

Gricean Cooperative Principles Infringement in Hebephrenic Schizophrenia Patients

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Abstract: This research observes how hebephrenic schizophrenia patients conduct a communication toward others. This research used cooperative principles theory (Grice, 1975), which consist of four maxims: the maxim of quality, quantity, relation, and manner. Moreover, this research also observed the type of the infringement of cooperative principles. The data were collected through interviewing six hebephrenic schizophrenia patients (three acute phase patients and three quiet phase patients). The audio recorded was transcribed and analyzed based on the cooperative principles theory from Grice. The findings of the research shows that acute phase hebephrenic schizophrenia patients committed more infringement toward cooperative principles than quiet phase hebephrenic schizophrenia patients. Furthermore, the most infringed maxim is maxim of relation which reaches up to 57 times occurrences in acute phase and 23 times occurrences in quiet phase.

1 INTRODUCTION

Schizophrenia is cognition disorder which causes excessive suspicion, delusion and hallucination which has impact in patients' utterance coherency (Boyle 2002). In *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (2000), Schizophrenia is divided into five types. Those five types are catatonic, paranoid, hebephrenic, residual, and unspecified. In addition, schizophrenics are divided into four phases, namely prodromal phase, acute phase, quiet phase, and recovery phase. Among schizophrenia types, hebephrenic type is a type which shows disruptions of discourse planning. In *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (2000) mentioned that people with hebephrenic schizophrenia has a prominent linguistic features, namely irregular speech (disorganized speech), uncertain talks (rambling) and incoherent sentences, and reiterated phrases.

Researches about discourse incoherence which is produced by the hebephrenic schizophrenia have been done in Europe, those are by Barch and Berenbaum (1996, 1997) and Berenbaum, Kerns, Vernon and Gomes (2008). However, the same research has not been done in Indonesia. In addition there has been no research which use comparison of schizophrenia patients' phase as a determinant variable. There is research that has been done by Aini

in 2015 about schizophrenic speech (all types and without age limit). The results of the study shows that speeches and writings made by informants are far from perfect sentences. Informants are also unable to form a unified discourse. This is reflected in the absence of markers of cohesion and coherence. However, because the criteria of informants are less specific and not all informants are schizophrenic with the same type, then the results of the research cannot be used as a general benchmark. In addition, there is also a case study research of schizophrenic patient conducted by Nugroho in 2014 that analyzed Tony Blank's speech based on the cooperative principle from Grice. From the research it can be seen that Tony Blank violated the maxim of quantity the most. This research is well targeted because it examines the unfamiliarity of speech by using the theory of Grice, but because the informant used as the data source is only one, so it cannot be used as a main benchmark in researching the unfamiliarity of schizophrenic speech in Indonesia. From several studies that have been done above, researcher took the initiative to examine patients with schizophrenia by considering some aspects that were not included in previous researches. The aspect is the number of patients who are not just one (case study), but six patients by giving a restriction of the patient's criteria based on the type and phase that the patient is suffering from. This research uses the Cooperative Principles theory of

Grice as a tool to analyze data. Thus, this study will identify and classify what maxims are violated the most by hebephrenic schizophrenia both in the acute and quiet phase.

The process of collecting data is done by interviewing one by one informants naturally by hiding the recorder to make the conversation seem less artificial. The researcher used a cross-sectional approach for data retrieval. Cross-sectional technique was performed in this study by taking data from six hebephrenic schizophrenia patients. Six patients are divided into two phases, namely the acute phase and the quiet phase. In addition, the six patients interviewed were six different patients. Thus, data collection is done at the same time to save the time spent, so that is why data collection technique conducted in this study is cross-sectional.

After interviewing the informants, the researcher transcribed and sorted them by its phase. After the data were separated, the researcher began analyzing the infringement of the maxims and the type of violation that occurred in both phase. After all data is analyzed, calculations are performed for each phase of quiet and acute phase. After getting the number of maxims infringe from each phase, the researcher will compare the results and make a conclusion from the comparison of the error number obtained.

2 METHODS

This study requires the frequency of occurrence of speech irregularity which is reflected in the maxims infringement produced. Therefore, the main method used in this study is a qualitative method that is supported by the data quantification to support the depth of explanation that can be taken from data that has been analyzed. In line with Creswell (2013, pp. 215), the mixed method will provide a stronger understanding of the problem or question.

Researchers sort out the informants in the acute and the quiet phase based on the criteria that have been determined by the mental hospital. The informants were six persons with details of three acute phase patients (Ro, In, Yo) and three quiet phase patients (Si, To, Da).

For retrieving the data, researchers prepare five mandatory questions and some free questions. The data is recorded using a recorder. The recording procedure requires the licensing of the doctor in charge at the mental hospital. Since this research is a cross-sectional study, the researcher took the data in the acute and quiet phase at nearly the same time.

The data obtained through the recording is transcribed. Transcription is done by listening the recording that has been obtained and write it in a Microsoft word file with the provision of transcript as Cutting put forward in his book *Pragmatics and Discourse* (2008).

The concept used to analyze data is the concept of cooperative principles summarized in four maxims from Grice. The four maxims are:

1. The maxim of quality is the maxim which expecting the speaker to say the truth, to say what they feel which is correlated with the reality.
2. The maxim of quantity is the maxim which expecting the speaker to say something informative but not excessive.
3. The maxim of relation is a maxim which expecting the speaker to say something relevant from the previous speech.
4. The maxim of manner is the maxim which expecting the speaker to say something clearly and unambiguously.

3 FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Total Findings

From 20 minutes interview transcripts to six informants, this research found 124 total infringements, both from the quiet phase and the acute phase. The breakdowns were 70 findings from maxim of relation violations, 41 findings from maxim of quantity violations, 8 findings of maxim of manner violations, and 5 findings on maxim of quality violations. In other words, the most infringed maxim is the maxim of the relation 70 times out of 124 total occurrences. The second violation is a maxim of quantity which reach 41 times, then the third is a maxim of manner and the last is the maxim of quality that appears 5 times out of 124 total occurrences.

Table 1: Total Maxim Infringement.

	total occurrences
Relation	70
Quantity	41
Quality	5
Manner	8
total	124

3.2 Maxim Infringement Comparison Acute and Quiet Phase

Table 2: Both Phases Maxim Infringement.

	Acute	Quiet
Relation	49	21
Quantity	31	8
Quality	4	1
Manner	0	8
total	84	40

From the results of the analysis that has been done by researcher, cooperative principles maxim which is infringed the most is the maxim of relations that reached 49 times of 84 total occurrence of acute phase. The details each is broken down to 19 maxim of relation infringement maxim by Ro, 15 by In, and 16 infringement by Yo. In addition, there are 21 times out of 40 total occurrences of the quiet phase. Ta and Da were doing each of them 8 maxim of relation violations, and Si committing 5 violations, with total occurrences (acute and acute phase) maxim of relation violations 70 times.

The second maxim which is infringed the most is maxim of quantity by acute phase is 31 times (Ro 8 times, In 12 times, and Yo 9 times infringement) and maxim of manner by quiet phase occurs 8 times (Ta commits 4 violations, Da 4 violations and Si does not commit maxim of manner violation). In the acute phase, the maxim of manner violation is not found at all, whereas for the occurrence of maxim of quantity violation by quiet phase only reaches 8 times (Ta commits 2 violations, Si commits 6 violations and Da does not commit maxim of quantity violation at all), the maxims that are least violated by both phases are the maxim of quality and the maxim of manner, while the acute phase violates the maxim of quality four times (each informant performs a maxim of quality violation), while for the quiet phase occurs only once by Si.

It can be concluded that the two phases equally perform a maxim of a relation infringement with an equal percentage. Both phases are equally dominated by the presence of a maxim of relation more than 50%. An acute phase of 49 occurrences while a quiet phase 21 occurrence of each total maxim of violation, whereas in the acute phase of maxim of abnormalities that occur least is the maxim in which there is no acute phase that violates the maxim of the manner, while in the quiet phase the least infringed maxim is the maxim of quality which found only once.

In addition to numerical data obtained by the researcher, it can be concluded that the phase does not almanners affect the number of maxim of relation perpetrated by the patient as in the maxim of

infringement of a manner that is not found in the acute phase, but the maxim of manner abuse is found 8 times in the patient quiet phase. A new finding on the 8th maxim of violation of the manner can be a re-evaluation of the classification in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (2000) regarding the general characteristics of schizophrenia, the physiologic group phase classification in which general characteristics appear only in certain phases, such as as well as giggles or chaos that the data found only in patients with quiet phase alone. However, overall maxim of infringements were done by the acute phase, where the acute phase totalled maxim of violations 84 times, while the quiet phase performed 40 total maxim of infringements.

The maxim of relation violation dominates the occurrence of maxim of infringements of the acute phase informant with a percentage of 68% of the total occurrence. It can be concluded that acute phase schizophrenia violate the maxim of relation a lot which indicates the lack of interest in responding to the relevant speech of the partners. It can be concluded that acute phase schizophrenia many violate the maxim of relevance which indicates the lack of interest or lack of interest in responding to the relevant speech of the partners as in the findings below:

P : Kalau kata dokter krisman kenapa? (What did dr. Krisman say about you?)

I : Aku ngajar akuntansi (I taught accounting)

The example from the above dialog shows the irrelevance between the answer from I and question from P. Just as the maxim of relevance violations that arise in the quiet phase, the indication given is an answer that is inconsistent with the question. The context of the above conversation is P who wants to ask what happened to I so that I can be admitted to the asylum, but the answer from I is far from the estimation. I answers with the answer of another discourse that is not discussed earlier. From the analysis that has been done, the above dialogue is a violation of the maxim of relation.

After maxim of relation there is maxim of quantity violation which reach up to 28.5% which indicating that, although schizophrenics have limited cognition, but they are still capable to produce a long discourse even though it is not necessarily all speeches are cohesive and coherent to the questions by the partners. Basically, not all maxim of quantity violations almanners produce excessive speech, but in the phenomenon that occurs in schizophrenics all findings of maxim of quantity violations indicate excessive speech. Examples of maxim of quantity queuing from the acute phase as below:

P : *Boleh ngerokok di sini? (Can you smoke here?)*

I : *Boleh.. nggak apa-apa. Tapi nggak krusial buat aku sih. Jadi ya rokok satu bungkus bisa. (Yes I can, but it is not that crucial for me. So I can have one pack of cigarette a day)*

Based on the maxim of quantity infringement previously described, with answers that exceed the required information is one of the indications. With the answer "can" is sufficient to answer questions from P. But how do I respond to question from P even provide information that is not asked by P. So the above dialogue agreed to be classified as a violation of maxim of quantity.

The next maxim violation is the maxim of quality found 4 times from the total occurrence of 84. The maxim of quality violation done by the acute phase informant indicates that the ability to manipulate the information conveyed or the act of rejecting what has happened to him still exists or even provide information according to what he believes such as delusions and hallucinations, although it is less dominant. Examples of maxim of quality violations performed by the acute phase are as below

P : *Emang stressnya gimana pak? (What kind of depression?)*

I : *Aku itu waras mbak, tapi stress. (I am fine, I just depress.)*

The maxim of quality violation in the dialogue is seen from the answer given by I to answer the question P. The context of the dialogue is I explained that he was sentenced of "depression" by the hospital so it must be hospitalized in the asylum, but I feels that he is okay, so that raises a contradictory speech like above dialogue. The statement is a rejection that he suffered from schizophrenia and claimed that he was still "sane" and just "stress". If you look at the facts that exist, if I just stress, then the doctor will only provide outpatient medication and weekly control advice. But for the case of "stress" that has been suggested for hospitalization is usually more than just a regular stress and requires special handling. When compared between field facts and statements of I, it appears that I tried to make a fake imaging that I was consciously spoken to his partner (P). Therefore, the above dialogue is included in the maxim of quality violation.

The next maxim that will be elaborated is the maxim of manner. The maxim of the manner is the maxim which is not at all violated by the acute phase pasie. In the data analyzed there was not found a single maxim of manner violation in schizophrenic type of acute phase hebephrenic type. This indicates that in the acute phase, symptoms of giggling do not

appear and more to the character of disorganized speech only.

Of all the features mentioned in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (2000), the most prominent features of language in the acute phase are symptoms of disorganized speech and rambling and non-coherent. The giggling symptoms indicated by the occurrence of maxim of manner abuses were not found at all in the acute phase phlebophrenic type schizophrenia.

Slightly different from the acute phase, the dominance of maxim of relation violations in people with quiet phase schizophrenia is not surprising that it reaches 21 heads from the total occurrence indicating a uniformity of field fact with the characteristics of schizophrenic patients described in Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (2000) as non- erratic (rambling) and irregular speech (disorganized speech). Examples of conversations that contain a violation of the relevance of patients with quiet phase schizophrenia, are as follows:

P : *Oh makassar.. Di jogja ngapain Pak?*

(Oh makassar.. What did you do in Jogja?)

I : *Di Jogja di Klaten (In Jogja in Klaten)*

In the dialog above shows that the researcher (P) asked about what activities conducted by the informant (I) while in Jogja, but responses from I was irrelevant to the questions asked. I answered with the answer where he lived in Jogja, not the activities he did in Jogja. If the answer from I refers to an activity will be more relevant to the question of P as well as "work" or other answers referring to a verb. So the dialogue falls into the criteria of maximizing relation violations that answer irrelevant partner questions.

The second most prevalent maxim which is violated is a maxim of relation, in which there were 8 occurrences. This indicates that the characteristics of people with schizophrenia listed in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (2000), giggling, are also seen in this quiet phase informant.

In addition, there is also a maxim of quantity infringement that appears as much as 8 occurrences of 40 total occurrences. It can be used as a parameter in which hebephrenic-type schizophrenics prefer to tell long story although it is not cohesive and coherent to the questions from the partners. Although basically the maxim of violation of quantity is not almanners indicated by the production of large or excessive speech, however, the findings shown in schizophrenic type hebefren's speech indicate this for all data of maxim of quantity infringement found.

The last is the maxim of quality violation which only appears once from the total occurrence. This

explains that in the quiet phase, hebephrenic type schizophrenia can distinguish between hallucination and reality. One of them is the fact that they were sentenced as a mental disorder who must be handled in a mental hospital.

By observing at the data that has been analyzed, the quiet phase has a tendency to break all the maxims. Maxim of manners that are not even found in the acute phase, are found in the quiet phase. This provides a new view of the presence of symptoms of generalized schizophrenic there is a new emerging when it entered the phase of quiet. Nevertheless, the average occurrence of total violations present in the quiet phase is relatively less than in the acute phase, either per maxim of occurrence or overall occurrence.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The two most infringed maxim indicate that what is written in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (2000) concerns the general characteristics of schizophrenic type hebephrenic in the form of disorganized speech production as well as unambiguous and uncertain conversations real presence for informants both in the phase of quiet and the acute phase. In addition, other common characteristics of schizophrenia such as giggling are also seen from 8 maxim of violations of the manner produced by the informant.

In the acute phase of maxim of infringements the most common is violation of the relevance to the frequency 49 times out of 84 total occurrences. Followed by maxim of quantity which is found 31 counts violations, and the third is a maxim of quality, ie 4 times and the infringement is not found even once in maxim of manner.

In the quiet phase, the most violated violation is a maxim of relevance violation that reaches 21 times out of 40 total occurrences. After the maxim of infringement of the second most prevalence violation is the maxim of quantity infringement that appears 8 times, the third is the violation of maxim of manner that appears 8 times and the last is the maxim quality infringement that is only found one time.

This explains that the same as the conclusion on the total findings that the schizophrenic. In the acute phase meet the general characteristics of schizophrenic type hebephrenic in the form of production of disorganized speech (disorganized speech) as well as the conversation that is uncertain (rambling) and not solid. Given the small-scale appearance of a maxim of quality violation, it indicates that the acute phase still has a lot of

consideration that makes it difficult to prove or even unreal.

By looking at data that has been analysed, quiet phases tend to violate all maxims. Maxim of manner that is not even found in the acute phase, is found in the quiet phase which gives a new view of the general symptoms of schizophrenia, a newly emerging phenomenon when it has entered a quiet phase. However, the average number of occurrences of violations in the quiet phase is relatively smaller than the acute phase. Still the same as in general violations, in the quiet phase the most infringing maxim is the maxim of relevance and the maxim of quantity, I.e. 21 findings for the maxim of relevance and 8 for the maxim of maxim of quantity infringement of the total findings 40 times the maxim of violation of the quiet phase.

This indicates that the phase is still very influential on the speech that was said schizophrenic patients at Puri Nirmala Hospital Yogyakarta. Can be seen from the maxim of relation and the quantity of the most violated indicates that the patient's speech still meet the general characteristics of people with schizophrenia in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (2000) such as disorganized speech and erratic conversation (rambling) and unreal.

In addition, the emergence of common features such as giggling only in the quiet phase also indicates the need to re-evaluate the general characteristics of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (2000) or even phase classification. However, when it is seen from the number of findings of maxim of outbreaks that tend to be relatively small in the quiet phase, it is worth to re-evaluate for the grouping of general characteristics of schizophrenia hebephrenic type both in the acute phase and the quiet phase.

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