

# Communication Disorder of Schizophrenics in Psycholinguistics and Religious Perspective

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**Keywords:** communication disorder; psycholinguistics; religious perspective; schizophrenia

**Abstract:** Schizophrenia is a disorder in language caused by problems or disturbances in thinking so that it affects the communication. The sufferer loses his motivation and energy which makes the patient unable to express his expression either through facial expressions, or other limbs. The purpose of this study was to reveal the phenomena related to the issue of attacks and persecution of the scholars conducted by people who were declared insane. It further relates the phenomenon through Islamic perspective. This study is a literature study that all data are taken from several books and from the news in online media. The results found are the testimony from santri and a cleric at the Indonesia Lawyer Club program hosted by Karni Ilyas who stated that people who are declared insane are not really crazy. The examination results show that they are not right if they are declared insane just because they are chasing a chaplain. This phenomenon of attacks toward ulama by those who are thought to be insane has existed long ago, namely in the days of the PKI's betrayal in 1965. As for the Islamic perspective, legal consequences apply to those who pretend to be crazy.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

In recent months, there have often been cases of kiyai and religious leaders attacked by people who are suspected of having a mental disorder. Even this case occurs in various regions. This phenomenon is enough to grab the public's attention, various media contain issues that are warmly discussed by the community (Kiblat net, 2018)

There are also a number of figures in Indonesia linking this issue with the proximity of the election. Some media wrote that those who experienced mental disorders were deliberately prepared and operated. An intelligence observer, Soeripto revealed that crazy people can be operated. "Attack operations like this can use insane people, they are not indoctrinated like sane people, but they engineered their moods, touched their emotional side". But there are also media that oppose such opinions, such as viva.co.id, which refers to the words Danardi, who at the time was talking on the telephone with TV One Friday, February 23, 2018, "people who have been disturbed are not able to be programmed, I affirm again can't be programmed".

There is another opinion expressed by KH. Tengku Zulkarnaen in the ILC on TV One "addressing the problem lately. I want to express the

opinion of the leader of the MUI Prof. Dr. Dien Syamsudin he revealed and written in several social media that this incident was a systemic scenario that would not have been possible by accident. This was by design so that it was impossible for many crazy people to appear. The target is only kiyai, religious leaders, not police. This is weird. It can be said to be systemic because it spreads widely from West Java to Aceh and others (Geger, 2018).

In just one week there has been persecution of two Islamic leaders in West Java. Initially happened to the Leader of Al Hidayah Islamic Boarding School, Cicalengka, Bandung Regency, Kiyai Umar Basri was persecuted after morning prayers at the Islamic boarding school. Then, not long after that it also happened to the PP Persis Brigade Commander, Ustadz Prawoto (Pratiwi, 2018)

In Tuban, East Java, there was a fury and destruction by a man at Jami 'Baiturrahim Mosque on February 13, 2018. BBC Indonesia media also reported that a chairman of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) in Madiun city named Sutoyo reported to the police that he also subjected to terror by insane people who entered his house on the night of February 21, 2018.

In Paciran Lamongan: according to news uploaded by Rakyatku.com a man who suffered a

mental disorder suddenly attacked a leader of the Muhammadiyah Islamic boarding school, KH Hakam Mubarak. According to the media, initially the man sat in front of his house, then Kiyai Hakam told him to move, and unexpectedly the madman pursued Kiyai Hakam until he fell (Pratiwi, 2018).

From some of the facts above, it is clear that the target for the madman is the ulama and the kiyai, not the police, the army or even ordinary people, this is a strange thing. Because a schizophrenia cannot hate a scholar. In this case, it is necessary to examine the mental and mental state of the perpetrator, not only from one source, even the doctor needs to check his record (Pratiwi, 2018). So there are some arguments about this phenomenon.

Based on the fact that this study examines communication disorders of schizophrenics in psycholinguistic and religious perspectives. This research is very important because it is in accordance with the theoretical basis which says that schizophrenia is a language disorder due to thinking disorders.

Initially, they used to close or alienate themselves and their minds, even very often hallucinating. Schizophrenia studies are associated with the perspectives of psycholinguistics and religion to be urgent to do.

In the early stages, schizophrenics often use excessive "I" pronouns, even very difficult for them to find the right vocabulary. Then go up to the next stage, they often accidentally use the actual vocabulary they don't want to say. This makes them become withdrawn from relationships and crowds. They are more comfortable to be alone and hallucinate (Chair, 2009)

Therefore, it is obvious that this mental disorder is not always dangerous since schizophrenics are actually busy with their hallucination world. In logical sense, they don't have the competence to be a murderer. It is necessary to change the mindset which is not easy to induce schizophrenic sufferers to become haters, even dare to kill to the ulamas or the scholars.

Some studies in the discussion of schizophrenia state that in schizophrenic patients who later have been declared cured can experience relapse so they must be re-treated at the same mental hospital (Amalia et al., 2013) This causes public reluctance to accept schizophrenics in their environment. Based on the fact that communication disorders with mental disorders are based on public awareness so that they are considered a threat and empirically this has not been widely studied, then this paper raises the phenomenon.

## 2 METHOD

This research employs literature study by reviewing the phenomenon on schizophrenia in the current political news in Indonesia. The data are taken from the document on news related to the issue of the attack to some ulama that is linked to the political situation facing the election in Indonesia.

The steps applied in this study are: (1) searching and collecting current news on the attack to kiyai conducted those suspected of schizophrenia, (2) reading and understanding them, (3) analyzing the phenomenon by relating to Psycholinguistic theories on language disorder, (4) explaining the phenomenon by relating to Islamic perspectives

## 3 DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Schizophrenia in Indonesia

The word schizophrenia often goes wrong in interpretation, both in its common term and in the news media. Most people define schizophrenia as people who have problems in behavior, character, mentally ill, and much different from normal people. For example, people who are unable to distinguish feelings of love and hate and the inability to make decisions because of a number of reasons, can be classified as schizophrenics. Several centuries ago, especially in some countries, schizophrenia was known as the effect of evil spirits (Prasetyo, 2016)

According to Sadock, based on PPDGJ-III (guidelines for the classification of mental disorders III) schizophrenia is a variable syndrome that causes the disease to become widespread, not always chronic but dependent on physical, genetic and socio-cultural influences. Eugen Bleuler was the first to introduce the term schizophrenia, which replaced dementia in the literature. This is interpreted by the confusion between the behavior, emotions, and thoughts of patients who experience this disorder. The core symptoms associated with schizophrenia include association, affective, autism, and ambivalence barriers (Millan et al, 2014)

Whereas schizophrenia is a language disorder caused by problems or disturbances in thinking. This disturbance affects the communication, even the sufferer loses motivation and energy that makes the patient unable to express his expression either from facial expressions, or other limbs (Chair, 2009)

A person who experiences schizophrenia can speak continuously but only say something or repeat the words he has said and there are also a few additions of the words he repeats and some even decrease

(Chair, 2009). Even people who have schizophrenia have an obstacle to receptive language. This situation can be seen from the difficulty in revealing words, understanding sentences, and processing them in meaning or arrangement.

Language barriers for people with schizophrenia are caused by two things, perception and semantic memory. Semantic memory is not permanent because it results from experience and learning. In this context, language becomes a means of interaction between environment, learning and semantic memory. The mind problem is caused by mental disorders between the three functionally (Indah, 2017).

They experience hallucinatory disorders (usually auditory hallucinations). Symptoms initially seen when they are accustomed to closing their minds and not communicating with people around, but always talking to themselves and their thoughts on their own as if it was crowded. This initial symptom is similar to elective mutism (silence on certain people). Symptoms are then referred to as pre-hallucinations, in communicating patients very often use the word "I" and in this phase sufferers find it difficult to find the appropriate vocabulary. In the next phase, sufferers often do not realize that the words they say just come out. With this disorder it makes sufferers lack self-confidence so that it attracts their association from a crowd (Prasetyo, 2016)

Symptoms that generally occur in patients, are classified into two types, namely positive and negative symptoms. Positive symptoms can be called acute symptoms. These symptoms interfere with the mind and senses, and direct the sufferer to do what sometimes makes no sense. Usually sufferers feel the sound from inside their soul, sometimes the voice gives them peace and comfort. However, sometimes these voices plunge them into actions that endanger them. The positive symptoms include:

a) Delusion: also called misdirection. Closely related to logic and common sense, for example, they assume that the traffic lights on the highway are objects from space.

b) Hallucinations: have a relationship with supernatural nature. Patients sometimes feel that they even see something that cannot be seen with the naked eye.

c) Impaired thoughts: how to speak to the patient is unclear and irregular. Sometimes I like to talk to myself, and stop suddenly.

d) Strange behavior: almost have similar explanations with thinking disorders, but sufferers usually like to cry and laugh suddenly.

Negative symptoms. Also called chronic symptoms. This situation is the development of

positive symptoms which means that their mental condition deteriorates. Their feelings become blunt, so that facial expressions are flat. They experience depression, but do not want to be helped even expect it. they do not feel that their lives are irregularities, unable to communicate, and have no love for anyone. These impacts are so influential that they withdraw themselves from a crowd (Mass, 2000). In addition their communication is limited as they also have reduced language lateralisation in their mind (Suzuki & Usher, 2009).

As for some of the causes of schizophrenia is the first, because of a brain disorder, second, because mental disorders that can be triggered due to abnormalities in the brain, third, because of inflammation in the brain that can make people go crazy. The fourth is depression, it is a psychiatric disorder in a person in which severe depression can make people crazy. Fifth, bully, someone can go crazy because of bully, besides being crazy bully also makes people become criminals. Sixth, due to breakups, breaking up can make a person's soul disturbed, many people break up to go crazy and even die of suicide. Seventh, because of money, bankruptcy can make people go crazy.

### 3.2 Schizophrenics in Islamic Perspective

From the description above, it is clear that Schizophrenics are those who experience disturbances in the brain's nervous system. However, this is inversely proportional to the perspective of the Islamic religion described by the Prophet Muhammad. Who is actually a madman in the view of Islam?

In the Islamic view, people who are not intelligent are classified into two parts, first is a person who does not have reason, commonly referred to as Schizophrenics, actually Muslims are encouraged to call them not as Schizophrenics, but rather exposed disaster (*mushab*). The second, is a person who has reason, but is never used to think, this is what should be called "madman".

It is reported that one day an abnormal person came to the Messenger of Allah. Then a friend called him *majnun*, the friend reprimanded him by the Messenger of Allah and said: "do not say he is *majnun*, but say he is a *mushab* (the person affected by the disaster). Those crazy people are just people who give priority to the world over the hereafter.

In another narration, the Messenger of Allāh said: "indeed the madman is a servant (man) both male and female who spends his youth in disobedience to Allah. Then Companion Ali said,

"the intelligent person is one who avoids sins, and cleanses blasphemy". It is in line with the words of the Prophet Muhammad about the ten traits or signs that indicate the height of one's mind. First, always tolerate and be polite. Second, a forgiving soul. Third, always humble, especially to people who are lower in position. Fourth, competing in terms of goodness. Fifth, always think before saying. Sixth, choose silence if the conversation is not good. Seventh, be patient with all slander, and are good at holding back emotions. Eighth, seeking for virtue. Ninth, shy. Tenth, not greedy. (Abuzahra, 2018).

Then what if the phenomena that have recently taken place are studied with fiqh. First, it is about the law of killing or persecuting people who are truly insane. Second, about the law if the person pretends to be crazy.

First, the *jumhur ulama* agrees if the truly insane person is classified into *awaridhul Ahliyah* (no punishment is imposed upon him). Because they cannot sort out what is good, and which is inappropriate. This is based on the Prophet's hadith:

رفع القلم عن ثلاث: عن الصبي حتى يبلغ، وعن النائم حتى يستيقظ، وعن المجنون حتى يفيق (رواه أحمد)

Meaning: "the pen is appointed from three human groups. From small children to baligh, from sleeping people until he wakes up, from crazy people until he is aware." (Matiar, 2018).

However, in fiqh it is explained if the madman has taken actions that can harm other people and even act criminally, then the guardian is the one who is held accountable.

It was also stated that if a madman commits a criminal act, the punishment is in the form of a fine (*diyat*) and not a physical punishment. If he damages another's property, then it is obligatory for him (his guardian) to replace. If he kills him, he cannot be *qishas*. But the guardian is obliged to pay *diyat* (fines for murder) (Matiar, 2018).

Second, that is the law for people who pretend to be crazy. According to Shaykh Safar Ahmad Al Hamdani in his article entitled "Al-Junun wa Anwa'uhu fil Mandzur Islami" explained about two conditions regarding people who pretend to be crazy. First, if he pretends to be crazy to avoid punishment, then he still gets dependents as a *mukallaf* (people affected by the imposition of Shari'a). Whereas the second condition is, if someone pretends to be crazy, then it must be proven by someone who is truly competent in their field. Then then can make a decision to be judged (Alhamdany, 2012)

### 3.3 Current Issues On Schizophrenia

According to the news reported by Karni Ilyas in the Indonesia Lawyer Club program, in West Java there was someone who suddenly stabbed a *santri* with a knife. The perpetrator thought that the *santri* was a cleric, after it was explained that the perpetrator was looking for a cleric, initially the perpetrator was thought to be a construction worker who used to roam the area of the Islamic boarding school. Apparently he wanted to persecute the chaplain in the mosque. After the *santri* reported the incident to Ustad Sunanto that there were foreigners hiding in the area of the mosque carrying sharp weapons. Then another victim named Ichsan arrived, and reported that there were foreigners inside the mosque and carrying sharp weapons. Finally, Sunanto's cleric immediately reported to the authorities. It was finally reaffirmed by Ustad Sunanto that the perpetrator was a normal person and had been once sentenced (Geger, 2018).

The interview results from YouTube about how the detailed chronology actually occurred when the incident occurred against the *ulama* 'together with the caregivers of the Karangasem Islamic boarding school in Lamongan, East Java, Kiyai Abdul Hakam Mubarak who was attacked when he wanted to perform the Dhuhr prayer also proved that the culprit was not really crazy but pretending to be pretend crazy. The madman carried a sharp weapon that made the *kiyai* frightened. *Kiyai* ran because of fear, when the distance was about 30 meters the madman chased, people around responded that there was a chaplain chased by a madman. Eventually the madman was arrested and secured and immediately interrogated. The checking showed that he looked normal even his teeth are also clean and well maintained not as common schizophrenics (Pratiwi, 2018). However, to come to the real diagnosis of schizophrenia, a patient should follow some procedures such as several language and discourse assessments (Mac-Kay et al., 2018)

Based on historical facts revealed by Habib Riziq Sihab on youtube, he said that there had always been people who attacked the *ulama* and when he was arrested by the police he was declared a madman. also in 1965 like this, many of the *kyai* were chased and killed and once they were arrested they were declared insane (Habib Riziq, 2018).

As evidence of the phenomena that occur in the community, it is stated that people who suffer from schizophrenia are people who have problems in behaving, character, mentally ill, and far different from normal people. Whereas the phenomena that occur in the community as described above are clearly not in accordance with this theory. In the first case, the person who was considered crazy turned

out to be drunk with glue, while the second case was exactly the same as normal people, while based on history, this phenomenon had occurred during the PKI incident in 1956. So, it can be concluded that not all schizophrenics are crazy but just pretending to be insane and also as a planned setting of a group of people.

People who are truly insane are people who can no longer use their mind, usually laughing themselves even more ironically until they don't use a piece of clothing because there is no more shame. It is caused by the psychotic disorder indicating broad cognitive impairments and abnormality (Sheffield et al., 2018; Creyaufmüller et al., 2018; Hubbard et al., 2018; Wen et al., 2014; Bliksted et al., 2014).

As for people who are declared insane because of the case of attacking the ulama is far different from people who are really crazy. Their style and behavior are the same as normal people, invited to talk can still answer even though the answer is not appropriate. This is because his condition is drunk, so he can still use his mind well. They can still find out which clerics and those who are not ulama or people who have become targets to be persecuted so that their mistreatment targets have been wrong. In this case there is no indication that the person is schizophrenic suffering inabilities in both macrolinguistic ability (concerning pragmatic and discourse processing) and microlinguistic level (relating to lexical and syntactical skills) (Marini et al., 2008). So, it is very clear that the attackers who were declared insane were not included in the category of people who were truly insane because they were not in accordance with the theories of Schizophrenia in the perspective of Psycholinguistics.

In an Islamic perspective, a person who pretends to be crazy with the aim of committing this heinous act must be punished and given direction that motivates him not to do disgraceful actions. Majnun, because they have a healthy mind, but never used to think. So that they remain classified as *mukallaf* or people who are burdened by law in the Shari'a.

## 4 CONCLUSION

Schizophrenia is a person who has a mental disorder, one of the disorders that occur in patients is impaired in terms of communication both oral communication and behavior. Whereas the attackers of the clerics who were declared insane were not schizophrenic because they were arranged and set to attack the scholars so that they looked like schizophrenics. There needs to be an understanding of the

community that they are not real crazy people, but only settings. Therefore, the community is expected to always be alert when events like this occur in their respective areas.

Whereas in an Islamic perspective, they are people who are really crazy because they do not use their mind well. So that the Messenger of Allāh sebenarnya said that in fact they are people who are really crazy or awkward, because they have a healthy mind, but never used to think. So that they remain classified as *mukallaf* or people who are burdened by law in the Shari'a.

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