

Forms and Types of Neologisms in the Utterances of Schizophrenia Patients

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the forms and types of neologisms in the speech of schizophrenia patients. This study used a descriptive qualitative method with a psycholinguistic approach. The data were spontaneous spoken utterances produced by schizophrenia patients in daily communication at Dr. Soeharto Heerdjan Psychiatric Hospital Jakarta and Prof. HB Saanin Psychiatric Hospital Padang. The data were collected through observation, direct conversations with patients, and natural conversations among patients and those around them. All data were recorded and transcribed. The data were analyzed by identifying the forms and types of neologisms based on the theories of Fish and Covington et al. The results showed that 48 neologisms were found in the patients' speech. Word forms were more dominant with 33 data (68.8%), while phrase forms were found in 15 data (31.2%). Based on the types, idiosyncratic word use was the most dominant type with 28 data (58.3%), while true neologism was found in 20 data (41.7%). The dominance of word forms indicates that patients tend to use simpler, more spontaneous utterances in daily communication. Meanwhile, the dominance of idiosyncratic word use shows that most neologisms still have connections with common language through sound similarity, word combinations, and recognizable language elements, although the meanings are personal. This study shows that neologisms are not only a form of language disorder but are also used by schizophrenia patients in everyday communication.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk dan jenis neologisme dalam tuturan penderita skizofrenia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan psikolinguistik. Data penelitian berupa tuturan lisan penderita skizofrenia yang muncul secara spontan dalam komunikasi sehari-hari di RS Dr. Soeharto Heerdjan Jakarta dan RSJ Prof. HB Saanin Padang. Data diperoleh melalui observasi, percakapan langsung dengan penderita, serta antara penderita dengan lingkungan sekitarnya. Seluruh data dicatat, direkam, dan ditranskripsi ke dalam bentuk tulisan ortografis. Analisis data dilakukan dengan mengidentifikasi bentuk dan jenis neologisme menggunakan teori Fish dan Covington et al. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 48 data neologisme yang ditemukan, bentuk kata lebih dominan dengan 33 data (68,8%), sedangkan bentuk frasa ditemukan sebanyak 15 data (31,2%). Berdasarkan jenisnya, *idiosyncratic word use* menjadi jenis yang paling dominan dengan 28 data (58,3%), sedangkan *true neologism* ditemukan sebanyak 20 data (41,7%). Dominasi bentuk kata menunjukkan bahwa penderita lebih sering menggunakan bentuk ujaran yang sederhana dan spontan dalam komunikasi sehari-hari. Sementara itu, dominasi *idiosyncratic word use* menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar neologisme masih memiliki hubungan dengan bahasa umum melalui kemiripan bunyi, penggabungan unsur kata, dan penggunaan unsur bahasa yang masih dapat dikenali meskipun maknanya bersifat personal.

Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa neologisme tidak hanya muncul sebagai bentuk gangguan bahasa, tetapi juga digunakan penderita skizofrenia dalam proses komunikasi sehari-hari.

Kata Kunci: Gangguan Bahasa; Neologisme; Psikolinguistik; Tuturan Skizofrenia .

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Introduction

Schizophrenia is a chronic mental disorder that affects a person's ability to think, use language, and interact socially. This disorder is not only marked by clinical symptoms such as hallucinations and delusions, but also by the way patients use language in daily communication. The World Health Organization (2025) states that schizophrenia is one of the most serious mental disorders because it greatly affects social functioning and the quality of life of patients. Patients often have difficulty building communication that can be understood by other people because of problems in thinking processes and meaning processing. Andreasen (1979) explains that schizophrenia patients show disturbances in thinking and language, which can be seen in speech that is incoherent, difficult to understand, and often contains meaning deviations. Other studies also show that language disorder is an important feature of schizophrenia because it is closely related to thinking processes and meaning processing (Covington et al., 2005; de Boer et al., 2020). As a result, the speech of schizophrenia patients is often seen as meaningless and only understood as a clinical symptom of thought disorder.

Language disorder in schizophrenia patients can manifest in many forms, such as incoherent speech, weak connections between ideas, unclear references, and the use of new words not found in the common language. Syafyahya and Sari (2025a) found that the speech of schizophrenia patients often contains meaning deviations, making the connection between sentences difficult to understand. Parola et al. (2023) also found that schizophrenia patients have difficulty maintaining meaningful connections in conversation, causing communication to become unstable. In addition, Ehlen et al. (2023) explain that language disorder in schizophrenia can manifest at multiple levels, including word choice, sentence structure, and discourse organization. These findings show that language is an important aspect of understanding schizophrenia because it directly relates to how patients express their thoughts, experiences, and responses to those around them.

One of the most common language problems found in schizophrenia patients is neologism. Neologisms appear in the form of new words or unusual words used in daily conversations. Speech containing neologisms is often difficult to understand because it uses language forms that differ from common usage. Recent studies show that neologisms and unusual word use are important language characteristics in schizophrenia patients and are related to problems in thought organization and meaning processing in communication (Gilbert, 2023; Ehlen et al., 2023; Syafyahya et al., 2026). In addition, Niedźwiadek and Szulc (2025) explain that language problems in schizophrenia patients are closely related to cognitive disorders, especially in organizing meaning and connecting ideas in speech. Therefore, neologism is still widely discussed in linguistic and psycholinguistic studies because it can help explain language use in schizophrenia patients.

Many studies on neologism in schizophrenia patients have been conducted, but most of them still focus on clinical aspects and thought disorders. Previous studies mostly discussed language irregularities, incoherent speech, and the relationship between language disorders and cognitive conditions in schizophrenia patients (Barch & Berenbaum, 1996; Elvevag et al., 2007). Linguistic studies on the forms and types of neologism, especially in Indonesian language data, are still limited. Most linguistic studies on schizophrenia in Indonesia still focus on semantic anomalies, coherence disorders, and meaning deviations in patients' speech. In fact, neologism is part of language use that appears directly in patients' daily communication

and can show certain characteristics of language use in schizophrenia patients. This condition shows that research on neologism is still important to expand clinical linguistic and psycholinguistic studies in the Indonesian context.

In addition, the speech of schizophrenia patients is often considered meaningless, so the language aspect in patients' communication receives less attention (Sari, 2020; Sari & Syafyahya, 2025; Syafyahya & Sari, 2025b). In fact, patients still use language as a tool to express experiences, wishes, and responses to their social environment. Neologisms in patients' speech do not always appear randomly, but are still used in daily communication. Therefore, analyzing the forms and types of neologism is important to explain the characteristics of language use in schizophrenia patients and to understand the relationship between language disorders and patients' communication processes.

Based on these explanations, this study is important because neologism is one of the most noticeable language disorders in the speech of schizophrenia patients, but it is still rarely studied from a linguistic perspective, especially in the Indonesian context. This study uses a psycholinguistic approach based on the theories of Andreasen (1979), Fish (1985), and Covington et al. (2005) to analyze the forms and types of neologism in the speech of schizophrenia patients. Therefore, this study aims to describe the forms of neologism and identify the types of neologism found in the speech of schizophrenia patients. This study is expected to provide a clearer understanding of language use in schizophrenia patients and to expand clinical linguistic and psycholinguistic studies in the Indonesian context.

Method

This study used a descriptive qualitative method with a psycholinguistic approach. The data were spoken utterances produced spontaneously by schizophrenia patients in daily communication at Dr. Soeharto Heerdjan Psychiatric Hospital, Jakarta, and Prof. HB Saanin Psychiatric Hospital, Padang. The data were collected through observation, direct conversations between the researcher and the patients, and natural conversations among patients and people in the hospital environment. The conversations were conducted in a relaxed manner, using simple questions about daily activities, personal experiences, and topics discussed by the patients, so that the utterances would sound natural. During data collection, all utterances were written down and recorded to ensure data accuracy. The data were then transcribed into orthographic written form as the basis for the analysis. In addition, the context of the conversations and communication situations was also noted to help understand the use of neologisms in the patients' speech.

The data analysis was carried out by selecting utterances containing neologisms that aligned with the study's focus. The selected data were then grouped by form and type of neologism. The forms of neologism were analyzed as word and phrase forms, while the types of neologism were classified as true neologism and idiosyncratic word use, based on the theories of Andreasen (1979), Fish (1985), and Covington et al. (2005). Furthermore, the data were analyzed descriptively to explain the characteristics of neologism use in the speech of schizophrenia patients. The results were presented in descriptive terms and supported with tables to clarify the findings. The conclusions were drawn from the identification of the forms and types of neologisms in the patients' speech.

Finding and Discussion

1. Forms of Neologism

Based on the data analysis, 48 neologisms were found in the speech of schizophrenia patients. The neologisms appeared in two forms, namely word forms and phrase forms. Among all data, word forms were the most dominant, while phrase forms appeared less frequently. This difference shows that patients more often used shorter, simpler utterances when producing neologisms in daily conversation. The neologisms emerged spontaneously when patients talked about their experiences, feelings, activities, and thoughts.

Table 1. Forms of Neologism in the Speech of Schizophrenia Patients

No	Forms of Neologism	Frequency	Percentage
1	Word Forms	33	68.8%
2	Phrase Forms	15	31.2%
	Total	48	100%

1.1 Word Forms

Word forms were found in 33 data or 68.8% of all neologism data. This form became the most dominant form in this study. Word-form neologisms appeared as single utterances in patients' daily conversations. Most of these words were not in common vocabulary, so listeners found them difficult to understand. These word forms usually appeared spontaneously when the patients were explaining something, expressing feelings, or telling personal experiences.

Besides being shorter, word forms were also easier to produce in spontaneous conversations. The patients did not need to combine several language elements at once, so word forms occurred more often than phrase forms. In some data, the words also did not follow common word formation patterns. Even so, the patients still used these words to convey specific meanings in the context of the conversation.

Some examples of word-form neologisms found in this study were *glossafurra*, *lamborotari*, *kokilator*, *syuaidray*, and *anelyora soup*. These words are not common and can only be understood in the context of the patients' speech as in the following examples.

Data 1

P : *Akhir-akhir ini kakak sering dengar suara macam-macam itu, nggak ?*

(Have you been hearing different kinds of voices lately?)

Ps : *Banyak suara Inggris, suara jalan, suara lampu.... Semuanya berdansa di satu panggung sambil bawa bantal awan. Kadang mereka ngomong barengan sampai jadi **glossafura**, dan saya bingung.*

(Many... English voices, street voices, lamp voices... all of them dancing on one stage while carrying cloud pillows. Sometimes they talk at the same time until it becomes **glossafurra**, and I get confused too).

In the data, the word *glossafurra* was used by the patient to describe voices that were heard at the same time until they sounded mixed and difficult to understand. The word does not have a form that is known in the common language, and its meaning cannot be connected to any specific vocabulary. The form of the word also looks like a series of sounds created spontaneously by the speaker. The use of this word shows that the patient tried to give a name to an experience that was difficult to explain using ordinary words.

Data 2

P : *Yo gagah awak namonyo yo.*

(Yes, you really look handsome)

Ps : *Yo oto awak se gagah buk. Oto coldiesel awak Buk, pakai lampu **lamborotari**. Alah bapakai spidiy.*

(Yes, my car is very cool, Ma'am. My car is a coldiesel car, Ma'am, using **lamborotarilights**. It already uses spidiy.)

In the utterance, the word *lamborotari* was used by the patient when explaining a certain part of the vehicle being discussed. The word sounded like a combination of certain sounds, but it does not have a known form in everyday language. The listener found it difficult to understand the meaning of the word without further explanation from the speaker. Even so, the patient used the word confidently as if it had a clear meaning in the conversation.

Data 3

P : *Lomba apaan tuh, kayaknya seru juga ya kak. Untuk menyambut acara kemerdekaan ya?*

(What kind of competition was that? It sounds fun too. Was it for the Independence Day celebration?)

Ps : *That's Right! You can sing, **Syuaidray** along side with me, yes. **Syuaidray** is the feeling you flying emotion...*

The word *syuaidray* was used by the patient when talking about feelings of happiness and the experience of singing. The word sounds like a new form created from certain sound associations. The use of this word shows that the patient created a new speech form to express emotional experiences.

The results of the study show that word forms were the most dominant type of neologism compared to phrase forms. The dominance of word forms shows that the patient more often used simpler and shorter speech units in daily conversation. Word forms are easier to produce spontaneously because they do not require complex syntactic structures like phrase forms. The appearance of word forms is also related to the patient's fast thought association process during speaking. The dominance of word forms in this study can be seen from many neologisms that appeared as single utterances, such as *glossafurra*, *luŭporotari*, and *kokilator*. These words were spoken spontaneously without additional explanation, so listeners often had difficulty understanding their meanings. This condition shows that the patient found it easier to produce single utterances than to arrange several speech elements at the same time.

In addition, word forms allowed the patient to create new utterances directly based on experiences or ideas being thought about at that moment. The patient seemed to use single words more often to describe sounds, objects, situations, or emotional experiences that were difficult to explain using common vocabulary. Therefore, word forms became more dominant because they were simpler, faster to say, and easier to use in spontaneous communication.

1.2 Phrase Forms

Phrase forms were found in 15 data, or 31.2% of all neologism data. This number is lower than the word forms. Phrase neologisms appeared through the combination of two or more speech elements that formed one specific meaning. Unlike word forms, phrase forms still showed a connection with the common language because the words used could still be recognized.

Most phrase forms were created by combining elements from Indonesian, local languages, and foreign languages. In some data, the patients also combined words that are already known in the common language, but they used them with different arrangements and meanings from normal use. Because of this, the meaning of the phrases became difficult for listeners to understand, even though the words could still be recognized. Some examples of phrase neologisms found in this study are *my soulwengi*, *swarna holiday*, *dokter cinta*, and *numberila micados*.

Data 4

P : *Iya, ini tadi minta kopi item. Kopi item rasanya gimana sih?*

(Yes, you asked for black coffee earlier. What does black coffee taste like to you?)

Ps : *Nah ini, (bersemangat) kopi item. Saya tuh jualan, kan minum kopi item. Main game minum kopi item. Udah ini mah sama saya, menyatu sama saya. Ini apah, **my soulwengi**, menyatu dan wangi (tertawa). Begitu. (hemung) hmm.*

(This one, (excited) black coffee. I sell things, right, and I drink black coffee. I play games while drinking black coffee. It already feels one with me, part of me. This is, **my soulwengi**, united and fragrant (laughs). Like that. (hemung) hmm.)

In the data, the phrase *my soulwengi* is formed from the English phrase *my soul* and the Javanese word *wengi*, which means night. The patient used this phrase to describe feelings about the habit of drinking coffee at night, which has a special meaning for them. Even though the phrase is unusual, the words that form it can still be recognized in everyday language.

Data 5

P : *Lomba apaan tuh, kayaknya seru juga ya kak. Untuk menyambut acara kemerdekaan ya?*

(What kind of competition was that? It sounds fun too. Was it for the Independence Day celebration?)

Ps : *...When my heart listen to **swarna holiday** with my husband, i said yes. I like pidato, song, cooking, swimming. You like swarna holiday? is the Happy, happy song happy happy feels like you memories fly. Me and my husband like that.*

The phrase *swarna holiday* was used by the patient to describe a happy moment with her husband. The word *holiday* can still be recognized as an English word meaning vacation, while the word *swarna* is used with a special meaning based on the speaker's own understanding. This phrase shows that the patient still used language elements she knew, but combined them in a different way from common language use.

Data 6

P : *Sia nan akak kecekan tu, baa dek mode tu nyo kak?*
(Who are you talking about? Why is she like that?)

Ps : *Iyo dokter cinta tu a, paja tu nak **dokter cinta** tudo muncuang e kasa.*
(Yes, dokter cinta... he is not dokter cinta, his mouth is rude.)

In the data, the phrase *dokter cinta* was used by the patient when talking about someone considered important to them. The phrase is made up of several word elements that can still be recognized, but the arrangement does not follow common language structure, so the meaning is difficult to understand directly.

Data 7

P : *Angka rahasia itu maksudnya gimana, Kak?*
(What do you mean by the secret numbers?)

Ps : *Angkanya seperti bergeser sendiri, dari tiga-setengah jadi lima-perasaan, lalu jatuh ke dua-harapan. **Numberila Micados** itu, is my number collection they dance and open my heart and the window at the same time.*

(The numbers move by themselves, from three-and-a-half into five-feelings, then fall into two-hopes. **Numberila Micados** is my number collection, they dance and open my heart and the window at the same time.)

The phrase *numberila micados* is used by the patient to explain a group of numbers that are believed to have a special meaning for him. The word *number* can still be seen as part of the phrase, but it is combined with another form that is not known in everyday language. This shows that the patient still keeps a connection with the common language when creating neologisms in phrase form.

Compared to word forms, phrase forms were found less often because they need the combination of several language elements at the same time. Phrase forms also need a meaning relationship between the elements in the utterance, so they can create a complete meaning. This condition makes phrase forms more complex than word forms. Even so, the use of phrase forms shows that some patients are still able to combine language elements they know in one utterance, although the structure and meaning are different from common language use.

2. Types of Neologism

Besides being found in the form of words and phrases, the neologisms in this study were also classified into two types, namely true neologisms and idiosyncratic word use. The classification was based on the relationship between the form and meaning of the neologisms and general language. True neologisms refer to new utterances that have no clear relationship with common vocabulary. Meanwhile, idiosyncratic word use still shows a relationship with general language through word combinations, sound similarities, or the use of language elements that can still be recognized.

Table 2. Types of Neologisms in the Speech of Schizophrenia Patients

No	Types of Neologism	Frequency	Percentage
1	True Neologism	20	41.7%
2	Idiosyncratic Word Use	28	58.3%
	Total	48	100%

2.1 True Neologism

True neologisms were found in 20 data points or 41.7% of the total data. This type appeared as new words that have no clear relation in form or meaning to the common language. These words are not found in dictionaries and are difficult for listeners to understand without a direct explanation from the speaker. Most true neologisms appeared spontaneously when the patients were explaining something in their minds.

Some examples of true neologisms found in this study are *Aikonoha*, *glindro*, and *gogohsaiang*. These words were used by the patients in certain contexts, but they do not have forms that are known in the common language.

Data 8

- P : *Hallo nama namanya siapa?*
(Hello, what is your name?)
Ps : *Hai Ibu nama saya **Aikonoha**.*
(Hi Ma'am, my name is **Aikonoha**.)

In the data, the word *Aikonoha* was used by the patient as their name. The word is not found in Indonesian or in any foreign language used in the conversation. The form of the word also does not have a clear connection with common names known to people. In addition, the listener cannot understand the meaning of the word without a direct explanation from the speaker. The use of this word indicates that the patient spontaneously created a new utterance as part of their identity.

Data 9

- P : *Masnya kok suka banget sama kopi?*
(Hello, what is your name?)
Ps : *...Saya kalau nggak minum kopi, suka denger suara suara aneh gitu, berisik. Kayak announcer di game, tapi lebih...(diam sejenak) **glindro**. Saya nggak tahu orang lain dengar atau nggak, tapi saya denger jelas banget.*
(... If I don't drink coffee, I often hear strange voices, noisy voices. Like an announcer in a game, but more... (silent for a moment) **glindro**. I don't know if other people can hear it or not, but I can hear it very clearly.)

In the data, the word *glindro* was used by the patient to describe the voices he heard. The word does not have a meaning in the common language, and its meaning cannot be directly identified. The form of the word also appears as a series of sounds that came out spontaneously when the patient tried to explain the experience of hearing certain voices. Even though the

listener could not understand the meaning of the word, the patient still used it as if the word had a clear meaning.

Data 10

- P : *Mantap suaro Mak, ma. Dima baraja banyanyi tu Mak, tadi ndak sudahlah carito baraja banyanyi ko.*
(Your voice is really good. Where did you learn to sing? Earlier, you were telling stories about learning to sing.)
- Ps : *(tersenyum)... Ha awak tukang nyanyi beko du. Alah co **gogohsaiang** beko no du.*
(smiles) Ah, I was a singer there. Later, it becomes **gogohsaiang** already.)

The word *gogohsaiang* appeared when the patient was talking about the experience of singing and gathering with many people. The word does not have any form or meaning related to common vocabulary. In addition, the form of the word does not show any recognizable language elements. The use of this word shows that the patient created a new utterance to describe a certain situation that was difficult to explain using ordinary words.

2.2 Idiosyncratic Word Use

Idiosyncratic word use was found in 28 data points, or 58.3% of the total data. This type became the most dominant classification in this study. Unlike true neologisms, this form still has a connection with the common language through similar sounds, word combinations, or language elements that can still be recognized. However, the words or phrases were used by the patients with different and personal meanings based on their own experiences.

Some examples of idiosyncratic word use found in this study are *sinarloka*, *speedetos high*, and *sunyisper*.

Data 11

- Ps : *Kalau malam iya... apalagi kalau saya capek. Kadang dia bilang saya jangan tidur dulu... jangan... nanti hilang **sinarloka**...*
(At night, yes... especially when I'm tired. Sometimes it tells me not to sleep yet... don't... later the **sinarloka** will disappear...)
- P : ***Sinarloka** itu apa lagi?*
(What is **sinarloka**?)
- Ps : *Tempat terang... tapi bukan rumah. Saya juga bingung...(tertawa kecil lalu diam cukup lama). Kadang saya ngomong sendiri ya?*
(A bright place... but not a house. I'm confused too... (laughs softly and stays silent for quite a long time). Sometimes I talk to myself, right?)

In the data, the word *sinarloka* still shows a connection with the word *sinar* which is known in Indonesian. The patient used this word to describe something important related to light or a certain feeling. Even though the full meaning is difficult to understand, the parts of the word can still be recognized by the listener. This shows that the patient still used elements of common language when creating neologisms.

Data 12

- P : *Ado ancak-ancak cewek di Jerman jo Inggris tu Mak ?*
(Were there many beautiful women in Germany and England?)
- Ps : *Ondeh, rancak-rancak bana. Putih barasiah, punyo keseimbangan **speedetos tinggi** luar biasa. Rambuik hitam panjang. White hair. Kinlong bana, sampai payah lo mamilihnyo.*
(Oh yes, very beautiful. Fair and clean, they had very high **speedetos high**. Long black hair. White hair. Very shiny, it was hard to choose.)

In the data, the word *speedetos high* was used by the patient when describing someone who was considered to have a certain ability or quality. The word still shows a sound similarity to the English word *speed*, which means quick movement. However, the patient used the word with a different meaning based on her own understanding. The use of this word shows that the patient still kept a connection with the common language, even though it was used in a personal way.

Data 13

- P : *Mak lanjuikan la carito tadi lu. A manga di bukik ko , dulu tapi mambaok-baok urang lua nagari bagai, a baa urang tu lai bisa mangecek jo urang tu mak?*
(Please continue your story from earlier. What did you do at Bukittinggi? You said before that you often brought foreigners here. So, were you able to talk with them?)
- Ps : *Awak bae masuk villa, tu lah mulai sejuk mulai hening **sunyisper** suasananyo....*
(*hening*)
(I went straight into the villa, after that it became cool and quiet, the atmosphere became **sunyisper**....(silent))

In the data, the word *sunyisper* still has a connection with the Indonesian word *sunyi* and the sound of the English word *whisper*. The patient used this word to describe a very calm and quiet atmosphere. Even though the form of the word is unusual, its language elements can still be recognized, so the meaning still has a connection with the common language.

The results of this study showed that idiosyncratic word use was the most dominant type of neologism found in the speech of people with schizophrenia. This finding indicates that the neologisms produced by the patients did not appear to be fully random or patternless. Most of the neologisms still showed relationships with common language through similarities in sound, the combination of known word elements, or certain meaning associations. In many cases, patients created new words by modifying existing words in everyday language. This condition shows that patients still relied on familiar linguistic elements when communicating, even though the meanings of the words became highly personal and could not always be understood by others.

The dominance of idiosyncratic word use also suggests that the patients still attempted to maintain communication through language. Even when the words were unusual or difficult to interpret, the neologisms were often connected to ideas, experiences, emotions, or objects that were important to the patients themselves. This finding supports the view that neologisms are not only signs of language disturbance, but also part of the patients' efforts to express thoughts and construct meaning in social interaction. The patients continued to use language actively to explain what they felt, remembered, imagined, or experienced in their daily lives.

In addition, the findings revealed that neologisms were frequently used in everyday conversations between the patients and their interlocutors. The patients used neologisms when discussing personal experiences, emotional conditions, surrounding situations, and topics they considered meaningful. Although several neologisms were difficult for listeners to understand directly, the patients still tried to make their speech meaningful within the context of communication. This shows that language use in schizophrenia cannot be seen only as disorganized speech, because the patients still demonstrated communicative intention through their utterances.

Furthermore, the use of neologisms reflected the patients' personal interpretation of reality. Some neologisms represented experiences or concepts that could not be easily expressed in ordinary vocabulary. As a result, the patients created new lexical forms to represent meanings that were important in their subjective understanding. This finding indicates that neologism formation in schizophrenia is closely related to the patients' cognitive and semantic processes in interpreting their experiences and communicating them to others.

Conclusion

This study aims to describe the forms and types of neologisms in the speech of people with schizophrenia. The findings show that neologisms appear in two forms, namely word forms and phrase forms. Word forms are the most dominant because they are simpler and easier to use in spontaneous communication than phrase forms.

Based on their types, the neologisms in this study are classified into true neologisms and idiosyncratic word use. The type of idiosyncratic word use is more dominant than true neologism. These findings show that most neologisms still have a connection with general language through sound similarity, the combination of word elements, and the use of recognizable language elements, although the meanings are personal.

The findings also show that neologisms do not appear solely as a form of language disorder but are also used by patients to express experiences, feelings, and ideas in daily communication. Therefore, neologisms in people with schizophrenia can be understood as part of language use in the communication process, even though their forms and meanings are often difficult for listeners to understand.

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