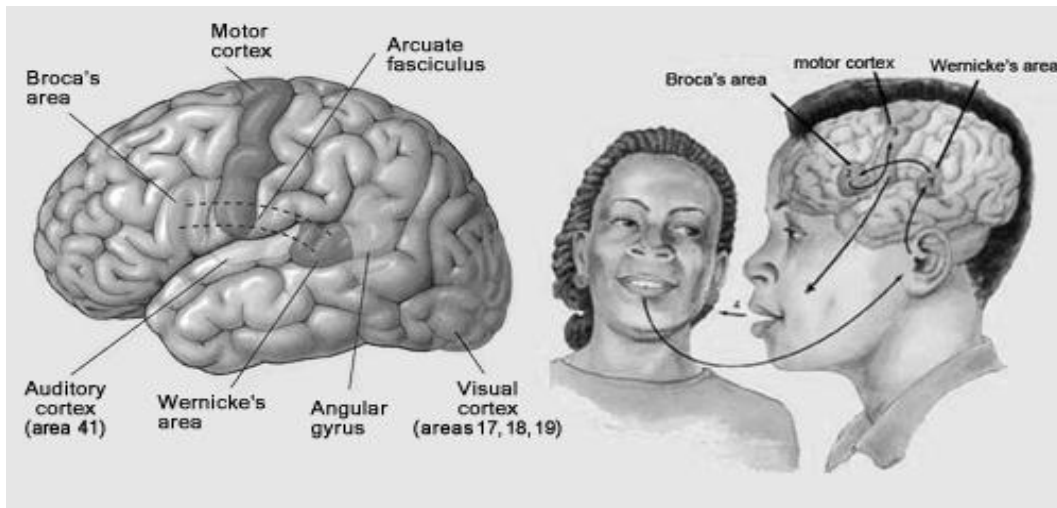


Figure 2. “Language Processing in Human Brain” © by science-junkie.tumblr.com

Figure 2 above shows how human brain processes language. Language is stimulated by the stimulus (auditory, visual, etc.) in various types (speaking, reading, understanding, etc.). For example, *to produce spoken words*, received stimulus will activate Wernicke’s area to access the lexicon, i.e. interpreting the meaning, pronouncing the lexicon, etc. After the lexicon is accessed, the lexicon information is

sent to Broca's area via Arcuate Fasciculus. In Broca's area, the articulatory combination is determined according to received information from Wernicke's area and then the articulatory information is transmitted to Motor Cortex. Motor Cortex directs muscles movements to produce articulation. That is the process how the brain produces spoken words.

In addition, *to read a word*, eyes accept visual stimulus. The written stimulus is transmitted into lexical entry in Angular Gyrus. During a lexical process, Wernicke's area is activated to interpret the word meaning and pronunciation. In addition to produce spoken words and to read a word, other language processes are hearing and repeating a word out loud. *To listen and repeat a word out loud*, auditory stimulus is sent to the ears. The stimulus will activate Wernicke's area to access the lexicon. Arcuate Fasciculus transmits the lexicon information from Wernicke's area to Broca's area to be interpreted. Broca's area, then, sends articulatory commands to motor cortex. Finally, motor cortex directs articulatory muscles movements to produce an articulation.

Figure 2 above shows how language is processed in a normal brain, where the brain and speech organs work properly. In fact, there are some people who have problem with their brains. Their brains are unable to process language normally. They do not follow the language process that I have described in the previous paragraph. In other words, they suffer from language disorders.

There are three classifications of language disorder: speech disorder, language competence disorder, and thought disorder (Sidharta in Chaer, 2009). *Speech disorder* is presumed to cause of damage to specific site in the left hemisphere where language is processed. Such damage causes problem in speech, as well as in reading and writing. *Language competence disorder* is closely related to Broca's and Wernicke's areas which serve as a language producer. Disorder in Broca's or Wernicke's areas is called 'Aphasia' (Benson in Chaer, 2009). Patients of aphasia, generally, cannot express their thought verbally, but they can still express it through visual and/or gesture. The last language disorder is *thought disorder*. Patients of thought disorder cannot communicate verbally and they have problem in expressing their thought.

There are three examples of thought disorder, i.e senile, depressive, and schizophrenia. *Senile* is the condition where the brain function is decreasing. The symptoms of senile are decreasing memory and intellectual abilities. Senile patients cannot remember appropriate word to be expressed and sometimes they cannot recognize who they are, where they live, etc. They tend to repeat their sentence and sometimes they change the topic because they do not remember what they want to say. Senile can also be caused by stroke, brain tumor, depression, and systemic damage.

Another example of thought disorder is *depressive*. Language can be used to identify depressive people. Depressive patients tend to speak in low voice and their

speech sometimes stops because of long interlude. Depressive patients always talk about sad story. They curse themselves and some of them want to commit suicide. The last example of thought disorder is *schizophrenia*, and detailed information of which is discussed in subchapter 2.2 below.

2.2. Schizophrenia

Bleuler (in Sutatminingsih, 2002), a Switzerland psychiatrist, finds the term “schizophrenia” from Greek language. Schizophrenia consists of two words ‘schitos’ and ‘phren’. *Schitos* means damage or broken, while *phren* means thinking; thus, schizophrenia is a disorder caused by broken thinking. Schizophrenia is one of chronic mental disorders. PPDGJ – III dan DSM – 5 classify schizophrenia into F20² (chronic mental disorder). Then, I give a framework in order to understand schizophrenia. Within this framework, I review symptoms of schizophrenia (2.2.1), classifications of schizophrenia (2.2.2), and language dysfunctions of schizophrenia (2.2.3).

² PPDGJ (*Pedoman Penggolongan dan Diagnosa Gangguan Jiwa*) – III (third edition) is a guide for mental disorder classification in Indonesia. DSM (the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder) - 5 (fifth edition) is a guide for mental disorder classification in USA. F20 is a diagnostic classification code for schizophrenia in PPDGJ – III and DSM-5.

2.2.1. Symptoms of schizophrenia

The symptoms of schizophrenia are positive symptom, negative symptom and disorganization (Lenxenweger in Oltmanns and Emery, 2013). **Positive symptom** means that the patients still have responses even though the responses are chatter. Two positive symptoms of schizophrenia are delusion and hallucination. **Delusion** is the condition where the patients believe something which does not really exists in real world. Delusion can be divided into four types. They are delusion of control, delusion of influence, delusion of passivity, and delusional perception. *Delusion of control* is a supposition that they are controlled by external power. *Delusion of influence* is a supposition that they are influenced by external power. *Delusion of passivity* is a supposition that they are helpless caused by external power, while *delusional perception* is unreasonable sensory experience. The second schizophrenic positive symptom, **hallucination**, is a condition where a patient hears and sees something that does not really exists. For example, the patient feels like there are a thousand sounds in his/her head.

Negative symptom means that the schizophrenic patients are response-less toward their surroundings. There are three negative symptoms of schizophrenia. The first symptom is ***affective and emotional disorder***. Affective and emotional disorder is normal for schizophrenic patients. The patients usually have flat facial expression. The second symptom is anhedonia. **Anhedonia** is disability to feel happy. The patients usually dislike going picnic or doing social activities. The third negative

symptom is *apathetic, avolition, and alogia*. *Apathetic* is the symptom of schizophrenia where the patients isolate them from the society. *Avolition* is a symptom when the patients cannot make a decision and they intentionally stop to reach their life-goal. The patients tend to stay at their position and do nothing. *Alogia* or poverty of speech is a symptom that causes schizophrenic patients becoming passive in speaking. They tend to be silent and speak nothing.

The third classification of schizophrenic symptom is disorganization. **Disorganization** is a situation in which schizophrenic patients do not act in accordance with the norms of the society. There are two types of schizophrenic disorganizations. They are disorganized motor behavior and disorganized speech. *Disorganized motor behavior* is the condition where the patients cannot control the movement of their body. Another type of schizophrenic disorganization is disorganized speech. *Disorganized speech* is a condition where the patients cannot communicate effectively. The patients usually hear, think, and speak partially.

2.2.2. Classifications of Schizophrenia

According to Mental Health America (2003) in its website, <http://www.mentalhealthamerica.net/conditions/schizophrenia>, schizophrenia is classified into five types, i.e. paranoid schizophrenia, residual schizophrenia, catatonic schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, and disorganized schizophrenia. *Paranoid schizophrenia* occurs when the patients experience combination of

emotions. They also feel curious and insecure toward their surroundings. ***Residual schizophrenia*** occurs when the patients do not have passion to continue their life. Patients of residual schizophrenia experience hallucinations and delusions. ***Catatonic Schizophrenia*** occurs when the patients feel like they are unable to stand or sit steadily. ***Schizoaffective Disorder*** occurs when the patients feel depressed because they lack of love and affection from people around them. The last type of schizophrenia is ***disorganized schizophrenia***. Patients of disorganized schizophrenia do not experience hallucinations, but their thought and speech abilities are incoherent. Generally, patients of any classifications of schizophrenia have problem in expressing their thought verbally because they have language dysfunction. Further discussion of language dysfunction of schizophrenic patients will be discussed in (2.3.3).

2.2.3. Language Dysfunction in Schizophrenia

The most obvious manifestation of language dysfunction in schizophrenia is the abnormalities of speech produced by the patients. Many patients, though not all, which are diagnosed with schizophrenia display language abnormalities. Schilder, a traditional psychiatric, distinguishes the abnormalities into content and form abnormalities (in Kuperberg and Caplan, 2003). Content is defined simply as what the patients are talking about, whereas form is defined as the way ideas, sentences and words are put together. The study of schizophrenic language dysfunction by linguists began with Chaika (in Covington, 2005), who studied a schizophrenic patient for weeks. The patient's language abnormalities that Chaika observed were:

- a. Failure to utter the intended lexical item;
- b. Distraction by the sounds or senses of words, so that a discourse becomes a string of word associations rather than a presentation of previously intended information;
- c. Breakdown of syntax and/or discourse;
- d. Lack of awareness that the utterances are abnormal

(Chaika in Covington, 2005: 86)

In later work, Pinard and Lecours compare schizophrenic language to aphasic language (in Covington, 2005). The results of their research are:

- a. Schizophrenic discourse often has a preferred theme or preoccupation, while aphasic rarely does.
- b. Schizophrenic speakers tend to jump from one subject to another based on the words they have uttered.

The standard foundation scale of schizophrenic language called ‘Thought, Language, and Communication (TLC)’, proposed by Andreasen (in Wrobel, 1990), is required for subsequent research. Andreasen’s scale consists of 18 schizophrenic language dysfunction symptoms, as follow:

- a. Poverty of Speech (Alogia)

Poverty of speech is “restriction in amount of spontaneous speech” (Andreasen in Wrobel, 1990: 6). Poverty of speech or ‘alogia’ can be defined as a dysfunction which causes degradation of semantic store that is located in the temporal lobe and processes meaning in language.

Q: Do you have any children?
A: Yes.
Q: How many?
A: Two.
Q: How old are they?
A: Six and sixteen.
Q: Are they boys or girls?
A: One of each.
Q: Who is the sixteen-year-old?
A: The boy.
Q: What is his name?
A: Edmond.
Q: And the girl's?
A: Alice

(Wikipedia, 2016)

The example shows how a patient with poverty of speech replies questions. She/he tends to reply the questions briefly. Also, the patient shows flat expression while answering the questions.

b. Poverty of Content

Poverty of content is poverty in delivering thoughts. The patients tend to talk a lot but lack of sufficient content (Andreasen in Covington, 2005). They also talk more than is necessary to convey a message. For example, if a patient was asked about the color of balloon next to him (the color of the balloon is green), he would talk in almost five minutes talking about color instead of saying that the color of the balloon next to him is green. The illustration proves how schizophrenic patients have 'poverty of content'. The speech is understandable and grammatically correct but lack of sufficient content.

c. Pressure of Speech

Pressure of speech concerns the “increase in amount of spontaneous speech” (Andreason in Wrobel, 1990: 6). The patients with pressure of speech symptom tend to speak rapidly and loudly, so the speech is difficult to understand.

d. Distractibility

Distractibility occurs when the patients “repeatedly stop during speech in response to nearby stimulus” (Andreason in Wrobel, 1990: 6). The patients with distractibility syndrome are difficult to focus their attention on working in a task. They tend to be easily distracted by their environment (i.e. sound, passing object, etc.). They also often forget what they are talking after distracted and continue with a different topic.

e. Tangentiality

Tangentiality is a tendency of patients with psychotic mania, particularly schizophrenia, to speak unrelated topic with the main topic of discussion (Kuperberg and Caplan, 2003). According to a top therapist online directory, www.goodtherapy.org, patients with tangentiality symptom will only focus on their internal dialogue or sound in their head. They find it hard to follow and understand a conversation or questions. For example, to answer such a question as “where are you from?”, a patient answers “my book is from a library. There are so many colorful books.” From the illustration, the patient’s answer does not reach the point.

f. Loss of Goal

Loss of goal is “Failure to follow a chain of thought to its conclusion” (Andreason in Wrobel, 1990: 6). The patients with ‘loss of goal’ symptoms can start to speak one topic and the conclusion is about another topic instead. For example, to answer a question “why does my skin itchy?” a patient answers “Well, because you live in a wooden house, so you have to put the scissors in that second drawer”. The illustration proves that schizophrenic patient cannot follow the chain of his thought. First, s/he likes answering the question but then, the speech does not reach relevant conclusion.

g. Derailment

Derailment relates to being “spontaneous in which ideas slip off track onto another that is nearly related” (Andreason in Wrobel, 1990: 6). The patients with derailment symptom tend to shift topic from one reference to another topic. The topics are indirectly related or unrelated one to another. This disturbance occurs between clauses.

h. Circumstantiality

Circumstantiality has something to do with “speech which is indirect and long-winded in reaching its goal” (Andreason in Wrobel, 1990: 6). The patients with circumstantiality are not able to give an answer without giving excessive and unnecessary detail. Circumstantiality is nearly similar with tangentiality. Unlike tangentiality, patients with circumstantiality symptom are able to reach the point but with unnecessary excessive detail.

i. Illogicality

Illogicality occurs when “conclusions reached that do not follow logically” (Andreason in Wrobel, 1990: 6). For example, when a patient with schizophrenia is asked “Do you think these books will fit in the box? They answered “Well, it’s brown”. From the illustration, the patient incorrectly answers the question. In many cases, the interviewers have to repeat their question so the patient will get the point of their question.

j. Incoherence (word salad)

Word salad is “a confused or unintelligible mixture of seemingly random words and phrases, specifically (in psychiatry) as a form of speech indicative of advanced schizophrenia” (Andreason in Wrobel, 1990: 6). Patients with word salad symptom tend to string real words together, so the mixture is incoherent. For example, “Now later red cat boat ship house girl” (your dictionary, n.d., <http://examples.yourdictionary.com/examples-of-word-salad.html>). The example above shows how a schizophrenic patient combines several words and makes it meaningless.

k. Neologism

According to an online medical dictionary website, www.medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com, neologism is “a new word or phrase of a patient’s own making often seen in schizophrenia (for example, headshoe to mean hat), or an existing word used in a new sense.....” The patients seldom create their own word which do not exist in any language and does not have literal meaning.

l. Word approximation

Word approximation is “old words used in new, unconventional manner” (Andreason in Wrobel, 1990: 6). For example the use of ‘heat’ to replace ‘fever’. Both words have similar meaning literally but they are used in different manner.

m. Stilted Speech

Stilted speech is “excessively formal and pompous speech” (Andreason in Wrobel, 1990: 6). This symptom rarely appears in schizophrenic patients.

n. Clanging

Clanging occurs when “sounds rather than meanings govern word choice” (Andreason in Wrobel, 1990: 6). Patients showing ‘clanging’ symptom tend to utter a word only by its similar rhyming sounds rather than its meaning, for example, “He went in entry in **trying tieing sighing dying** ding-dong dangles **dashing dancing** ding a ling!” (Renee Grinnell, 2008, <http://psychcentral.com/encyclopedia/clanging/>).

o. Perseveration

Perseveration is “Persistent repetition of words, ideas or subjects” (Andreason in Wrobel, 1990: 6). The patients tend to repeat the same word or ideas even though their partner changes the topic.

p. Echolalia

Echolalia is “Echoing of interviewer’s words” (Andreason in Wrobel, 1990: 6). Patients with echolalia symptom tend to repeat word which has just spoken by another person (parrot-like speech).

q. Blocking

Blocking is “interruption of a train of speech” (Andreason in Wrobel, 1990:

6). Patients with blocking symptom tend to stop speaking suddenly in the middle of the sentence without any reason. It usually happens when the patients are talking about sensitive topics. For example,

“a person might begin discussing childhood abuse with her therapist and then stop speaking midway through the sentence. When the therapist asks the person to continue, the person may respond that she completely forgot what she was going to say”

(goodtherapy.org, 2015, <http://www.goodtherapy.org/blog/psychpedia/thought-blocking>)

r. Self-reference

Self-reference is “continual return to talking about oneself” (Andreason in

Wrobel, 1990: 6). Patients with self-reference symptom always back to themselves while talking about a topic. For example, “What time is it?”, “It’s 7 o’clock, that’s my problem” (Wikipedia, n.d.,

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thought_disorder)

To interpret the data, I also use cohesion and coherence framework that will be discussed in the following sub-chapter (2.3).

2.3. Cohesion and Coherence

A language is used to communicate and share knowledge. In one of linguistic approaches, discourse analysis, the actual use of language is called a **text**. Language

is identified as a text as soon as it is being recognized that it has been produced for a communicative purpose. According to Widdowson (2007: 6), “People produce texts to get a message across, to express ideas and beliefs, to explain something, to get other people to do certain things or to think in a certain way, and so on”. This complexity of communication purposes is called a **discourse**. Discourse is complex because the readers or listeners have to interpret the producer’s meaning of it. In order to be easily understood, a discourse should be cohesive and coherent, so the readers or listeners can understand what the discourse producer’s meant. In order to understand Toni Blank’s utterances, I used cohesion and coherence frameworks in my study.

2.3.1. Cohesion

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 4), cohesion occurs “when the interpretation of some element in the discourse is dependent on that of another”. A central objective of linguists working on a discourse is to character its connectedness. Linguists approach this problem by looking at linguistic elements and structure. Halliday and Hasan distinguish cohesion into reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjuncton, and lexical cohesion (in Sanders and Matt, 2006: 591).

a. Reference

Reference occurs when “two linguistic elements are related in what they refer to” (Sanders and Matt, 2006: 591). There are two referential devices which can create

cohesion. They are anaphoric and cataphoric. Anaphoric occurs when a writer refers back to something that has been previously identified, e.g. “When the **Prime Minister** was on his way to Romania, ← **he** astonished his advisers” (Widdowson, 2007: 47). On the other hand, cataphoric occurs when something is introduced in the abstract before it is identified, e.g. “When **he** → was on his way to Romania, the **Prime Minister** astonished his advisers” (Widdowson, 2007: 47).

b. Substitution

Substitution occurs when a linguistic element is not repeated but is replaced by a substitution item, e.g. “Daan loves strawberry **ice-cream**. He has **one** every day” (Sanders and Matt, 2006: 591).

c. Ellipsis

Ellipsis occurs when one of the identical linguistic elements is omitted, e.g. “All the children had an **ice-cream** today. Eva chose strawberry. Arthur had orange and Willem too” (Sanders and Matt, 2006: 591).

d. Conjunction

Conjunction occurs when a semantic relation is explicitly marked, e.g. “Eva walked into town, **because** she wanted an ice-cream” (Sanders and Matt, 2006: 591).

e. Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion occurs when two elements share a lexical field (collocation), e.g. “It was **hot**. Daan was lining up for an **ice-cream**”. (Sanders and Matt, 2006: 591).

2.3.2. Coherence

Coherence is needed to understand the relation between a text and another text. The main purpose of coherence is to make a discourse meaningful. Coherence is caused by several factors. They are causality, temporal relation, and conditional relation.

a. Causality

The use of causality is one of methods to make a discourse intact in meaning

b. Temporal relation

Time is one of important elements to make coherence in a discourse. It creates a plot to the readers or listeners in terms of understanding a discourse.

c. Conditional relation

Conditional relation in a discourse is marked by the use of a clause to explain the main subject, e.g. Toni, **yang sering terlambat makan**, masuk rumah sakit.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, I present methods used in conducting this research, i.e. type of research (3.1), research data and data sources (3.2), population and sample (3.3), method and technique of collecting data (3.4), and method of analyzing data (3.5).

3.1. Type of Research

This research is descriptive qualitative research because I describe Toni Blank's utterances in three episodes of "Toni Blank Show Session One" that contain language dysfunction. This research is conducted to explain the implementations Andreasen's TLC (Thought, Language, and Communication) framework about language dysfunction in schizophrenia.

Based on data analysis, this research is qualitative because the result of the study is word. Djajasudarma (2006) says that "*metode kualitatif merupakan prosedur yang menghasilkan data deskriptif berupa data tertulis atau lisan di masyarakat bahasa*". I use utterances of Toni Blank in the "Toni Blank Show Session One" to obtain the data. Besides, in conducting the study, I do not only study the utterances, but also study the context of the conversation in order to grasp the language meaning.

3.2. Research Data and Data Source

The data of this research are Toni Blank's utterances taken from "Toni Blank Show Session One" video. "Toni Blank Show Session One" is weekly online show series which is produced by X-Code Films, a broadcasting community in Yogyakarta. There are 13 episodes in this session, but in order to simplify the amount of the data, I only use three episodes in session one by using random sampling. They are: episode four, "Valentine Day", discusses love and related things, episode nine, "*Teroris*", discusses terrorist and related things, and episode ten, "*Sehat Ala Mas Toni*", discusses healthy life and related things. The duration per episode is five minutes in average. I take the data from audio-visual website called YouTube (www.youtube.com).

3.3. Population and Sample

Population is the whole data that are used in a study. The population of the study is all utterances in the "Toni Blank Show Session One". I randomly chose three episodes to collect samples of the data. After collecting the utterances from three episodes, I chose some utterances to be analyzed using purposive sampling. The chosen utterances are called 'sample'. The samples of the study are 26 utterances that contain poverty of speech, poverty of content, pressure of speech, distractibility, tangentiality, loss of goal, derailment, circumstantiality, illogicality, incoherence

(word salad), neologism, word approximation, stilted speech, clanging, perseveration, echolalia, blocking, and self-reference.

3.4. Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The method of collecting data used in the study is non-participant observation. I observed the conversation in the “Toni Blank Show Session One” by watching and listening the videos without getting involved in the conversation neither with Toni nor X-Code Films crew. I downloaded all episodes in “Toni Blank Show Session One” from YouTube and then, I made a transcription of all utterances of Toni Blank and the representative of X-Code Films crew. After that, I identified Toni Blank’s utterances which match TLC schizophrenic scale by Andreasen.

3.5. Method of Analyzing Data

To analyze the data, I used *Padan* and *Agih* methods. According to Sudaryanto (1993), *padan* method is a method of data analyzing which uses external determiners, i.e. referent, another language, speech organs, orthography, and speech partner). In this research, I use *padan* methods’ referent (language fact), and another language (Bahasa Indonesia) as determiners. Meanwhile, *agih* method is a method of data analyzing which uses internal determiners. In this study I use Indonesian grammatical

rule as a determiner. Both *padan* and *agih* methods are used to analyze language dysfunction of Toni Blank in “Toni Blank Show Session One”.

There are five procedures in the study:

1. Watching and observing “Toni Blank Show Session One”
2. Downloading, note-taking and making transcription of “Toni Blank Show Session One”
3. Labeling and classifying Toni Blank’s utterances based on types of the language dysfunction
4. Analyzing language dysfunction of Toni Blank’s utterances.
5. Presenting data analysis and describing the language dysfunction of Toni Blank in “Toni Blank Show Session One”.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter, I present the analysis of the data which includes the explanation of Toni Blank's language dysfunction in "Toni Blank Show Session One" using Andreasen's schizophrenic Taught, Language, and Communication (TLC) scale.

There are 26 utterances which contain schizophrenic's language dysfunctions in "Toni Blank Show Session One". The dysfunctions are poverty of content, tangentiality, loss of goal, circumstantiality, illogicality, incoherence (word salad), neologism, clanging, echolalia, and self-reference. Poverty of speech, pressure of speech, distractibility, derailment, stilted speech, perseveration, and blocking are not found in the data. There are, however, some utterances which show more than one language dysfunction. The percentage of language dysfunction of Toni Blank in "Toni Blank Show Session One" is as follows:

Language Dysfunction Scale		Frequency	Percentage
1	Poverty of Content	4	7.41%
2	Tangentiality	10	18.52%
3	Loss of Goal	3	5.56%
4	Circumstantiality	9	16.67%

5	Illogicality	3	5.56%
6	Incoherence (Word Salad)	8	14.81%
7	Neologism	9	16.67%
8	Clanging	3	5.56%
9	Echolalia	3	5.56%
10	Self-Reference	2	3.68%
Total		54	100%

We can see in the table that the language dysfunction mostly occurred are tangentiality, circumstantiality, and neologism, whereas, the language dysfunction that rarely occurred is self-reference.

The following are examples of poverty of content:

4.1. Poverty of Content

Poverty of content is a tendency of schizophrenic patient to talk a lot but lack of sufficient content. The utterance is grammatically correct but it does not have a meaning.

(4.1.a) *Ada yang mau disampaikan di Valentine Day Mas?*

Papi SBY harus mencintai anaknya sendiri, seperti mencintai anak kandungnya sendiri, karena ditunggu-tunggu ketulusan hatimu dan saya adalah anakmu yang selalu kau cintai. Terimakasih papi. Your son borny edi walk away lovely papi.

The preceding conversation is one example of ‘poverty of content’ utterance. Toni was asked to say some words in Valentine Day. In the conversation, Toni said that he wanted to send a message to Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, former president of Indonesia. Unfortunately, his utterance is poor in meaning. The poverty in meaning of Toni’s utterance is caused by several factors: cohesion, self-reference, and neologism.

The first cause of ‘poverty of content’ in Toni’s utterance relates to cohesion, especially referential cohesion.

*“Papi SBY harus mencintai **anaknya sendiri**, seperti mencintai anak kandungnya sendiri, karena **ditunggu-tunggu** ketulusan hatimu...”*

In the preceding extract, Toni said *mencintai **anaknya sendiri**, seperti mencintai anak kandungnya sendiri*. This means that Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono has another ‘child’ because in addition to *anaknya sendiri*, Toni also mentioned *anak kandungnya sendiri*. It is obviously incorrect because, in fact, SBY has only two sons.

In addition, Toni also said “...*karena **ditunggu-tunggu** ketulusan hatimu...*”. The extract is also not cohesive because there is no anaphoric or cataphoric referent mentioned in his utterance. There are two aspects that should be attached in a verb ‘tunggu’. They are: *yang menunggu*, and *yang ditunggu*. In the extract, Toni mentioned *ketulusan hatimu* which represents the aspect *yang ditunggu* but he did not mention any referent which represents *yang menunggu*.

The second factor of ‘poverty of content’ in conversation (4.1.a) is self-reference. In self-reference, a schizophrenic will always refer back to him- or herself while talking about a topic.

*“Papi SBY harus mencintai anaknya sendiri, seperti mencintai anak kandungnya sendiri, karena ditunggu-tunggu ketulusan hatimu dan **saya adalah anakmu yang selalu kau cintai....**”*

In the extract, Toni at first talked about SBY and his son. Suddenly, he said that he was SBY’s son. Unless the fact that he is not Mr. SBY’s son, Toni always refer back to himself while talking about a topic. I give another example of self-reference in subchapter (4.10) entitled self-reference.

The last factor is neologism. In the utterance (4.1.a), Toni said “Your son **borny** edi walk away lovely papi”. The bolded word is a neologism because *borny* is a new word formation which does not include in any language and furthermore, *borny* does not have any literal meaning. The combination between error cohesion, self-reference, and neologism causes Toni’s utterance (4.1.a) poor in meaning.

Another example of Toni’s utterance that is poor in content is

(4.1.b) *Bom bunuh diri itu apa?*

Bom bunuh diri itu kelihatannya akal yang tidak masuk akal atau cunthel. Yang mempunyai ketidakwarasan dalam suatu pemikiran. Melakukan yang tidak bisa sanggup melakukan tugas akhirnya, dia dibujuk membelotkan negaranya dan disuruh, diprogram untuk mengkhianati keluarganya sendiri dan sampai di negara-negara tetangga atau asia eropa dia hanya dijadikan sebagai robot atau budak. Apakah kau mau begitu?

Toni's utterance (4.1.b) is also poor in content. Toni was asked about the definition of *bom bunuh diri*. He explained that *bom bunuh diri* is *akal yang tidak masuk akal atau cunthel. Yang mempunyai ketidakwarasan dalam suatu pemikiran*. In other words, he implied that the people who committed suicide bombing did not have common sense.

Then, Toni continued his explanation:

Melakukan yang tidak bisa sanggup melakukan tugas akhirnya, dia dibujuk membelotkan negaranya dan disuruh, diprogram untuk mengkhianati keluarganya sendiri dan sampai di negara-negara tetangga atau asia eropa dia hanya dijadikan sebagai robot atau budak.

In the extract, we can see that Toni has a problem in cohesion. His answer is poor in meaning because it lacks of cohesion, especially referential cohesion. In the extract, Toni mentioned the verb *melakukan*. In addition, Toni also mentioned a pronoun '*dia*' and possessive pronoun '*-nya*'. If we trace Toni's utterance, the only referent of '*dia*' and '*-nya*' is '*akal*'. Toni used '*akal*' as the main subject in his utterance (4.1.b), and this makes Toni's utterance nonsensical because Toni uses '*akal*' as an animate subject. This can be seen from the attached verbs (e.g. *melakukan, dibujuk, membelotkan, disuruh, and mengkhianati*), which are generally attached in animate subject. The cohesion problem in utterance (4.1.b) makes poverty in content.

4.2. Tangentiality

Tangentiality is a tendency of schizophrenic patient to talk about unrelated topic with the discussion. Generally, it is marked by a wrong answer or, in other words, the patient does not reach the point of his answer. In this research, tangentiality is the symptom that mostly appears in the data.

(4.2.a) *Hubungan antara coklat dengan Valentine Day apa, Mas?*

Valentine dengan coklat adalah suatu nilai corak ciri khas warna skin /skin/ bangsa.

Utterance (4.2.a) is an example of tangentiality. The interviewer asked the relation between Valentine Day and *cokelat*. In his answer, Toni misunderstood the concept of the word *cokelat* asked by the interviewer. In other words, the referents of lexical cohesion of the word *cokelat* by Toni Blank and X-Code Films crew are different. In fact, in Bahasa Indonesia, there are two meanings of *cokelat* which have different referents: (1) [n] *gula-gula yang dibuat dari bubuk coklat*; (2) [n] *warna merah kehitam-hitaman seperti sawo matang* (KBBI online, n.d, <http://kbbi.web.id/cokelat>).

*Hubungan antara **cokelat** dengan **Valentine Day** apa, Mas?*

In the extract, if we refer to the question, it is clear that the word *cokelat* meant by the interviewer is *cokelat* has lexical cohesion with “*gula-gula yg dibuat dr bubuk*

cokelat” or called ‘chocolate’ in English. This is based on our culture that on 14 February, people, especially young generation, celebrate Valentine Day. They give their loved ones romantic presents. One of the presents is chocolate so, Valentine Day is closely related with chocolate.

Valentine dengan *cokelat* adalah suatu nilai corak ciri khas warna **skin** /skaIn/ bangsa.

On the other hand, Toni thought that the *cokelat* meant by the interviewer is *cokelat* which has lexical cohesion with “*warna merah kehitam-hitaman seperti sawo matang*” or is usually called ‘brown’ in English. This can be seen from his utterance *suatu nilai corak ciri khas warna skin /skaIn/ bangsa*. The concept of *cokelat* in Toni’s thought is the color of skin. In Toni’s opinion, Valentine Day is celebrated by people who have brown skin.

In addition, the tangentiality in utterance (4.2.a) is caused by incoherence between the concept of *cokelat* meant by X-Code Film crew and the concept of *cokelat* meant by Toni Blank. Toni’s answer is considered as an answer which does not reach the point.

Another example of Toni’s tangentiality is

(4.2.b) *Sehat itu apa Mas?*

Sehat adalah suatu original atau asa yang mempunyai kecerdasan alami yang mempunyai suatu kontrasepsi.

The conversation (4.2.b) is another example of tangentiality. Conversation (4.2.b) is from an episode entitled “*Sehat Ala Mas Toni*”. In the conversation, Toni was asked about his opinion toward the definition of *sehat* (healthy) but Toni’s answer does not reach its point. It is caused by incoherence of his utterance.

According to Toni, *sehat* (healthy) is original or ‘*asa*’. The first problem of Toni’s answer is because he did not mention in detail about what kind of original referred by him. Then, in his answer, Toni used two conditional clauses to further explain what he meant by original or ‘*asa*’. The first clause is *yang mempunyai kecerdasan alami*. This clause is slightly coherent with his main answer. On the other hand, the second clause, *yang mempunyai suatu kontrasepsi*, is incoherent with the answer. It is caused by the absence of conjunction to connect the first and the second clauses. In addition, the second clause is incoherent because there is no clue as whether this clause refers to the main answer or to the previous clause.

4.3. Loss of Goal

A schizophrenic patient with ‘loss of goal’ symptom has a tendency to lose the chain of his or her thought. It is marked by the way s/he answers questions. At first, s/he can answer the question correctly, but after that s/he starts to talk more about the

topic with words which are unrelated to the topic, so it looks like s/he loses his or her goal of his or her utterance.

(4.3.a) *Senjata apa yang dipakai teroris?*

Teroris biasanya sering menggunakan suatu senjata, senjata ilegal bom atau ilegal logging

Excerpt (4.3.a) is an example of loss of goal utterance. The conversation is taken from an episode entitled “*Teroris*”. In (4.3.a), Toni was asked about weapon used by a terrorist. In the answer, Toni tried to answer the question by adding detail information. Toni’s purpose is to give more explanation about his answer. At first, he managed to answer the question by saying *Teroris biasanya sering menggunakan suatu senjata*. Then, he gave detail about ‘*senjata*’ his answer as follow:

..., *senjata ilegal bom atau **ilegal logging***.

The preceding is the detail information which explains Toni’s answer, *senjata*. Toni lost his goal in utterance (4.3.a) because he gave inappropriate detail, namely ‘illegal logging’. Illegal logging is a special term that is used in forestry. The phrase ‘illegal logging’ is not cohesive with Toni’s preceding words. In other words, Toni violated ‘conjunction cohesion’ because there was not semantic relation between ‘*ilegal bom*’ and ‘illegal logging’ which are connected by the use of conjunction ‘*atau*’. That is the

reason why Toni's utterance in (4.3.a) is classified as loss of goal utterance. In addition, conversation (4.3.a) is also classified as perseveration utterance. This can be seen from the repetition of the interviewer's words by Toni, such as: *senjata* and *teroris*.

Another example of 'loss of goal' utterance is

(4.3.b) *Apa manfaat olahraga?*

Awal pertama melancarkan darah untuk mengambil sebuah gizi, nutrisi [nu.tral.sI] atau cairan, cairan gizi atau cairan food yang mempunyai nilai glory of love atau seven up atau yang disebut sephia atau pun atau ponds body lotion.

Conversation (4.3.b) is from an episode entitled "*Sehat Ala Mas Toni*". In the conversation, Toni was asked about the function of doing exercise for human body. Again, Toni wanted to answer the question in detail but he lost his goal because of unnecessary information. At first, Toni succeeded to answer the question, "*Awal pertama melancarkan darah untuk mengambil sebuah gizi, nutrisi [nu.tral.sI] ...*" and then, he continued with an explanation. Unfortunately, his subsequent explanation was not united as one schematic frame. It is caused by the use of words and phrases which are incoherent with the topic, e.g. seven up, sephia, pun and ponds body lotion. Toni only used those words because of the similar syllable pronunciation. For example, Toni mentioned 'seven up' and 'sephia' and he connected both of them with a conjunction '*atau*'. They have similar first syllable se-/s3/ but they do not have

relation one to another and they do not have any relation with the topic of discussion. ‘Seven up’ is a soft-drink brand while ‘sepia’ is a brown-reddish color. In addition, Toni mentioned ‘pun’ and ‘Ponds’ body lotion’ because they have similar initials (P-). ‘Pun’ is a neologism and it does not have any literal meaning while ‘Ponds’ body lotion’ is a skincare product. They cannot be connected in terms of meaning. In other words, Toni’s answer in conversation (4.3.b) is also called as incoherence utterance (word salad) because he mixed words that are unrelated with the main topic.

4.4. Circumstantiality

Contrast with tangentiality, a patient with circumstantiality symptom can reach the point of his or her answer, but s/he adds excessive detail information. Consider the following extract as an example:

(4.4.a) *Mas Toni punya pacar?*

Toni kiranya sedang sendiri. Walaupun hari valentine ini Toni tidak mempunyai suatu pasangan, tetapi tetap merayakan hari valentine day untuk mencurahkan semua aspiration karya anak bangsa.

In (4.4.a), Toni was asked whether he had a girlfriend or not, and he replied that he was single. His answer is considered as circumstantiality because he added unnecessary detail information. Toni’s first utterance, “*Toni kiranya sedang sendiri*” was informative enough to answer the question. However, Toni’s additional

explanation is incoherent. He always adding word or phrase which does not has referent in the utterance. For example, Toni said “...*untuk mencurahkan **semua aspiration** karya anak bangsa*”. The extract is incoherent because of referential cohesion. Toni did not mention the referent of the bold phrase ‘*semua aspiration*’.

Another example of circumstantiality is

(4.4.b) *Siapa saja yang menjadi korban Mas?*

Yang menjadi korban teroris adalah semua atau inti adalah buah hatinya dalam keluarga seperti anak-anaknya, generasi penerusnya dan generasi pendidikan dan generasi pekerjaannya atau generasi karyanya yang dilindungi. Malah mereka selalu merusaknya dengan suatu nilai kekonyolan pikiran akal sehat yang tak mempunyai suatu nilai kepribadian bangsaku.

The conversation (4.4.b) is another example of circumstantiality. It is from an episode entitled “*Teroris*”. In the conversation, Toni was asked about the victims of terrorism. Toni answered that the victims of terrorism were all of the people. This can be seen from his utterance “*Yang menjadi korban teroris adalah semua...*”. Toni’s utterance (4.4.b) is classified as circumstantiality because, again, Toni added unnecessary detail information regarding the victims of terrorism so his utterance is incoherent. As well as Toni’s utterance in (4.4.a), in (4.4.b), Toni lost his referent cohesion. This can be seen from the information, “...*Malah mereka selalu **merusaknya** dengan suatu nilai kekonyolan pikiran akal sehat yang tak mempunyai suatu nilai kepribadian bangsaku*”. The bold word, *merusaknya*, does not have any referent in it. In addition, Toni also used conjunction ‘*atau*’ too often in the utterance.

4.5. Illogicality

Illogically is the tendency of a schizophrenic patient to give illogical answer. In other words, his or her answer is unacceptable. Illogicality is closely related with tangentiality. Almost all of illogical utterances are also classified as tangentiality.

(4.5.a) *Rokok itu apa, Mas?*

Berarti rokok berarti kok. Suatu pabrik atau go public atau nilai poin saham dunia atau konjuresien atau combination antara awal pertama dan akhir atau output atau input. Mempunyai suatu pasang surut laba. Laba-laba.

The illogicality example above is from an utterance in episode ten entitled “*Sehat Ala Mas Toni*”. In the conversation, Toni was asked about the definition of ‘*rokok*’ (cigarette). Toni’s answer in (4.5.a) shows illogicality because his utterance is confusing and nonsense. The viewer cannot understand what Toni tried to say in his answer. I find several dysfunctions in Toni utterance (4.5.a) which cause his utterance illogical. They are tangentiality, incoherence (word salad), neologism, and clanging.

Tangentiality in Toni’s utterance (4.5.a) can be seen from the way he answered the question. Toni’s answer did not reach its point. The causes are misconception and incoherence (word salad). The misconception is caused by the damage on his memory slot in the brain, so he loses the concept of the word *rokok*. Another cause is because he mixed words (word salad) which are incoherence with the topic, e.g. *saham*, *pasang*, *surut*, and *laba-laba*. That is why his utterance cannot be understood.

In addition to tangentiality, one cause of Toni's illogical utterance (4.5.a) is neologism:

*"... Suatu pabrik atau go public atau nilai poin saham dunia atau **konjuresien** atau combination antara awal pertama dan akhir atau output atau input..."*

The bold word, *konjuresien*, is neologism in Toni's utterance (4.5.a). *Konjuresien* is newly formed by Toni. It is not listed in any language and there is no discourse which states the meaning of it. The last cause of illogicality in utterance (4.5.a) is clanging. This can be seen from "*... atau **konjuresien** atau **combination**...*" Toni tends to mention words only by their similarity in rhyming but have no relations in meaning. I will explain the analysis of clanging in point eight, namely clanging.

Another example of illogicality is

(4.5.b) *Makanan apa yang dapat menolak AIDS?*

Makanan yang dapat menolak AIDS adalah beras, bawang brambang dan teh dan minyak goreng kelapa dan garam.

The utterance (4.5.b) is another example of illogicality. It is also from "Sehat Ala Mas Toni" episode. Toni's utterance is classified as illogical because Toni's answer is unacceptable. In the conversation, Toni was asked about food that can prevent AIDS. In his answer, Toni mentioned raw materials, e.g. *beras, bawang, brambang, teh, minyak goreng kelapa dan garam*. As we know, the materials mentioned by Toni are

not AIDS-preventing foods. There is no research which proves that those are AIDS-preventing foods, so that is why Toni's utterance (4.5.b) is classified as "illogicality" and incoherence in terms of lexical cohesion.

4.6. Incoherence (Word Salad)

Incoherence (word salad) is unintelligible mixture of random words and phrases. A schizophrenic patient with word salad symptom tends to string real words together and add word which are unrelated with the topic, so the mixture is incoherent. Most of Toni's utterances in "Toni Blank Show Session One" are classified in incoherence utterances. The example of word salad utterance is:

(4.6.a) *Teroris itu apa Mas?*

Teroris adalah suatu tekanan atau pemaksaan yang sangat sadis. Memaksa dengan sebuah nilai tekanan yang sangat keji, untuk merubah, merubah kundalini.

Toni's utterance (4.6.a) is classified as incoherent utterance. It is from an episode entitled "Teroris". In the conversation, Toni was asked about the definition of terrorist. In his answer, Toni defined terrorist as action rather than a person. This can be seen from his utterance "*Teroris adalah suatu tekanan atau pemaksaan yang sangat sadis*". At the end of his utterance, he mentioned 'kundalini'. "Kundalini" is a special term in yoga which means latent female energy believed to lie coiled at the

base of the spine (Oxford online dictionary, n.d., <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/kundalini>). If we refer to the literal meaning of *kundalini* in the dictionary, it is unrelated with the topic. This last statement of Toni's that made his answer incoherent. It is because he added words which are not related with topic.

Another example of incoherence is

(4.6.b) *Kalo gizi itu apa?*

Gizi adalah suatu kebutuhan tiap hari untuk mencerdaskan atau kesehatan dalam awal pertama atau yang disebut dengan pukesmas atau disebut dengan medicine [medIsaIn] sosial, sosialita atau hospital make, poin chu, ce huk atau auk.

In the conversation (4.6.b), Toni was asked about the definition about 'gizi' (nutrient). Toni's answer is classified as incoherent utterance because Toni mixed words which are incoherent with the topic, e.g. *sosialita*, *poin chu*, *ce huk*, and *auk*. At first, Toni explained that *gizi* is a daily need for health. Then, Toni mispronounced words, e.g. *pukesmas* (it should be "puskesmas" in Bahasa Indonesia) and medicine [medIsaIn], and then he started to combine the unrelated words with conjunction 'atau'. He used the conjunction 'atau' too often. In addition, Toni mentioned neologism words, e.g. *poin chu*, *ce huk*, and *auk*. Those three words are neologism and I cannot find their literal meaning. Toni might use it randomly and connected

those neologisms because they are very similar in rhyming. These are why Toni's utterance (4.6.b) is classified as incoherence (word salad).

4.7. Neologism

Neologism is a newly word formation. The word is generally unlisted in any language and it does not have any literal meaning. Neologism is the second most common phenomenon uttered by Toni Blank in "Toni Blank Show Session One". The example of neologism is

(4.7.a) Kesimpulannya?

Furgodo separatos uesbeste go. Valentine Day. *Uesbeste. Separatos, tos.*

The conversation (4.7.a) is from the last question in an episode entitled "Valentine Day". In the utterance (4.7.a), I find three neologisms. They are 'Furgodo', 'separatos', and 'uesbeste'. They are newly formed words and not listed in any language in the world. Syntactically, their 'part of speech' is unidentified and semantically, Toni's utterance is meaningless. The problem of the extract (4.7.a) is also that the reader cannot key the text into a context to make sense of it. The one and only which is related to the topic of discussion is a phrase "Valentine Day".

Another example of neologism is

(4.7.b) *Jadi kesimpulannya?*

Nedhereight purigo separatos toku, gegana pro love.

The conversation (4.7.b) is from “*Teroris*”. As well as utterance (4.7.a), utterance (4.7.b) is an answer of the last question in this episode. In his answer, Toni mentioned three neologisms. They are ‘*nedhereight*’, ‘*purigo*’ and ‘*separatos*’. Again, Toni mentioned *separatos* in his utterance. The one and only word which cohere with the topic is ‘*gegana*’. The text (4.7.b) is considered as incoherence with the whole discourse because it does not key the reader into similar schema. In addition, for the viewers of Toni Blank Show, ‘*separatos*’ is considered as Toni Blank’s trademark even though they do not know its meaning.

4.8. Clanging

Clanging is a form of language dysfunction where a patient utters words simply because of their rhymes.

(4.8.a) *Kalo pas Valentine Day, Mas Toni suka lagu apa?*

*Lagu romantis yang mempunyai **dedication** suatu tonggak sejarah, suatu kehidupan atau **reformation, regeneration** adalah papi Yana Hulio.*

The conversation is from “Valentine Day” episode. In the conversation, Toni was asked about his favorite song in Valentine Day and he answered that he likes romantic songs having historical dedication, reformation, and regeneration. The text (4.8.a) is incoherence in terms of lexical semantic.

‘Dedication’, ‘reformation’, and ‘regeneration’ are similar in their last syllables. They all have “-tion/-shen/” last syllable but their meaning are different.

The meaning of dedication is

“1. : a feeling of very strong support for or loyalty to someone or something: the quality or state of being dedicated to a person, group, cause, etc. 2. : a message at the beginning of a book, song, etc., saying that it was written or is being performed in order to honor or express affection for someone. 3. : the act of officially saying that something (such as new building) was created for a particular purpose (such as worship) or to remember or honor a particular person”.

(Merriam-Webster online dictionary, n.d, <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dedication>)

The meaning of reformation is “the act or process of improving something or someone by removing or correcting faults, problems, etc.” (Merriam-Webster online dictionary, n.d, <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reformation>), and the meaning of regeneration is

“1: an act or the process of regenerating: the state is being regenerated, 2 : spiritual renewal or revival, 3 : renewal or restoration of a body, bodily part, or biological system (as a forest) after injury or as a normal process, 4 : utilization by special devices of heat or other products that would ordinarily be lost”

(Merriam-Webster online dictionary, n.d, <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/regeneration>)

In the case of utterance (4.8.a), Toni clearly stated that the song he likes is a song which has historical dedication. Furthermore he did not explain specifically about the referent of reformation value and regeneration containing in a song. He only mentioned those three words because they rhyme “-tion” in their last syllable.

Another example of clanging symptom is

(4.8.b) *Rokok itu apa, Mas?*

*Berarti rokok berarti kok. Suatu pabrik atau go public atau nilai poin saham dunia atau **konjuresien** atau **combination** antara awal pertama dan akhir atau output atau input. Mempunyai suatu pasang surut laba. Laba-laba.*

Conversation (4.8.b) is another example of clanging symptom. It is from an episode entitled “*Sehat Ala Mas Toni*”. Toni was asked about the definition of ‘rokok’ (cigarette). In his answer, he mentioned rhyming words *konjuresien/konjureshən/* and *combination \käm-bə-'nā-shən*. As we can see that *konjuresien* is a neologism which does not have any literal meaning, whereas according to Merriam-Webster online dictionary, the meanings of combination are

(1) a result or product of combining two or more things or people; (2) an act of combining two or more things; (3) a particular series of numbers or letters that is used to open a lock

(Merriam-Webster online dictionary, n.d., <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/combination>)

If we refer to the literal meaning of both *konjuresien* and combination, it is clear that the two words incoherent in meaning. Toni used the words simply because they have similar ending (-tion/shən/).

4.9. Echolalia

Echolalia is echoing interviewer's words. In other words, a schizophrenic patient with echolalia symptom tends to repeat words uttered by others in the question like a parrot (parrot-like speech). The example of echolalia is

(4.9.a) Mandi yang sehat itu seperti apa?

Mandi yang sehat seperti biasa, **mandi** air alami. Tetapi ada alternatif lain. Bisakah mempunyai alternatif lain **mandi** tidak ada air tetapi bisa mengeluarkan air, hanyalah **mandi** chodong atau cudong-cudong.

In the conversation (4.9.a), Toni was asked about healthy bathing. The main point of the question is 'mandi' (bathing). In his answer, he repeats the word 'mandi' four times.

Another example of echolalia is

(4.9.b) *Setuju nggak kalo merokok itu haram?*

*Dalam arti apakah dalam **haram mengharamkan**. Padahal **rokok** setiap aktifitas mempunyai suatu go public atau petani. Apakah dia tidak mengecewakan go public atau saham yang lain, kecuali yang original soundtrack seperti cigarette atau gerdu atau apabila dengan **haramnya** sebuah **rokok** berarti menyimpang dari suatu cigarette flavor atau bandrol government yang telah ditargetkan.*

Conversation (4.9.b) is another example of echolalia uttered by Toni Blank in an episode entitled “Sehat Ala Mas Toni”. As in (4.9.a), Toni repeated words asked by the interviewer. The main issue of the question is *haramnya rokok*. In his answer, Toni repeated the word ‘rokok’ and ‘haram’. The two examples prove that Toni shows echolalia symptom.

In addition to echolalia, Toni also lack of referential cohesion. This can be seen from his utterance

*“...Apakah **dia** tidak mengecewakan go public atau saham yang lain, kecuali yang original soundtrack seperti cigarette atau gerdu atau apabila dengan haramnya sebuah rokok berarti menyimpang dari suatu cigarette flavor atau bandrol government yang telah ditargetkan”*

The preceding extract shows that Toni did not mention the referent of pronoun *dia*. There is neither anaphoric nor cataphoric referent mentioned in his utterance that represent the pronoun *dia*.

4.10. Self-Reference

Self-reference is a symptom where patients will always return to themselves while talking about a topic:

(4.10.a) *Bagaimana cara teroris menjalankan aksinya?*

*Sempurna, contohnya pakaian-pakaian saja. Pakaian seperti ini dapat disalahgunakan. Saat dia memakai t-shirt sepertinya rapi tetapi tidak bawa apa-apa, tetapi t-shirt itu benangnya mengandung unsur suatu bom. **Nah yang terbaru yang aku, yang aku apa itu, aku temukan saat aku melihat jarak jauh atau jarak dekat dengan suatu handycam.***

Conversation (4.10.a) is from an episode entitled “*Teroris*”. The interviewer asked Toni how a terrorist works. At first, Toni seemed to be able to answer the question. He explained how a terrorist worked by using his/her stuff, e.g. t-shirt which contains elements of bomb. However, Toni suddenly talked about what he saw with his handycam. It sounds nonsensical because there was no evidence which proved that Toni witnessed a terrorism action and why suddenly he talked about himself. This phenomenon is called self-reference. In the data, I find two utterances containing self-reference. They are utterance in (4.1.b) and (4.10.a) utterances.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of the finding of the research that has been done and the suggestion for the next researchers who are interesting in doing a future research at this topic.

5.1. Conclusions

I have found several conclusions from the data analysis of the language dysfunctions of Toni Blank in “Toni Blank Show Session One”, namely:

From 26 utterances, I have found words, phrases, and clauses which contain schizophrenic language dysfunctions such as poverty of content, tangentiality, loss of goal, circumstantiality, illogicality, incoherence (word salad), neologism, clanging, echolalia, and self-reference. Poverty of speech, pressure of speech, distractibility, derailment, stilted speech, perseveration, and blocking are not found in the data. Among those language dysfunctions, the language dysfunction that mostly appeared in “Toni Blank Show Session One” is tangentiality (18.52%) because Toni often answered the questions with inappropriate answer or in other words, he did not reach the point of his answer. On the other hands, the least appeared of language dysfunction is self-reference (3.68%).

Toni also often created sentences which are incoherent one to another. He added to unnecessary information and forgot to mention the referent of his reference. In addition, Toni uttered several nonsensical utterances which could not be understood by normal people's logic.

5.2. Suggestion

The suggestion for those who are interested in analyzing language dysfunctions of schizophrenia is the next researcher can conduct research on language dysfunctions through other frameworks such as the patients' meaning of their utterance. Hopefully, the next researcher can explore other findings of language dysfunction in schizophrenia.

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APPENDIX

EPISODE 4 “VALENTINE DAY”

1. *Cinta itu artinya?*

Cinta itu nilai awal dasar untuk memberi semangat hidup.

2. *Kalo Valentine Day?*

Hari Valentine adalah hari kasih sayang. Mempunyai suatu cinta kasih yang tulus abadi, tak dapat dipisahkan, karena mempunyai nilai kekekalan, saat awal pertama dia mencurahkan kasih sayang yang setulus-tulus hatinya.

3. *Hubungan antara cokelat dengan Valentine Day apa, Mas?*

Valentine dengan cokelat adalah suatu nilai corak ciri khas warna skin /skaIn/ bangsa.

4. *Kalo pas Valentine Day, Mas Toni suka lagu apa?*

Lagu romantis yang mempunyai dedication suatu tonggak sejarah, suatu kehidupan atau reformation, regeneration adalah papi Yana Hulio.

5. *Bisa nyanyi lagunya, Mas?*

(menyanyi) Bila sudah tak mungkin hasrat cinta menyatu walau rasa itu masih ada bahkan tlah jadi bagian dalam hidupku. Hm that's right?

6. Mas Toni punya pacar?

Toni kiranya sedang sendiri. Walaupun hari valentine ini Toni tidak mempunyai suatu pasangan, tetapi tetap merayakan hari Valentine Day untuk mencurahkan semua aspiration karya anak bangsa.

7. Ada yang mau disampaikan di Valentine Day, Mas?

Papi SBY harus mencintai anaknya sendiri, seperti mencintai anak kandungnya sendiri, karena ditunggu-tunggu ketulusan hatimu dan saya adalah anakmu yang selalu kau cintai. Terimakasih papi. Your son borny edi walk away lovely papi.

8. Kesimpulannya?

Furgodo separatos uesbeste go. Valentine Day. Uesbeste. Separatos, tos.

EPISODE 9 “TERORIS“

1. Teroris itu apa, Mas?

Teroris adalah suatu tekanan atau pemaksaan yang sangat sadis. Memaksa dengan sebuah nilai tekanan yang sangat keji, untuk merubah, merubah kundalini.

2. Siapa saja yang menjadi korban, Mas?

Yang menjadi korban teroris adalah semua atau inti adalah buah hatinya dalam keluarga seperti anak-anaknya, generasi penerusnya dan generasi pendidikan dan generasi pekerjaannya atau generasi karyanya yang dilindungi. Malah mereka selalu merusaknya dengan suatu nilai kekonyolan pikiran akal sehat yang tak mempunyai suatu nilai kepribadian bangsaku

3. Senjata apa yang dipakai teroris?

Teroris biasanya sering menggunakan suatu senjata, senjata ilegal bom atau ilegal logging.

4. Apa sasaran teroris?

Di incar hanyalah sebuah bank atau jewelry atau bandara aeroplane. Selalu membajak dengan kekerasan, pertumpahan darah, merampok hasil karya anak bangsa atau ibu-ibu.

5. Bom bunuh diri itu apa?

Bom bunuh diri itu kelihatannya akal yang tidak masuk akal atau cunthel. Yang mempunyai ketidakwarasan dalam suatu pemikiran. Melakukan yang

tidak bisa sanggup melakukan tugas akhirnya dia dibujuk membelotkan negaranya dan disuruh, diprogram untuk mengkhianati keluarganya sendiri dan sampai di negara-negara tetangga atau asia eropa dia hanya dijadikan sebagai robot atau budak. Apakah kau mau begitu?

6. *Bagaimana cara teroris menjalankan aksinya?*

Sempurna, contohnya pakaian-pakaian saja. Pakaian seperti ini dapat disalahgunakan. Saat dia memakai t-shirt sepertinya rapi tetapi tidak bawa apa-apa, tetapi t-shirt itu benangnya mengandung unsur suatu bom. Nah yang terbaru yang aku, yang aku apa itu, aku temukan saat aku melihat jarak jauh atau jarak dekat dengan suatu handycam.

7. *Siapa yang khusus menangani terorisme?*

Yang asli adalah gegana nobel Maya Angela, yang mempunyai buletin perlindungan garuda pancasila atau UUD 45. Sejak nenek moyang yang kini, dia hanya spesialis menjinakkan suatu bom, bom teroris atau bom atom atau bom nuklir.

8. *Kalau densus 88 itu apa?*

Densus 88 adalah kesatuan udara

9. *Jadi kesimpulannya?*

Nedhereight purigo separatos toku, gegana pro love.

EPISODE 10 “SEHAT ALA MAS TONI”

1. *Senam itu apa sih, Mas?*

*Senam awal pertama hanyalah sebuah **sai**, **sai wil** atau **sai chi** master atau **tai chi** master. Awal senam korpri atau senam pukesmas.*

2. *Kenapa kita harus olahraga?*

Kita harus olahraga karena mempunyai suatu target bahwa orang sehat itu mempunyai suatu kehidupan yang sangat panjang atau yang disebut life forever atau life on young forever.

3. *Apa manfaat olahraga?*

*Awal pertama melancarkan darah untuk mengambil sebuah gizi, nutrisi [nu.traI.sI] atau cairan, cairan gizi atau cairan food yang mempunyai nilai glory of love atau seven up atau yang disebut **sephia** atau **pun** atau Ponds body lotion.*

4. *Sehat itu apa, mas?*

Sehat adalah suatu original atau asa yang mempunyai kecerdasan alami yang mempunyai suatu kontrasepsi.

5. *Mandi yang sehat itu seperti apa?*

*Mandi yang sehat seperti biasa, mandi air alami. Tetapi ada alternatif lain. Bisakah mempunyai alternatif lain mandi tidak ada air tetapi bisa mengeluarkan air, hanyalah mandi **chodong** atau **cudong-cudong**.*

6. Kalo gizi itu apa?

Gizi adalah suatu kebutuhan tiap hari untuk mencerdaskan atau kesehatan dalam awal pertama atau yang disebut dengan pukesmas atau disebut dengan medicine [me.dI.saIn] sosial, sosialita atau hospital make, poin chu, ce huk atau auk.

7. Makanan atau minuman apa yang merusak tubuh?

Makanan dan minuman yang selalu merusak dalam suatu kadar kerusakan atau senyawa adalah seperti alkohol yang berlebihan atau suatu kimia yang tidak kita inginkan.

8. Rokok itu apa, Mas?

Berarti rokok berarti kok. Suatu pabrik atau go public atau nilai poin saham dunia atau konjuresien atau combination antara awal pertama dan akhir atau output atau input. Mempunyai suatu pasang surut laba. Laba-laba.

9. Setuju nggak kalo merokok itu haram?

Dalam arti apakah dalam haram mengharamkan. Padahal rokok setiap aktifitas mempunyai suatu go public atau petani. Apakah dia tidak mengecewakan go public atau saham yang lain, kecuali yang original soundtrack seperti cigarette atau gerdu atau apabila dengan haramnya sebuah rokok berarti menyimpang dari suatu cigarette flavor atau bandrol government yang telah ditargetkan.

10. Kalo penyebab AIDS itu apa, Mas?

Penyebab AIDS adalah suatu sindrom, sindrom hokuba yang gonta ganti pasangan. Yang mempunyai kebiasaan buruk atau gonta ganti pasangan di suatu lokalisasi.

11. Makanan apa yang dapat menolak AIDS?

Makanan yang dapat menolak AIDS adalah beras, bawang brambang dan teh dan minyak goreng kelapa dan garam.

12. Kalo pake kondom?

Kondom belum tentu aman makanya jangan jajan.

13. Kesimpulannya?

CH [ce.ha] bun atuh non forever. J-Blank intuitif.