

TUTURAN PASIEN SKIZOFRENIA DI RUMAH SAKIT JIWA GRHASIA DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Gangguan skizofrenia merupakan penyakit mental yang dapat memengaruhi kognisi, tingkah laku, emosi, dan komunikasi. Penderita skizofrenia memiliki pola komunikasi berbeda dengan orang normal, sering menggunakan neologisme, *blocking*, menyimpang dari topik. Tujuan penelitian ini yang pertama adalah untuk mengetahui karakteristik tuturan pada penderita skizofrenia. Kedua, peneliti juga menganalisis pelanggaran prinsip kerja sama dan derajat relevansi tuturan pada penderita skizofrenia. Ketiga, memahami pola tuturan pada penderita skizofrenia.

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Rumah Sakit Jiwa Grhasia Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian bahasa yang bersifat deskriptif dan menggunakan metode kualitatif. Desain penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan studi kasus. Pelaksanaan penelitian ini melalui beberapa tahap. Pertama, proses pemilihan subjek yang sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi. Kedua, *informed consent* pada subjek penelitian dan dilanjutkan wawancara. Ketiga, proses menganalisis data. Keempat, kesimpulan dari data wawancara.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa subjek pertama terdapat dalam kohesi pengacuan, kohesi konjungsi, repetisi, sinonimi, antonimi, ekuivalensi, neologisme, *blocking*, dan defisit pragmatik. Selain itu, subjek pertama melakukan pelanggaran maksim kuantitas, maksim kualitas, maksim relevansi, maksim pelaksanaan dan derajat relevansi. Sementara itu, pada subjek kedua terdapat dalam kohesi pengacuan, kohesi substitusi, *blocking*, repetisi, sinonimi, hiponimi, kolokasi, neologisme, dan *blocking*. Selain itu, dijumpai pelanggaran maksim kuantitas dan melanggar maksim kualitas.

Kata kunci: skizofrenia, tuturan, prinsip kerja sama, teori relevansi, pola pikir.

SPEECH OF SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS IN GRHASIA MENTAL HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA SPECIAL REGION

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ABSTRACT

Schizophrenia is a mental illness that can affect cognition, behavior, emotions, and communication. Schizophrenic patients communicate with normal people differently, often using neologisms, blocking, and deviating from the topic. The first purpose of this research is to find out the characteristics of speech in schizophrenia patients. Second, the researcher also analyzes the violation of the principle of cooperation and the degree of relevance of the speech of schizophrenics. Third, to understand the pattern of speech in schizophrenics.

This research was conducted at Grhasia Hospital, Yogyakarta Special Region. This research is descriptive language research and uses qualitative methods. The research design used in this research is a case study. The implementation of this research went through several stages. First, the process of selecting subjects who fit the inclusion criteria. Second, informed consent to the research subject and continued with the interview. Third, the process of analyzing data. Fourth, conclusions from interview data.

The results showed that the first subject contained referring cohesion, conjunction cohesion, repetition, synonymy, antonymy, equivalence, neologism, blocking, and pragmatic deficit. In addition, the first subject violates the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relevance, the maxim of execution, and the maxim of manner. Meanwhile, the second subject has reference cohesion, substitution cohesion, blocking, repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, collocation, neologism, and blocking. In addition, there is a violation of the maxim of quantity and a violation of the maxim of quality.

Keywords: schizophrenia, speech, cooperation principle, relevance theory, mindset.