

SCHIZOPHRENIA FOUND IN JERRY HICKFANG'S CHARACTER IN "THE VOICES" MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

The Voices movie is analyzed in this study because it is based on true story and also lots of lesson in life found in it such as, mental illness, behaves, and communicate. This research aimed at identifying the types of hallucination and the types of language abnormalities as reflected in the schizophrenic conversations of Jerry Hickfang's character in *The Voices* movie. The method used by the researcher is descriptive qualitative. The data of this study were analyzed by using Veague's theory about hallucination and using Liddle et al (2002) theory about language abnormalities. In the process of analyzing all of those data, the researcher had some procedures namely watching the movie for several times, reading the movie script, then analyzing Jerry Hickfang's character related to behaviour and language. The researcher mentioned two findings, they are types of hallucination and language abnormalities. For the types of hallucination, there are 3 types of hallucination stated in this movie, namely auditory hallucination, visual hallucination and olfactory hallucination. For the types of language abnormalities, there are 2 types of it stated in this movie, namely disorganization and dysregulation. In disorganization, there are 3 subtypes, namely looseness, peculiar use of word and non- logical reasoning (peculiar logic). In dysregulation, there are 2 subtypes namely perseveration and distractibility. There are 4 data of both (hallucination and language abnormalities).

Keywords: psycholinguistics, schizophrenia, hallucination, language abnormalities and *The Voices* movie.

ABSTRAK

Film *The Voices* dianalisis dalam penelitian ini karena didasarkan pada kisah nyata dan juga banyak pelajaran dalam kehidupan yang ditemukan di dalamnya seperti, penyakit mental, berperilaku, dan berkomunikasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi jenis halusinasi dan jenis kelainan bahasa sebagaimana tercermin dalam percakapan skizofrenik karakter Jerry Hickfang dalam film *The Voices*. Metode yang digunakan oleh peneliti adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori Veague tentang halusinasi dan menggunakan teori Liddle et al (2002) tentang kelainan bahasa. Dalam proses menganalisis semua data itu, peneliti memiliki beberapa prosedur yaitu menonton film beberapa kali,

membaca skrip film, kemudian menganalisis karakter Jerry Hickfang terkait dengan perilaku dan bahasa. Peneliti menyebutkan dua temuan, mereka adalah jenis halusinasi dan kelainan bahasa. Untuk jenis halusinasi, ada 3 jenis halusinasi yang dinyatakan dalam film ini, yaitu halusinasi pendengaran, halusinasi penglihatan dan halusinasi penciuman. Untuk jenis-jenis kelainan bahasa, ada 2 jenis yang dinyatakan dalam film ini, yaitu disorganisasi dan disregulasi. Dalam disorganisasi, ada 3 sub tipe, yaitu kelonggaran, penggunaan kata yang khas dan penalaran yang tidak logis (logika khusus). Dalam disregulasi, ada 2 sub tipe yaitu perseveration dan distractibility. Ada 4 data keduanya (halusinasi dan kelainan bahasa).

Kata kunci: *psikolinguistik, skizofrenia, halusinasi, kelainan bahasa dan film The Voices.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Communication is an important thing for human being because as transfer of information form from one person to another. It is one of ways to convey the meaning to others by transmitting ideas, feelings, thoughts, facts and value. However, in communication there are some many problems can effect of language such as the disease. One of the diseases is schizophrenia.

Eugen Bleuler (1857-1939) a Swiss Psychiatrist, argues that schizophrenia is a blending word consisting of schizos and phrein. Schizos means split or fragmented and phrein means the brain. So, schizophrenia means a mental illness that can split the brain (mind). The people who suffer from schizophrenia will often experience hallucinations and will find it difficult to distinguish what is real and unreal. In addition, people who suffer schizophrenia will often get hallucination like hear a voice that cannot be heard by others. This disease can also affect the behaviour caused by hallucination and language abnormalities of someone.

As stated by Veague (2017:19), hallucination is a misperception that cannot distinguish the real and the unreal, such as can be seeing, heard, felt, smelled, or tasted that are not actually there but are perceived as being absolutely real. In hallucinations divided to 5 categories based on the human physical senses in general: hearing, vision, touch, smell, and taste. The hallucination can effect to language abnormalities of sufferer.

Language abnormalities are the loss of the ability to express the contents of the mind that causes by damage of mental (Bearden et al. 2000: 399). According to Liddle et al. (2002: 326), there are 3 types of abnormality in The Thought and Language Index (TLI), namely impoverishment of thought and speech, disorganization and dysregulation. In impoverishment of thought and speech there are 2 subtypes, namely poverty of speech and weakening of goal. In disorganization there are 4 subtypes, namely looseness (derailment and tangentiality), peculiar use of word, peculiar sentence and non- logical reasoning. In dysregulation there are 2 subtypes, namely perseveration and distractibility.

B. RELATED LITERATURE

1. Schizophrenia

According to Eugen Bleuler (2001) schizophrenia is the inability to think clearly and link together "associative threads" during the process of thinking and speaking (p.195). To identify someone get schizophrenia can be seen from two factors, the first can be seen from behaviour caused by hallucination and the second is language abnormalities. As stated by Veague (2017), hallucinations are things seen, heard, felt, smelled, or tasted that are not actually there but are perceived as being absolutely real (p.19). As stated by Liddle et al (2002), schizophrenia is a disorder in which subtle but wide-ranging disturbances of brain structure and function disrupt many aspects of mental function. These disturbances embrace the domains of perception, cognition, emotion, and volition. It may cause disturbance of speech on schizophrenic. The diseases like these can disrupt with thinking, language, and communication, which can be judged by the manifestations present in speech (p181). According to Lidde et al, there are 3 types of abnormality in The Thought and Language Index (TLI), namely impoverishment of thought and speech, disorganization and dysregulation. In impoverishment of thought and speech there are 2 subtypes, namely poverty of speech and weakening of goal. In disorganization there are 4 subtypes, namely looseness (derailment and tangentiality), peculiar use of word, peculiar sentence and non- logical reasoning. In dysregulation there are 2 subtypes, namely perseveration and distractibility. It means that, schizophrenia is a mental disorder that has difficulty in distinguishing what is real and what is unreal.

A. Hallucination

Hallucination is a sensory misperceptions in which a person will experience an auditory and visual or other sensory experiences without the observation of stimulus. Usually the people who had hallucinations like this will hear voices that speak but no one nearby. People who experience hallucinations like this will also see things that cannot be seen by others (Gendelman and Ikezu, 2008, p.504). According to Veague (2017, p.19), in hallucinations there are several types that have been divided into 5 categories based on the human physical senses in general: hearing, vision, touch, smell, and taste.

a. Auditory Hallucination

Auditory hallucination is a hallucination that can make people hear voices clearly that cannot be heard by others. Hallucination like this sometimes will hear the voice or the sound persistently and ordered someone to do something that he or she wouldn't ordinarily do.

b. Visual Hallucination

Visual hallucination is a hallucination that can see something that cannot be seen by the other people. Individuals with visual hallucinations observe people, shapes, colors, and objects that are not actually present.

c. Tactile Hallucination

Tactile hallucinations are hallucinations that can make a person feel something that cannot be explained. Hallucination like this will make the person feels the presence or touch of someone or something when no one is actually present.

d. Olfactory Hallucination

Olfactory hallucination is a hallucination that makes a person to smell something that cannot be smelled by others or otherwise. Hallucination like these are usually makes someone smell something, usually bad ones, like rotting organic matter, that no one else smells.

e. Gustatory Hallucination

Gustatory hallucinations are hallucinations that make someone can taste things that cannot taste to the other people. these hallucinations makes the individual may describe unusual tastes like sweet, salty, bitter, or odd flavors.

B. Language abnormalities in schizophrenia

Schizophrenia is a disorder in which subtle but wide-ranging disturbances of brain structure and function disrupt many aspects of mental function. These disturbances embrace the domains of perception, cognition, emotion, and volition. It may cause disturbance of speech on schizophrenic. Diseases like these can disrupt with thinking, language, and communication, which can be judged by the manifestations present in speech. As stated by Liddle (2002:327), The Thought and Language Index (TLI) is an instrument to assess the formal thought disorders. It is based on principles embodied in Wynne & Singer's concept of communication deviance and in Johnston & Holzman's TDI, but is much briefer. There are 3 types of abnormality in The Thought and Language Index (TLI), namely impoverishment of thought and speech, disorganization and dysregulation. In impoverishment of thought and speech there are 2 subtypes, namely poverty of speech and weakening of goal. In disorganization there are 4 subtypes, namely looseness (derailment and tangentiality), peculiar use of word, peculiar sentence and non- logical reasoning. In dysregulation there are 2 subtypes, namely perseveration and distractibility.

1. Impoverishment of thought or speech

Impoverishment of thought and speech is a condition of weakening of thought and lack of words or sentences spoken by the sufferer when speaking. Impoverishment of thought and speech can be divided into two items, i.e. poverty of speech and weakening of goal.

a. Poverty of speech

Poverty of speech refers to a decline in the amount of speech. People with this condition will lack elaboration and will give brief responses to the picture and replies to questions uses monosyllabic. As stated Primore (2015: 14), in Poverty of thought (speech), people with schizophrenia will experience a reduction in the amount of speech, not spontaneous and will give a brief response to questions or may not be answered at all. Therefore, interviewers should keep to prompting and asking for elaboration, and continue to maintain the topic to maintain conversations with schizophrenic.

b. Weakening of goal

Weakening of goals is the difficulty of elaborating ideas, lack of encouragement in thinking and even he or she makes empty speech or just give little information and give responses in just a few words. Therefore, sufferers do not seem unsure of what they say, think and feel. Black and Andreasen (2011:42) also state that a person with schizophrenia may answer the question with enough information, but

it conveys little information. In other words, the sufferer may provide enough information but he or she needs to use many words to do so.

2. Disorganization

Disorganization is a condition without rules, messed up and no more suitability in communication. Disorganization consists of four items, i.e: looseness, peculiar use of words, peculiar sentence, and peculiar logic (non-logical reasoning).

a. Looseness

Looseness is a condition when a person cannot make a right statement. In this case, the sufferers cannot connect between one idea with another.

b. Peculiar use of words

Peculiar use of word is the new words or unusual words that are used and result from the patient's own creation who does not has specific meaning to the word in the dictionary. This case, the patient will use unusual words or even make new words during a conversation.

c. Peculiar sentence

Peculiar sentence is the form of the sentences is unusual. In this case, the sufferer creates an unusual form of sentence that is difficult to be understood. In conditions like this, there is no example of peculiar sentence since a schizophrenic still follows the rule of forming sentences. This is almost the same as peculiar use of word.

d. Peculiar logic (non- logical reasoning)

Peculiar logic is sentence that is illogical and not based on evidence. In this case, the patient makes an illogical reference. It happens as the influence of hallucination and delusion.

3. Dysregulation

Dysregulation is a process of adding or repeating words or sentences in a conversation.

C. RESEARCH METHODE

1. Research Design

The approach used in this study is qualitative. It means, the data taken is not expressed through numbers. In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative design. It means that the researcher described the problem of language phenomenon in a movie where the data were taken by using description and was not showed through the numbers.

2. Research Instrument

The main research instrument of this study was the researcher herself. The researcher did observation, collection, analysis, identification and classification the data directly in the main character in *The Voices* movie. The researcher collecting the data and analyzing the data by using the theory that had been explained in the previous chapter, that was theory of hallucination by Liddle's et al (2002) and theory of language by Veague (2007).

3. Data and Data Source

This research used the film by Marjane Satrapi entitled *The Voices*. In this research, the data had been taken from script and *The Voices* movie. Hence, the

data described in the form of scene and utterances reflecting behavior and language abnormalities of the main character. The source of data of this research was a movie script and the movie itself. The researcher used the script and movie to collect the data and took a note about the behavior and language abnormalities.

4. Data Collection

There were some steps that the researcher did to collect the data. First, the researcher watched the movie, entitled *The Voices* and the researcher focused to the scene and utterances of the main character, Jerry Hickfang. Second, the researcher focused to find the behaviour and language abnormalities in Jerry Hickfang's character, and took a note for every scene and utterances of Jerry Hickfang which indicate to behaviour and language abnormalities. The last step, the researcher classified every scene and utterances of Jerry Hickfang which indicated to behaviour cause by hallucination and language abnormalities to some kinds of hallucinations and language abnormalities.

5. Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher employed Miles and Huberman's conception for the data analysis. It consists of three "concurrent flow of activity: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/ verification" (Miles and Huberman).

D. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. FINDING

According to Veague (2007), there are five types of hallucination in schizophrenia, namely auditory hallucination, visual hallucination, tactile hallucination, olfactory hallucination and gustatory hallucination. But in this research, there are three types of hallucination which are found in this movie, namely auditory hallucination, visual hallucination and olfactory hallucination.

a. Auditory Hallucination

Someone experiences auditory hallucination when he or she hears sound which does not actually exist (Veague, 2007: 19). The example of auditory hallucination:

Data 1

(In the living room)

Jerry Hickfang : I got a date with Fiona on Friday night, from England.

Mr. Whiskers (a cat) : *Well, fuck me. I'm an asshole. I apologize, man. You were right. Cat food's in the kitchen, Jer and I can't open the can. I don't have thumbs.*

(Minute 00.15.31)

This scene showed Jerry comes home from work. Jerry tells Mr. Whiskers (a cat) that he will on a date with Fiona on Friday night. In this scene also shows that Mr. Whiskers (a cat) can rule to Jerry by asking him to take cat food in the kitchen

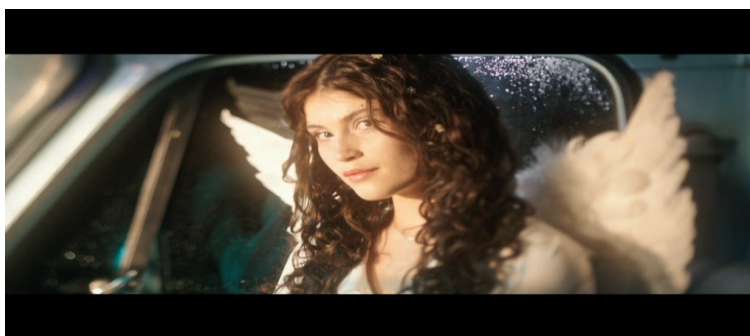
and asking Jerry to open the can for him. It can be seen when he can talks, hear and understand animal languages and Jerry can be ruled by a cat which does not actually real. From the scene above it can be conclude that Jerry Hickfang experience auditory hallucination.

b. Visual Hallucination

Someone experiences visual hallucination when he or she sees something which does not actually exist so other people are unable to see it (Veague, 2007: 19). The example of auditory visual:

Data 1

(In the car)



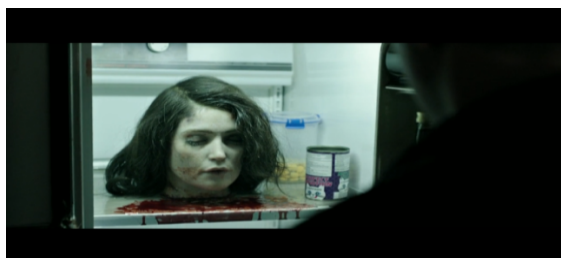
(Minute 00.23.28)

This scene tells about Jerry and Fiona in a car. They want to go to a restaurant. At that time, Fiona was soaking wet and her hair was disheveled because of rain and suddenly Jerry saw Fiona like a beautiful angel with wings. In the scene, Jerry can saw things that unreal like saw Fiona like an angel with wings and very beautiful. The fact, Fiona was soaking wet and disheveled hair because rain. The angel actually does not real and the angel was only sawed by Jerry. From the scene above it can be seen that Jerry Hickfang experience visual hallucination.

c. Olfactory Hallucination

Olfactory hallucination happens when someone can smell something that cannot be smell by others or otherwise.

Data 1



Corpse

(Minute 00.41.13)

This scene showed that Jerry Hickfang's house is very dirty. Jerry's house was filled with blood, animal waste and bad odor from Fiona's corpse. However, Jerry can not smell the bad odor in his house. From the scene above it can be conclude that Jerry Hickfang experience olfactory hallucination.

2. Language abnormalities in schizophrenia

According to Liddle et al (2002), there are three types of abnormality in The Thought and Language Index (TLI), namely impoverishment of thought or speech, disorganization and dysregulation. In impoverishment of thought or speech there are two subtypes, namely poverty of speech and weakening of goal. In disorganization there are four subtypes, namely looseness (derailment and tangentiality), peculiar use of word, peculiar sentence and non- logical reasoning. In dysregulation there are two subtypes, namely perseveration and distractibility. There are two types of language abnormalities in schizophrenia that researcher found in this movie; disorganization and dysregulation.

a. Disorganization

1. Loosenes

Looseness is a condition when a person cannot make a right statement. In this case, the sufferers cannot connect between one idea with another (Liddle et al, 2002: 330).

Data 1

Dr. Warren (Jerry's psychiatrist): Do you have any question for me, Jerry?

Jerry Hickfang : Oh yeah, I got a big question for you.

Dr. Warren (Jerry's psychiatrist): Okay

Jerry Hickfang : There's a girl. I like her. I don't know how much to tell her. You know, about you and this and my mom and stuff. I don't wanna scare her away. But I don't wanna lie to her, either. I'm thinking that if the subject comes up, um... I'll just tell her. But if it doesn't, I'll just leave it be.

(Minute 00.08.59)

Jerry Hickfang's utterance above is similar with implicature because it gives response that is not stated directly. Implicature is the intention contained in an utterance, but it is less or not stated directly. However, from Jerry Hickfang's utterance it is clear that it is not an implicature because Jerry experience mental illness, it is different with normal people that can be said that they are implying language because they are not experience mental illness.

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Jerry Hickfang gives answers that are not relevant. Jerry Hickfang gives an incorrect answer in conversation. He said that he got a big question for Dr. Warren. In the fact, Jerry does not give question for Dr. Warren. He instead told about Fiona and told about his worries

about his condition. In the scene, it is clear that Jerry give unrelated responses from the conversation.

2. Peculiar use of word

Peculiar use of word is the new words or unusual words that are used and result from the patient's own creation who does not has specific meaning to the word in the dictionary (Liddle et al, 2002:330).

Data 1

Lisa : You didn't have any friend?
Jerry Hickfang : No. Not really. They called...the kids called me "Gesundheit" and "Fahrvergngen".

(Minute 00.53.13)

This scene above told about Jerry and Lisa in a house. From the conversation above, it can be seen that Jerry said the word "Gesundheit" and "Fahrvergngen" and the words are new words because the words has no specific meaning in the dictionary and the words are Jerry's creation. It is showed that Jerry Hickfang gives peculiar word.

3. Non-logical reasoning (peculiar logic)

Peculiar logic is sentence that is illogical and not based on evidence. In this case, the patient makes an illogical reference (Liddle et al, 2002: 330).

Data 1

A deer : *Jerry, kill me. I wanna die. Take your knife and cut my throat.*
Jerry Hickfang : Don't worry, I'll help you. (Take a knife and cut a deer's throat)
Fiona : What? No, no, no, no, no, Jerry. (Screams and run from the car)
Jerry Hickfang : Fio...Fiona! He asked me to do it. (Run from the car and chasing Fiona)

(Minute 00.25.20)

This scene told about Jerry and Fiona in a car and going to a restaurant. On the way, Jerry Hickfang suddenly crashes into a deer until the deer was dying. The deer asks Jerry to cut the deer neck. From the conversation above, it is clear that Jerry Hickfang experiences auditory hallucination. Because the hallucination, it caused to Jerry's language. Jerry gives response that illogical and not based on evidence. Jerry stated to Fiona that a deer had asked him to cut the deer's neck, saying "He asked me to do it". It is called non- logical reasoning (peculiar logic).

b. Dysregulation

Dysregulation is a process of adding or repeating words or sentences in a conversation. Dysregulation consists of two items, i.e. perseveration and distractibility.

1. Perseveration

Data 1

Lisa : I'm just gonna go home.
Jerry Hickfang : No. no. no .no.no. Please. Please. Please. Please stay.
It's okay. It's okay. She, she's the best thing that ever happened to me. She's the best
Lisa : Jerry, who are you talking to?
Jerry Hickfang : No. no. Wait. Wait. No! no! no! (scream)
Lisa : Jerry, I just gonna go.
Jerry Hickfang : No, I'm not gonna... I'm not gonna hurt you. I'm not gonna hurt you. I'm not. I'm not gonna hurt you. It's fine, it's fine.

(Minute 01.10.31)

This scene told about Jerry and Lisa at Jerry Hickfang's house. In this scene, Lisa is very scared because she has knowing that Jerry is a murderer and has killed Lisa's co-worker namely Fiona. Jerry tried to calm down Lisa. From the conversation above, it is clear that Jerry Hickfang says the word "No, please, I'm not gonna hurt you and it's fine" repeatedly. The repetition of the words happened because Jerry experiences visual hallucination. Jerry assumed that Mr. Whiskers (a cat) monitor him while looking at Mr. Whiskers many times.

2. Distractibility

Distractibility is an additional ideas or topics in the middle of speech because of getting stimulus from the others (Liddle et al, 2002: 330).

Data 1

Jerry Hickfang : Hi.
Dr. Warren (Jerry psychiatrist) : Jerry.
Jerry Hickfang : I got a lot going on right now.
Dr. Warren (Jerry psychiatrist) : What happened?
Jerry Hickfang : Well, um. I've been crying a lot all the time, and I stopped taking the drugs.
Dr. Warren (Jerry psychiatrist) : What? Why?
Jerry Hickfang : The cat made me do it. Mr. Whiskers does the talking. I'm a bad person.
Dr. Warren (Jerry psychiatrist) : Don't be so hard on yourself. I appreciate your honesty. I'm disappointed. But, hey it's not like you killed someone.
Jerry Hickfang : Um, it is kinda like that. Kinda like that times three. Three people who aren't alive anymore because of me.
Dr. Warren (Jerry psychiatrist) : Oh, my God.

Jerry Hickfang : Yeah, I know it. I feel terrible about it. And I really need your help right now.

Dr. Warren (Jerry psychiatrist) : I'll help you Jerry. Go ahead. I'm listening.

Jerry Hickfang : Okay, you know the conga line?

Dr. Warren (Jerry psychiatrist) : At your company, yeah?

Jerry Hickfang :Yeah, everybody sang "Happy Song". And you know that English girl, Fiona?. We congaed and we were supposed to go to Shi Shan, see an awesome show and.....What are you doing, Dr. Warren?

(Minute 01.19.30)

This scene told about Jerry and Dr. Warren in the office. Jerry tells about his condition to her. Jerry tells to Dr. Warren if what are happened on him as long as he doesn't take the drugs. In the middle of conversation, it can be seen if Jerry adds another topic. From Jerry's response, it showed that Jerry does not need help. Whereas Jerry told Dr. Warren if he really needed her help before. But Jerry told about "Conga, Fiona and Shi Shan".

2. DISCUSSION

From Jerry Hickfang's character, it can be seen that Jerry did some behaviour and language abnormalities. The first one it can be seen from behaviour cause by hallucination, where Jerry can hears, see and smell something that actually does not real. The second one from language abnormalities, there are some language abnormalities in Jerry's character named looseness, where Jerry cannot make a right statement. Peculiar word use, where Jerry gives new words or unusual words that are used and result from his own creation who does not has specific meaning to the word in the dictionary. Peculiar non- logical reasoning, where Jerry gives responses that is illogical and not based on evidence. In this case, the patient makes an illogical reference. It happens as the influence of hallucination and delusion. Perseveration, where Jerry repetition of words, ideas or themes during the speech repeatedly (one's own words, or those of another person) and distractibility, where Jerry additional ideas or topics in the middle of speech because of getting stimulus from the others.

E. CONCLUSION

The voices is a movie which tells about a man named Jerry Hikfang who lived in Mellow and worked at Milton fixtures, bathtub delivery department. Jerry suffered from a descent mental illness from his mother. The mental illness named schizophrenia. After watching this movie, the researcher has questions which are to find out the types of hallucination and language abnormalities in schizophrenia in the main character.

After analyzing *The Voices* movie, the researcher finds that there are three types of hallucination in Jerry Hickfang. Those are auditory hallucination, visual hallucination and olfactory hallucination. The first most frequently hallucination found is auditory hallucination. In auditory hallucination, hallucination like this sometimes will hear the voice or the sound persistently and ordered someone to do something that he or she wouldn't ordinarily do. A person experiencing auditory hallucinations may seem to be in a world of her or his own, and make it seem as if she is or he is listened two people or more people speaking at the same time, which makes it hard to respond correctly or quickly.

The researcher also finds two types of language abnormalities named disorganization and dysregulation. In disorganization, there are three subtypes found named looseness, peculiar word use and non- logical reasoning. In dysregulation, there are two subtypes found named perseveration and distractibility. It means that Jerry experiencing mental illness called schizophrenia because Jerry fulfills both factors of schizophrenia, namely hallucinations and language abnormalities.

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