

LANGUAGE DYNAMICS OF PEOPLE WITH MENTAL DISORDERS IN COMMUNITY INCLUSIVE COMMUNICATION PERSPECTIVE 5.0

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Abstract

This qualitative descriptive study aims to explore the typical language dynamics of People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) who are in the milieu of The School of Life foundation / TSOL. Ethnographic methods of communication were used to uncover patterns of ODGJ linguistic disorders. In-depth observations based on communication ethnography were held over six months in twelve participants with schizophrenic disorder, bipolar disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder, and personality disorder as a source of research data. Analysis of conversational transcript data integrated with ODGJ's daily holistic review report showed that participants demonstrated linguistic disparity and similarity in speech distortion, absurdity of speech production speed, linguistic construction errors, pragmatic principle violations, and negative verbal bulk. Constructed from the findings of these generic-specific patterns, this study introduced a prototype design of the ODGJ communication coaching instrument called the inclusive communication crossbow.

Keywords: Language Disorders, People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ), inclusive communication, the arc of inclusive communication

INTRODUCTION

Human entities and diversity are two sides that are impossible to divorce. As an inherent element that is present in every human civilization, diversity is manifested (Walgenbach, 2021) plurally in the form of elementary differences ranging from ethnicity, race, class, to personal level such as substantial rights related to spirituality, (Wolfram, 2016) individual sexuality preferences (Leap, 2018) and a particular psychological profile (Prietz, 2020) that is attached to one's identity. Nevertheless, on the praxis dimension, the plural "us versus ourselves" dichotomy (Keil, 2022) is present. It becomes a problematic distortion that boils down to social disharmony, particularly in the constellations of modern society. (Mele, 2022) Such misalignment is reflected through a tendency with uniform characteristics to pursue the option of separation with (Schroeder, 2021) such foreign or elements. The escalation of counter-harmonization deviations often manifests through segregation, discrimination, and alienation of marginalized parties from the existence of the times (Sobel, 2022). One of the zeitgeist points of postmodernism (Ramin, 2022) refers to the fusion of conventional barriers towards visionary unification of humanity (Wendler, 2022), namely the intransigence of diversity to embody the design of inclusive humanity on a mondial scale. Thus, discrete discourse values should be implemented (Feng, 2022) that divide humanitarian existence into anachronists.

In such a disruptive constellation (Newcamp et al., 2023), the position of People with Mental Disorders (ODGJ) as part of a vulnerable group is considered at risk for alienation related to the limitations of the multi-faceted carried out. Stigmatization seems to be closely related to the existence of individuals suffering from this psychiatric disorder. In many cultures, there is a pusparagam of embedded negative labeling, (Villatoro et al., 2022) such as "crazy", "insane", "nuts" in English, "khong kham" in the language Hokkien, 神經病 [shén jīng bìng] in Chinese, مجنون [majnun] in Arabic. Including in Indonesia, the spectrum of derogative vocabulary (Waldschmidt & Karim, 2022) spans from sarcastic vulgar lexicon types (Roth, 2021) such as "sinting", "sableng", "italics", "edan", "sarap", "sèdèng" and "gêndêng" to moderate and friendlier generic ones acceptable, such as "madman", "the less sane", "memory pain", etc. The act of justifying inferiority was not only detected through the mention of the ODGJ name. Still, there were also reports of discrimination of mentally ill individuals on a global scale that were exacerbated through institutional stigmatization (Feuser, 2022), (Cheah et al., 2020) ranging from the construction of conventional (Mardikantoro et al., 2022) textual media. To manifest in the form of socio-cultural practices, (Thornicroft et al., 2022) which occur not only in the conventional landscape but also digitally, (Tao & Fisher, 2022) especially towards minorities (Maleku et al., 2022).

The urgency of researching ODGJ in a linguistic perspective is meeting its momentum in the landscape of the global Covid-19 pandemic. In certain cases, the existence of a pandemic has a psychological impact so that it is also one of the triggers for the increase in cases of psychiatric disorders, (Winkler et al., 2020), (Adegboye et al., 2021), (Myran et al., 2022) (Gibb et al., 2023). In this case, the field of medical science and the health science group have worked together to carry out comprehensive study work to produce novelty in medical treatment. Inter-inter-transdisciplinary synergistic work is also recommended for broad-scale and appropriate achievements. This study focuses on describing ODGJ linguistic dynamics from the perspective of psycholinguistic studies for the application of language disorders and ethnographic studies of communication for the speech analysis stage of ODGJ speakers.

Various studies that correlate ODGJ with various scientific fields such as linguistics, communication, science, computers, mental health, nursing, to governance can be abstracted into several points of continuous understanding to form an integrative scientific platform that is used as a scientific reference in this research, including

1. Technical etymological agreements in the form of "psychiatric disorders", or "psychosocial disabilities", and in the context of Indonesia's legal constitution the abbreviation "ODGJ" is used instead of the option of discriminatory-oriented and derogative jargon or what is plurally known as ableist language (Bottema-Beutel et al., 2021). These political elections and decisions reflect progressive recognition of equal rights from academia for individuals with psychiatric disorders. It is called progressive because the naming of "mental illness (Bäumle et al., 2023)" is still in a continuous dialectic process until it reaches a form that is always relevant to the dynamic setting of the times. (O'Reilly & Lester, 2017)
2. The continuity of the study's findings revealed that the condition of psychiatric disorders influences with the existence of language disorders. Even in people with schizophrenia,

disorders in such aspects of lingual production are seen as biological markers / biomarkers (Hartopo & Kalalo, 2022). Similar marking patterns are also seen in the findings of studies focused on other psychosis spectrums, such as subjective experience disorder / basic self-disturbance, (Baklund et al., 2023) diverse types of depression reflected through particular prosody, mood disorder / mood disorder, (Ding & Zhang, 2023) bipolar disorder, anxiety disorder, personality disorder (Marchionatti et al., 2023), and post-traumatic (Mota, 2023)(Xu et al., 2022)(Gayraud & Auxéméry, 2022) stress disorder (PTSD (Gandelman et al., 2022) . Also included are disorders that intersect with psychiatric illness mandalas such as excessive behavioral responses to ordinary sensory stimuli/sensory over-responsivity (Schwarzlose et al., 2023)

3. Visionary harmonization of the objectives of the implementation of ODGJ topic studies and language disorders composed of work designs for the detection, study, mapping, analysis, and provision of theoretical-praxis recommendations aimed at improving the quality of life intact / intakte Lebensqualität(Falkowska et al., 2021) from the functional aspects of communication in people with psychiatric disorders. Each study is seen as having a distinctive novelty value and is relevant to the context of the needs of the times. This progressivity can be seen from the adaptive ability of research on disruptions that occur throughout the timeline of civilization. Transdisciplinary synergy to parse and answer the problematic complexity of ODGJ and aspects of language disorders is realized through various approaches ranging from traditional, cutting-edge, to vanguard design / der Avantgarde-Ansatz (Probst, 2023:81) characterized by cutting-edge computational immersion in the stage of detection of mental disorders, utilization of digital coding systems in therapeutic services, implementation of artificial intelligence as a digital-cybernetic partner in prediction efforts types of psychiatric disorders, and cybernetics online universe interventions such as IoT that continue to be developed in the paradigm of scientific progressivity.(Podina & Caculidis-Tudor, 2023)(Jeon et al., 2023)(Montazeri et al., 2023)

OBJECTIVE

Examining the linguistic dynamics of OGGJ is likened to entering a mysterious dark passage. The art of exploring linguistic information does not only touch on linguistic aspects, but extralinguistic dimensions cannot be hypothesized. The context of psychological turmoil intertwined with socio-cultural pressures is also a vital aspect discussed in this study. The study of linguistic dynamics itself has a wide scope, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive picture of the dynamics of ODGJ language that does not only touch the linguistic but also extralinguistic levels.

This study fills the space for ODGJ studies in language integrated with ethnographic communication studies. Its main objective is to uncover and discover general-specific patterns of particular language to be further constructed as a fundamental basis for the prototype assembly of communication coaching instruments towards the subject of mentally ill individuals.

METHOD

Qualitative descriptive studies were prepared based on ethnographic methods of communication to dissect the language dynamics of ODGJ participants living in the milieu of The School of Life foundation, Semarang, Indonesia.

Twelve ODGJ participants, consisting of people with four types of psychiatric disorders, consisted of a PT-I section for three individuals coded P 1, P 2 and P3 who had schizophrenic disorders. Section PT- II is for three individuals coded P4, P5 and P6 with bipolar disorder. Section PT- III for three persons coded P 7, P 8, and P 9 with posttraumatic stress disorder, and section PT-IV for three people coded P 10, P 11, and P 12 with personality disorders Histrionic is a source of research data. Researchers stayed together at the research site for one trimester. This long duration is necessary to build personal proximity / rapport and in (Rampton, 2021) order to provide extensive data, in the form of major and minor data.

Transcripts of conversations as major data are integrated with in-depth observation notes as well as audio-video recordings as minor data analyzed communication components Ethnography Communication (Hymes, 1976) which includes message form, message content, settings, scenes/scenes, speakers/speakers/senders, speakers/addressors, listener/hearer/receiver/audience, listener/addressee, goal/purposes (outcomes), goal/purposes (goals), tone/key, channels/channels, speech forms/forms of speech, norms of interaction, norms of interpretation/norms of interpretation, and genres /genre. Everything is compressed into the MNEMONIC S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G which consists of setting, participant, end, act of sequence, key, instrument, norms of interaction and interpretation, and genre. The stages of interpretation of each component are deepened through triangulative interviews with participants and coaches.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In-depth observations of all participants from four types of psychiatric disorders revealed binary findings in the form of: (i) disparities in linguistic characteristics containing idiosyncratic differences in language disorders detected in each type of participants, and (ii) similarity of linguistic characteristics which are similar expressions of language disorders in all participants. Disparities form special patterns while similarities form general patterns, both related to creating a solutive design of inclusive communication.

Disparity of Linguistic Characteristics

PT-I: Participants with Gangguan Schizophrenia

The state of thinking chaos experienced by PT-I impacts speech expressions that reflect irregularities. The production of P1, P 2 and P3 utterances in the context of talking to oneself in a loud voice / loud self-talk shows that there are (Hase et al., 2019) topic jumps, grammatical constructions that are error, and are supported by gestures that are not in harmony with the subject matter being taught. These various forms of distortion indicate the speaker's condition in the phase of delusions and hallucinations. The case of P1 is a finding related to the

disharmony of thoughts, speech, and physical expression, namely that the subject is boisterously talking to oneself about the ins and outs of the profession of a pijit but the movement of the limbs represents the posture of a military officer who is giving combat command to his troops.

In a pragmatic perspective, P1, P 2 and P3 in the context of diverse communication events indicate a violation of the principle of the maxim of Grice cooperation (Grice, 1975) . Excessive or otherwise minimal speech responses to speech partners indicate a violation of the quantity maxim. The production of uninformative and doubtful speech so that the inaccuracy resulted in the non-achievement of the purpose of the conversation indicating a violation of the quality maxim. The deviation of the answer from the dyadic conversation pattern expressed in a distortive babble format indicates a violation of the maxim of relevance. Then the convoluted utterances and taxa that are often taught to speech partners indicate a violation of the maxim of the method. The case of the complex answer " mas kitchen already... have been to the bathroom using fragrant citrus purut flavored soap from pakde bought at Indomaret during Eid yesterday, you know "which was given by P3 when answering a simple question "have you taken a shower yet? " is one example.

PT-II: Participants with Bipolar Gs

Generic characteristics of language disorders in people with bipolar disorder were found in P4, P5 and P6, namely when in manic episodes there was a tendency to produce speech at above-average speeds and expressed speech. A unique finding related to this was seen in the string of long sentences spoken by P5 in a single production of speech mills that lasted no more than 60 seconds.

How about it, sir, I've been to the stallé mbak Jum. Jar é n é cicikku kan nèk need nothing to their wa é. Keep wis cap è k-cap èk road, hot-hot lo sir, nyokor me tu. There is no brompit about é, Eh, jebul é even there is no seller é. It's true to wis me tu. I'm there, scrambling, I'm talking about Jum. The Mass-mission continued... On, no wait, long... suwi is the pointé. There's no going back and forth, there's no oneé. Uh keep me liak there's my favorite chocolate donut on top of what it is... a glass box like that aquarium. There are chocolates, sětrucks... ě.. sětrup... opo tu sir? Alah s ě truck... s ě těrukberi, hahaha the color of the brothers, red-red is lo. Then there's white-and-white sugar, well la é kid this kid thinké. Directly waé don't take ah. Wrongé mbak Jum ah pitikku, eh what do I think hahaha. I ran, fast bèn not found out. Safe safe satiety to. Do you want to join in? Isn't it a sin, right? Yes, sir? Mosok I was reportedé pak RT. Kan mbangeti to sir.

The speech in the informal variety of sociolect informal Indonesian of Chinese-Semarang descent has a lexicon string of 1 6 5 words spoken in a duration of about 56.6 seconds. When referring to the National Center for Voice and Speech's classification (Boliek et al., 2022) of the average number of words used in a conversation, the quantity is judged to exceed the standard average word per minute / WPM specifically for conversations that span between 120-150 wpm. With such a speech rate, the tongue slip of the tongue is observed to appear on the

vocabulary s ě t ěrukberi and pitikku which should successively be the noun "strawberry" and the verb "think me".

Meanwhile, in depressive episodes, participants were drastically motivated towards a contrast mode (Bi et al., 2022) characterized by a decrease in speech production. The traces of verbal bulk shrink sharply, even in certain situations of entry into mutis mode, that is, participants choose to be silent (Hansen, 2022). Only occasionally is it relatively active on the kinesic aspect expressed through the friction of the fingers and twisting the hem of the garment. This takes place especially when the participant is in a solitary context.

PT-III: Participants with Gangguan Stres Pascatraumatic

Three participants who were members of the PT-III category were observed to have idiosyncratic preferences regarding selecting discussion themes. The spectrum of interests recorded regularly taught includes favorite culinary menus, favorite movies and music, to abstractive conversations (Klein & Klein, 2022) such as babbling about future dream projections loaded with nuances of absurdity viewed from a semantic and pragmatic perspective.

In high frequencies, P7, P 8, and P9 show a tendency to avoid/avoidance of speech production related to individual traumatic topics (Nikischer, 2019). At some communication events, participants activate the linguistic feature as a marker of a negative response. The use of imperative sentence constructions such as "already diaaaam ah! " produced repetitively. The release of the emphatic speech is accompanied by the activation of supporting suprasegmental elements, namely hard intonation, lengthening of the unrounded vowel phoneme [a], and pitch-pressure selection in the high octave so that it is closer to the scream category. Simultaneously, participants were also observed to use extralinguistic features, namely awkward gestures, tense facial expressions, and fluctuations in oculosic motion to avoid the gaze of the speech partner's eyes.

The escalation of negative reactions is shown if the speech partner does not carry out a communication strategy in the form of a diversion of topics but remains consistent in discussing topics that are not liked. Straightforward rejection sentences are produced in an interjective compressive format, i.e. "Stop! ", "Go! ", or simply a verbal expression of "aaaaaa!" The vowel phoneme lengthening utterance [a] is spoken in the high-intensity range. The results of measuring audio recording data using the Digital Sound Level Meter device showed that the participant's sound production was 75–83 dB.

PT-IV: Participants with Histrionic Personality Disorder

Three individuals belonging to PT-4 showed uniformity in hyperbolic and dramatic oral expression. Such distinctive characteristics are observed especially when P 10, P 11, and P12 are in the context of interpersonal communication with the opposite sex. The case of P10 speech shows an attempt to present data that has a fabricative nuance to support personal opinion. The phrase "I'm bossy here. At home in Menteng sono gede bo... mansion again. This is my evil brother, my shares are shot abis. Dollars, euros, pounsterlings are all ditilep. Boil I've been

ambushed. I'm dumped here, alone. But fortunately there is elu neng, so it's not sad. "The setting of the situation is that the subject is getting acquainted with an intern at TSOL.

Triangulative observations reveal that the veracity of the content of the utterances is factually partial. P10 in the past had studied in the capital Jakarta but was not fully confirmed to be true with the details told. In another case, P12 was recorded as displaying dramatic remarks related to his experience as a band personnel at the High School level. The dramatic excess (Müller & Scherer, 2022) is reflected through the mention of the names of prominent musicians and music groups in the utterance: "when I was in high school I was asked by Bang Ian Antono to be a dramer of Got Bles concert in Simpang Lima, ah but I am not interested, lha wong Eksel Ros wis first sms ask to play drums at Guns Roses concert in Demak country."

Similarity of Linguistic Characteristics

The next finding is in the form of similarities found in ODGJ communication practices related to receptive-productive aspects. The specificity of how to understand and produce speech by participants of all types is reflected through the following similarities:

First, thep artisipan is observed to be quite fulfilling the receptive aspect of speech comparison of speech partners related to linguistic rules. For the record, limitations in understanding are shown whenever simulative expression is conveyed. Thus metaphorical expressions, analogical statements, or comparative-abstractive utterances are relatively not necessarily understood. On the productive dimension, participants showed a tendency to deviations in aspects of speech production. The intensity increases in PT-I, as P 2 indicates a deviation in the accuracy of the response in the context of the conversation with his mentor below.

Mentor : Jon, his clothes have been lifted from the clothesline? This drizzle of lo.

P2 : la already sir, ujan?... ujan duit oh delicious... yummy ujan hahaha

Mentor : Yo delicious, have you been picked up?

P2 : oh yes never mind {singing}

The responsive remarks of the participants above indicate the achievement of the goal of informative communication between the mentor and P2, however, the violation of the quantity maxim can be seen from the effort to expand the answer which actually causes a widening of the topic of conversation. Similar patterns were also found in other participants in different communication situations. The observation notes show that mutual intelligibility can be reached in the speech partners (Potter et al., 2021), namely individuals who have previously had a track record of validity with participants. This closeness background also answers the reason for the continuity of the conversation between the mentor and P2 above. The figure of the mentor is observed to be able to equalize by utilizing the humorous features (Davies, 2017) implied by the speech of the speech partner.

A second similarity was detected in the presence of linguistic construction errors of a phonetic, phonological, morphological, and syntactic nature. These linguistic errors are observed to arise in the context of intrapersonal and interpersonal communication. The error of mentioning

foreign language sounds such as the sound [w] pronounced [g] in the English lema "worship" spoken as "gossip" was evenly found in all participants when it came to naming a room for prayer. The case of inversion of the consonant cluster /sw/ into /sl/ on the "self-service" to "slawayan" lema is characteristic of phonological errors from P5. Furthermore, a unique morphological error of a communal nature was found, namely when the participants mistakenly applied the affixation rule to the morpheme {longing} presented in nomina format even though the elimination of the prefix {to-} and the suffix {-an} should have been carried out .

Morphological errors are revealed explicitly when entering the syntactic assembly phase, i.e. when participants attempt sentence production based on the fundamental S-P-O-K scheme "*I long to help new people". The notation of asteriks as a marker of the non-acceptance of the sentence indicates a syntactic error. Evenly distributed sentence grammar errors were also found in other participants, such as in the case of the declarative saying P9 "*there is a swimming pack that I ate" which apparently also showed a violation of semantic rules in the form of a verb lexicon pairing error that should have been filled by the nomina of the category of types of food. (Hubers et al., 2016)

The third similarity shown by participants was the iteration/high-frequency iteration of oral expression in the form of insertion of odd vocabulary that was nirmakna. Sequentially from high to low intensity, this idiosyncratic repetitive verbal expression is demonstrated by PT-I, PT-IV, PT-II, and PT-III. Judging from the perspective of word class categorization, the treasury of the awkward lexicon is dominated by three types of groups, namely: nouns, adjectives, and verbs. However, it is not certain that every abnormal vocabulary is confirmed to occupy the above three classes of words except in the context of the acceptability of syntactic sequences, Therefore, in this study, the technical terms pseudo-nomina, pseudo-adjective, and pseudo verb are used to refer to the acceptability of the semantic aspect.

1. Pseudo-nomina group, i.e : "syutes, repi, abos, hobolipi, pengpang, bidibidi,

The confirmation of the validity of the meaning of the above vocabulary to the mentor team in the TSOL milieu and strengthened through etymological search work on various library sources resulted in the finding that the above series of nouns did not appear to have denotative and connotative meanings in the languages spoken or known by the participants.

An error was detected when the noun was assembled in a string of absurd sentences as recorded in the P3 production sentence form "* my syutes are red bu, not repi for cutting beef, and cook so confused anyway?" The estimation of the position to be filled by the pseudo-nomina "syutes" is a possessive noun, while "repi" presumably refers to an instrumentalist noun. Another peculiarity of this pseudo-nomina construction comes in the form of phonological duplication of swara copy, as P 10 repeatedly says "* ya want to have a support", or total duplication as in the saying P 4, "* wah lah bosen eat bidibidi continue."

2. Pseudo-A groupdjektiva, i.e. "bim, kiudas, reming

The meaning confirmation protocol was also applied to pseudo-adjectival groups and the results were the same. There is no certainty of the meaning of the odd utterances above. It is noted that its use is attached to the noun element, as in the saying P7, "*"buy a car that you don't think, lose it later. ". Also assembled on the affective expression observed in the P11 utterance, "*falling in love with the movie star is like kiudas hahahahaha".

3. Pseudo-Verba group, i.e: "sniffing, slaughtered, langpo.

Compared to the previous two classes of words, the frequency with which pseudo-verbs appear is fairly minimal. However, its presence can be found evenly in each participant. Further studies are needed on the possible effects of speech transmission (Sun et al., 2022) from one participant to fellow participants. The witty conversation below illustrates how a pseudo-verb has an infectious effect on speech participants.

P1: "boss, he said he wants to shine in the hall?"

P5: "hahaha... Bewitching, sehiru opo anyway? Oh this is how juragan can't be pinned down, so you must wait first."

P3: "walah than disetibong yo I'm langpo ... langpo new car, joss it, alus suspension per... cold the air conditioner".

P1, P 5, P3: hahahahaha {in unison laughs}

The filling of blank verbs in participant sentence sets with pseudo-verbs is thought to be one of the causes of interpersonal understanding. The effort of understanding is not focused on solving pseudo-verbal meanings but is continued with the production of continuous speech so that the conversation takes place and is continuous while creating a familiar atmosphere (Alberts, 2023) . This understanding indicates a relatively good receptive ability in ODGJ. In the ethical-emic dichotomous perspective, incongruity is a central theme for conversational observers, but for participants acceptance is evidenced through the achievement of mutual intelligibility despite the absurdity of meaning reflected through the use of abnormal pseudo-verbs.

Comprehensive observations further revealed the finding that absurd conversational events characterized by the insertion of odd utterances as exemplified above have taken place repetitively until they become a particular habit of ODGJ in the TSOL milieu. In the paradigm of cultural concepts (Hofstede, 1994), this can be viewed as a symbolic practice of the psychiatric turbulence values of ODGJ participants which is further informally crystallized in the format of ritual practices in the form of particular conversations characterized through the use of various self-formed terms that are nirmakna.

Furthermore, the fourth similarity position is the existence of collective findings shown by the participants in the form of the existence of negative content speech production in the context of certain communicative situations. Specifically, this type of speech occurs in three background situations, namely when the participant's mood is turbulent, then when the

participant receives a request or order to do a task that is not of interest, then when the participant is in a depressed state due to environmental factors that are not conducive.

The production of negative speech is present simultaneously along with the activation of suprasegmental features and supporting extralinguistic aspects, such as high-pitched intonation, ascending intonation, short speech duration, applying pressure to certain words, and amplified through kinesic, oculesic, and body gestures as an affirmation of emotional overflow. Observations of the TSOL policy show that the milieu of the foundation builds a positive ecosystem that can eliminate the potential for stimuli to trigger psychological distortions from various sources. However, there are times when unexpected incidents occur among participants, especially during interactional activities between fostered residents.

P9 said, "you are a woman, how dare to grab my husband, watch out for me you later!!!" reflects a burst of internal anger (Alia-Klein et al., 2020) that does not necessarily arise when none of her colleagues deliberately provoke by pretending to play the role of a seductive woman. Long Term Memory P9 which has a traumatic memory circuit becomes ignited and manifested through plural negative speech using strings of offensive words. The launch of profane speech is also observed from the habit of P3 who likes to swear at a series of immoral insults such as "a#u, l#nt#, k#nt#l" whose speech production is predictive, that is, in situations P3 receives sarcastic diction from the interlocutor. The negative verbal bulk produced can be considered hyper-repetitive (Driscoll, 2021) regarding the duration of production that can be sustained for hours. For the case of P1, interjective speech is packaged in a rhythmic-melodic format, i.e. strings of vulgar vocabulary are intentionally performed while amplified through, control of oculesic movements, (Aburumman et al., 2022) indecent movements of the body and fingers. P1's background as an art activist is seen as contributing to the presence of such distinctive speech expressions.

The fifth point regarding the similarity of ODGJ language patterns is observed in the participants' habit of speaking cablaka which (Rokhman et al., 2022) prioritizes bluntly (Boatright, 2022) speaking, literal speech, and without filtration of consideration of communication components. Its manifestations are observed from the absence of elements of lip service / small talk in the context of conversations with newly recognized speech partners, the scarcity of the use of fatis phrases, such as "good morning, respectful greetings" but regularly identified as producing the phrase "thank you" and the fatis word "yes, ok, yes", lingual, paralingual expression, and activation of extralinguistic features that reflect egalitarian attitudes, and what is distinctive is the freedom of lingual expressiveness and visual appearance that although disharmonious with socio-cultural norms is nevertheless presented steadily. Further studies are needed to find a correlation with the construction of strong self-confidence even though it differs from the environment.

In a communication event, the monitored P3 is asked to display an impromptu performance in front of colleagues and foundation guests. With great optimism, P3 synthesized the lyrics between the national song of the Republic of Indonesia and the secular pop song. So that the result of the combination of texts reads, "My homeland, I have not forgotten, oh dinda where are you ... oh." After receiving corrections, a re-performance was performed but a similar

pattern was again present with the composition combining the lyrics of religious songs and dangdut songs. "Oh God beg for mercy, it's better to have a toothache than this heartache... ooo it hurts." The laughter response from visitors plus the sneering reactions from colleagues seemed to have no bearing on the P3 which consistently featured friendly conditions and hilarious jokes. Similar findings were identified in the enterprising P10 figure forcing visitors to give appreciation for the earthy origami craft products he made. Although preventive efforts have been given by the TSOL authorities, P10 is still observed presenting through hyperbolic declarative expressions as well as obligate imperatives as implied by (Dawson, 2022) the sentence : "this is lo pak buk, I made you, good to this. No one learns but its good, right?! "

Related to the fourth point of similarity regarding the production of negative verbal bulk, the participants were recorded as showing no moral burden or restraint when in communication events involving multiple speakers. The characteristics of cablaka speaking are clearly revealed when it is in an interactional context with the interlocutor that exists outside of personal preferences. The typical consequence of vulgar jokes is that it regularly occurs in some episodes of conversation. However, participants also showed high interest when speech partners were seen as being able to adapt their favorite topics so that the conversation could be sustainable.

ODGJ linguistic dynamics solutive approach

The presentation of the above findings comes to a temporary conclusion that participants are in a self-centered state that is generally expressed through repetitive practices such as self-talk, linguistic construction errors, pragmatic violation, and negative verbal bulk reactions that escalate into repressive-destructive actions in certain settings. The psychological therapeutic approach is certainly a necessity, in addition to this standard approach, the urgency of composing complementary efforts within the framework of the grand vision of odgj individual restoration in relation to inclusive communication and projected on Society 5. 0 has found its momentum. Therefore, this study introduces the prototype assembly of language coaching instruments for ODGJ to support the assimilation process of participants into a sustainable inclusive community landscape that is compatible with digitalization elan.

The search for specific and general patterns of PT-I to PT-IV boils down to the generic need of participants in the form of mentoring and language coaching that is acceptable in a socio-cultural perspective. Constructive input from external parties is considered necessary in order to increase participant understanding. The implementation of various classical methods, such as tubian / drilling(Smyth, 2008) as has been carried out in the TSOL environment is considered to have given good results. But in a christish perspective, the method is seen as not yet putting forward the value of egalization which places participants as unequal objects / ongelijk voorwerp (Falicov et al., 2022) who have no option but to follow the patron flow designed unilaterally by the interlocutor. Therefore, equalization is an important point that needs to be taken into consideration for the preparation of a prototype of communication coaching.

The holistic setting component of a communicative situation summarized in the SPEAKING mnemonic is an important aspect of organizing inclusive communication with ODGJ. Because in the general mapping architecture language dynamics always give rise to casuistic derivations (Koch et al., 2022) that need to be addressed personally. On that basis, a comprehensive understanding of the background components of events becomes a necessity. Mastery of the setting and scene speech settings, psychological profile of the participant, vision of speech summarized in ends, sequence of actions implied and expressed through act of sequences, activation of suprasegmental features through appropriate keys, utilization of effective devices in instrumentalities, mastery of norms, namely the norm of interaction, norm of interpretation, and understanding of types of communication events or genres is the basic capital for the preparation of auxiliary instruments in achieving the goal of inclusive communication involving ODGJ and the laity. The use of the composition of communication components can be personalized in line with the individual needs of ODGJ speech partners.

Technically, the communication components that have been identified are processed into the selection phase of supportive elements that are recorded to support the continuity of communication with ODGJ. Regarding component selection, the Communication Funnel / Communicatie trechter model (Kusuma, 2016) can be used as one of the references. Then the stage revolves around the inter-concept linking phase that adapts Collins' Diffuse Activation Model (Hofmann et al., 2022) for the dispersion of semantic features from the communication component into a broad-scope, formal-informal conversation. The synthesis of all stages is what becomes the communication sustainer model aimed at keeping the pace of conversation moving progressively without leaving the familial atmosphere. The visualization can be seen from the following image of the communication sustainer model / CSM:

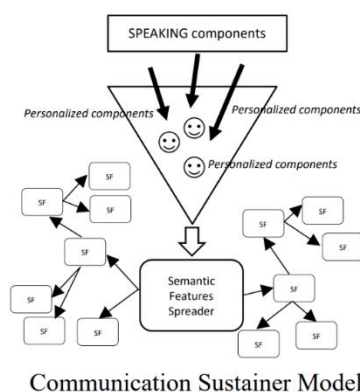


Figure 1: Communication Sustainer Model

Referring to the characteristics of personalization in CSM, the consideration of ODGJ background becomes absolute at the implementation level. Because each individual has their own set of favorite communication components. Thus, the component selection phase and activation of the semantic feature distribution model can then be used throughout the implementation of ODGJ joint communication events. Its implementation remains to take into account internal and external conditional factors. This conditional term needs to be observed

considering that in the implementation of inclusive communication involving ODGJ, there is no full guarantee that the vision of communication will be achieved. At least without minimal recognition of (van der Wege et al., 2021) ODGJ interlocutors who are domiciled as speech partners, the risk of not establishing lasting communication can occur. For this reason, a general profile recognition of ODGJ subjects is needed in the form of psychological mapping and oral speech projection expression.

The language dynamics of ODGJ participants, which specifically display various types of language disorders, are a reflection on the profile of psychiatric conditions and thoughts that also experience psychological turmoil. In order to establish amical communication with participants, two fundamental capitals are needed. The first is the traceability of the track record of psychological distortions, that is, the ability to conduct a historical-psychological study of related ODGJs. It includes the type of psychiatric disorder suffered, a relatively complete picture of the personal limitations experienced, as well as preferences for topics of interest and avoidance. The trio of such elements form an idiosyncratic lingual profile projected through a wide variety of typical verbal bulk. Meanwhile, the second ability is the ability to integrate ODGJ particular verbal expression into inclusive communication events. This study tries to integrate the two domains of knowledge into a prototype of the ODGJ language development instrument which is systematically visualized as follows:

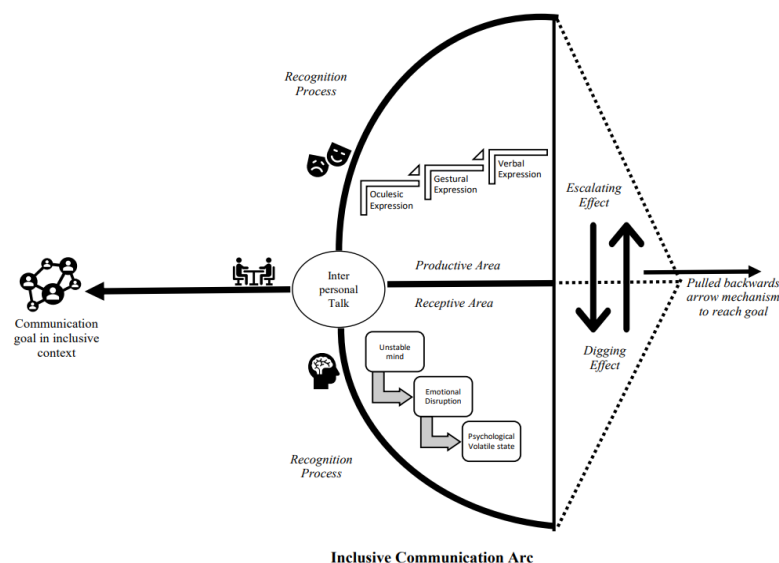


Figure 2. Inclusive Communication

The axis point of the ICA model above is an interpersonal conversation between an external speaker who is a conversational template agent (Adikari et al., 2022) and an ODGJ subject to be amplified of his communication capabilities. Conversations are recommended to be held in amical and informal settings so that the fairness aspect of speech (Shen et al., 2023) can be achieved. The continuity of communication can be supported through the activation of the CSM model which is integrated with extralinguistic supporting features such as kinesic,

occullesic, oflaktori, to the presentation of decorum (McNish, 2022). Dyadic interpersonal conversations are organized in a spirit of togetherness that provides a stimulating space for ODGJ subjects to interact freely but remain in the corridors of civility so that socio-cultural acceptance can be realized.

Throughout the conversation, the template agent conducts a two-dimensional recognition process that is packaged through light questions. The first is to explore the receptive areas of ODGJ speech partners that generally experience distortions in the three elements, i.e. instability of mind, emotional disruption, and the silliness of psychological states. Then the second is the compilation of correlative relationships of the productive areas of speech partners consisting of three plural expressions, i.e. oculesic expressions, gestural expressions, and verbal expressions. Thus the informative points on the two dimensions are seen as sufficient then the interpersonal session can be ended. The holding of this session can be held according to the personal needs of each template agent and ODGJ speech partner. This interpersonal conversation scheme is also intended as a simulator for inclusive communication sessions involving plural participants with diverse backgrounds. In the context of inclusive communication, the venue agent can also take on the role of a companion to ODGJ's speech partner, especially in the linguistic aspects that are in line with interactional rules by considering socially acceptable normative factors, such as the selection of language politeness strategies (Pristiwati et al., 2020).

This inclusivity can be transferred to a digital environment in the form of mentoring when ODGJ's speech partners are involved in virtual platform communication events. Assistance in the use of gadgets, guidance on virtual face-to-face sessions, and similar digital coexistence practices (Shao & Borchers, 2022) are recommended in order to achieve equal rights of ODGJ in the landscape of Society 5.0. The study also proposes a reconstruction of the erroneous collective view (Lambropoulos, 2013) resulting in the alienation of ODGJ. The formation of *χρήσιμη κοινότητα* [chrísimi koinótita] / helpful community (Giza, 2022) is recommended, i.e. a community that gives full support to the subject of ODGJ to not only be a beneficiary object but move progressively as an integral part of the change agent. All elements of the community actively contribute to the collegial spirit of work framed by the paradigm of inclusivity. Thus it is expected that the subject of ODGJ, at some level, begins to develop in the stages of High Order Thinking Skills characterized by adequate cognitive capabilities, soft skills, and mastery of technology. Related to this aspect of technology, the risk of exposure to interactional disruption of digital platforms in the form of hate speech can also happen to anyone, including ODGJ, who infiltrates through social media channels (Subyantoro & Apriyanto, 2020). It was at this link that progressive mentoring programs (Golisch et al., 2023) for ODGJ arrived at the culmination of its urgency.

When related to the findings in this study, the opportunity for ODGJ subjects, especially research participants, to grow up is considered wide open considering that one of the common characteristics of ODGJ is to show an attitude of openness, not hesitate to try new things, and the acquisition of high self-confidence. The three elements that are the main prerequisites for learning a foreign language (Cox & Sanz, 2022) are considered to make a positive contribution

to the subject of ODGJ to develop, including in the learning of technological elements. Whenever the ideal order is embodied, the ideal of civil society inclusivity moving progressive-innovative spiral on the Society 5.0 platform can be achieved (Carayannis et al., 2022).

CONCLUSION

Observations on all participants including four ODGJ groups, i.e. PT-I, PT-II, PT-III, and PT-IV revealed the findings of ODGJ language dynamics composed of the composition of differentiities in characteristics and similarity of linguistic characteristics. These two aspects form the basis of the solutive approach. The manifestation is a prototype of a language coaching instrument for ODGJ assembled from a search of receptive and expressive area linguistic patterns. The relevance of its implementation is not only focused on the kiwari era but also projected in the futuristic period of Society 5.0.

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