

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Psycholinguistics Approach

Psycholinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies how the psychological process when humans are communicating. Carroll (2004) stated that psycholinguistics was principally an integration of the fields of psychology and linguistic. Psychology is the study of the human mind and behavior. Whereas, linguistics is the study of the origin of language, the structure of language, and the use of language. It means, psycholinguistics is the study of how the psychological processes when humans communicate with each other. In addition, psycholinguistics also explains how humans could acquire language, how language works, and how language develops.

Psycholinguistics explains about the relationship between language and mind in processing and producing language. Psycholinguistics is the study of how language and the mind interact in the processing and production of utterances, as well as in language acquisition (Hartley, 1982). Mind is an important aspect of communication. With the mind, people can process the speech of the interlocutor, and interpret the meaning of the utterance, and instruct the body to respond to the utterance. In addition, Kess (1992) stated that psycholinguistics is a field of study that deals with the psychological aspects of language studies. There were two kinds of psychological aspects of language studies, namely: theoretical or practical aspects. The theoretical aspect contained linguistic theory and language psychology which explained the nature of language and the process of language

acquisition. Meanwhile, the practical aspect included the application of linguistics and psychology in several problems, such as: reading, bilingualism, second language learning, and speech pathology.

From the above explanation it could be concluded that psycholinguistic is the study that explains about the psychological and linguistic relationships for acquiring language and how language develops. In addition, psycholinguistics also studies about human abilities to acquire language, and the nature of language structure. Therefore, this research would use psycholinguistics approach to explain the problems in The Good Doctor series. This is done by looking at the utterances, responses, and behaviors to explain the language disorders experienced by the main character who is an autistic person.

2.1.1 Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs)

Autism Spectrum Disorder occurs due to damage to the nerves of the brain causing problems in brain development, difficulties in communicating and also in social interaction. Sleeper (2007) stated that one of the causes of autism was a genetic factor caused by several disturbed genes. It means, Autism Spectrum Disorder not only occurs due to brain damage, but could be passed down through genetics. K.Irwin et al. (2011) stated that Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs) was characterized by impaired social interaction and communication, and restricted and repetitive behaviors and interests. Meanwhile, Simmons (2006) stated that Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs) is a neurological disorder related with a serious disturbance in a person's ability to interact and communicate with others that made them responded differently to their environment. In other words,

Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs) are disorders of the nerves of the brain that cause serious disturbances in a person's ability to communicate. Not only that, neurological disorders also cause sufferers to respond to speech in different ways. As a result of today's sophisticated medical science, experts have finally found some of the causes of autism. The cause of autism was confirmed by autopsy results. Below are some of the reasons a person could suffer from autism :

1. Neurological factors

Neurological disorders occur due to disturbances in the central nervous system (brain), muscles, spinal cord or peripheral nerves. According to Maulana (2007) neurologist abnormalities developed during the first three months of pregnancy when brain cell proliferation was imperfect.

2. Genetic problems

Humanity's manner of life is becoming increasingly modern. Nonetheless, air pollution is a result of modern human activity. Pollution could trigger genetic mutations in humans, leading to the creation of autism spectrum disorder. Genetic factors must be researched, according to Maulana (2007) because the use of chemicals in ordinary life or air pollution could create human genetic alterations. Other factors that induce autism, according to Ginanjar (2008) include the mother's age during pregnancy, the father's age when the mother was pregnant, and problems that occurred during pregnancy or childbirth.

3. Problems during pregnancy and birth

Pregnancy and childbirth problems could be a major cause of autism spectrum disorder. During the first eight weeks of pregnancy, mothers who use drugs, drink alcohol, get the rubella virus, or have chronic conditions are more likely to have a child with autism. The painful process of giving birth might deprive the newborn of oxygen, resulting in cerebral abnormalities. According to Ginanjar (2008) babies who are born prematurely or have a body weight below normal have a high risk for brain disorders.

4. Heavy metal poisoning

Mercury, cadmium, congenital rubella, and other heavy metal poisonings could impact the fetus' health and potentially cause autism. Not only that, but everyday chemicals such pesticides, air pollution, and wall paint could also affect the fetus's health. According to Veskarisyanti (2008) investigations on a number of children with autism revealed that their blood levels of heavy metals such as mercury, lead, or lead were higher than normal children.

5. Virus infection

Viruses that infect the mother during pregnancy could cause autism to be born. Autism could be caused by viruses such as rubella, herpes, fungus, and poor nutrition during pregnancy. Furthermore, bleeding and food poisoning could restrict the growth of damaged brain cells, making it harder for the child to engage. After the child is born, the effects of the virus or poisoning could continue to manifest, causing the child to stop growing and

the symptoms of autism to worsen. In addition, Maulana (2007) stated that metabolic, hearing, and visual abnormalities might play a part in the development of autism.

6. Vaccination

The MMR vaccine is one of the major factors that contributed to the onset of autism. Measles, mumps, and rubella are included in the MMR vaccine. Many parents claim that their children's development regressed after receiving the MMR vaccine. This is presumably due to the presence of a preservative in MMR called Thimerosal. Vaccination should be given separately or with a vaccine that does not contain thimerosal to reduce the risk of autism. Another option is to wait until children are above the age of three to guarantee that the early signs of autism have faded.

7. Opioid Peptide overdose

Short chains of amino acids work to produce proteins which are called peptides. According to Sastra (2011) peptide is formed when gluten protein in wheat and casein protein are broken down. Gluten protein is required in modest levels for healthy brain function. If the brain contains too much gluten protein then it will inhibit brain activity. However, there are two abnormal conditions could increase the number of opioid peptides. These abnormal conditions include :

- a. When protein reaches the colon and converts to amino acids, partial absorption occurs, which increases the absorption of peptides in the intestine.

- b. Although the amount of peptide in the colon is normal, if there is leaking in the intestinal wall, then peptides are absorbed excessively into the bloodstream.

Children with autism spectrum have their own characteristics when they are doing social interactions and also communicating. According to a book entitled *Pedoman Penanganan dan Pendidikan Autisme* (2011) there are several characteristics of autism in social interaction, including :

1. Children with autism have the characteristics of feeling indifferent to the conditions in their surrounding environment. If asked to do social interaction, children with autism could give an aggressive response.
2. Children with autism have a passive character. They could accept social interaction if the pattern of social interaction is adjusted to them.
3. The next characteristic of autistic children is active but strange. Where autistic children spontaneously approach other children, but the interaction only goes one way. Where children with autism want to communicate in their own way, but children who have normal development could not accept how children with autism interact or communicate.

People with autism spectrum disorder not only have difficulty in social interaction, they also have difficulties to interpret the meaning of utterances and responding to it verbally. When responding verbally, people with autism have difficulties to say what they want to say, give unclear responses, and keep repeating words and phrases, causing communication does not run smoothly. It could be concluded that disorders of the nerves of the brain cause a person to have

difficulty processing and producing language, this condition called as language disorder.

2.1.2 Types of Language Disorder

Language disorder is the inability to acquire and process language due to brain damage. Dulm (2002) stated that language disorder involved the processing of linguistic, such as: grammar (syntax and morphology), semantic (meaning), and other language aspects. Language disorder could be experienced by anyone, both children and adults. Field (2003) stated that language disorders could develop from an early age and adults who experienced surgery, stroke, and accidents. Furthermore, Lanier (2010) stated that language disorder was related to a person's ability to understand, form, or use words correctly. It means, language disorders have impacts on a person's ability to understand, form, and use words correctly. In addition, language disorders also have impacts on a person's ability to communicate and social interaction. According to Field (2003) there were two types of language disorder, namely: expressive language disorder and receptive language disorder. People with expressive language disorder have difficulties in producing language. Meanwhile, people with receptive language disorder have difficulties in understanding language. Below is a detailed description of expressive and receptive language disorders:

2.1.2.1 Expressive Language Disorder

People could be said to have an expressive language disorder when they have difficulty using and producing language. Morales (2012) stated that person with expressive language disorder could recognize the language well, but they could not express it. In addition, the American Psychiatric Association (1994) stated that expressive language disorder was characterized by linguistic traits, such as: limited vocabulary, difficulty finding words, use of non-specific words, etc. According Carroll (1985) expressive language disorder was characterized by several symptoms, as listed below:

a. Word finding difficulties

Word finding difficulties are defined as problems finding words, remembering names, using wrong words, and using mixed words. Example of autistic person who has words finding difficulty could be seen in *My Name is Khan movie*, which was researched by Suherman (2015). According to Suherman (2015) in datum 04, Khan said that the store manager was old, he also said that the store manager became an Miss India before he was born. Although, after saying something rude, Khan didn't think about whether his words hurt the store manager or not. Based on the datum 04, Khan also had difficulty in choosing the right vocabulary, this was due to his understanding of vocabulary and identifying directions to start a conversation.

b. Limited vocabulary

One of the things that makes it difficult for people with autism to convey ideas or feelings is because of limited vocabulary. One of the example of autistic

person has limited vocabulary could be seen in *Miracle in Cell No. 7* movie, which was researched by Faida (2020). According to Faida (2020) in datum 02, Yong Goo kept repeating words, **“I was wrong! I’m sorry! I was wrong, sir! I am sorry! Please, help me! I was wrong, sir!”**. This happened because Yong Goo had limited vocabulary. In addition, Yong Goo also had difficulty conveying his ideas and feelings.

c. Over-use of non-specific words

People with autism have symptoms of language disorders in the form of pronunciation of words such as objects, stuffs, things, etc. Where they do not explain or specify the object or things that they mean. One of the example of autistic person over-use of non-specific words could be seen in *My Name is Khan* movie, which was researched by Suherman (2015). According to Suherman (2015) in datum 03, Khan used certain words, but those words would not make the conversation had a different perception. Ami said that **“Good people who does good things and bad who does bad things. That is the only difference between humans, nothing else.”** But, Khan did not agree with Ami's opinion, and he said that, **“Good people and bad people and there is no difference.”** Normal people might be able to understand the specifics of what Ami said. But Khan was autistic, who also had a language disorder. This condition made Khan only understand the meaning of words in the language in general and did not use certain words.

d. Difficulties coming to the point

People with language disorders do not only experience limited vocabulary. They also make conversation boring and make listeners feel uncomfortable because they have difficulty to explain an idea accurately. Thus, causing the conversation become pointless. One of the example of autistic person has difficulty coming to the point while communicating could be seen in *My Name is Khan movie*, which was researched by Suherman (2015). According to Suherman (2015) in datum 10, Khan showed difficulty coming to the point. Khan found it difficult to convey what he wanted to convey and even seemed long-winded, causing boredom and discomfort for the listener. Khan, initially brought up the topics that were conveyed on the pretext that Mandira was divorced. However, he spoke at length with concern about the personal issues of Mandira's divorce, so the topic previously presented was not very interesting and even created new conflicts and made Mandira felt uncomfortable with Khan's statement.

2.1.2.2 Receptive Language Disorder

Receptive language disorder is a condition in which the sufferer had difficulties in understanding language. American Speech Language Hearing Association (2014) stated that children with receptive language disorder had difficulties with the listening and understanding verbal language, it happened because they had difficulties processing the information. According to Carroll (1985) receptive language disorder was characterized by several symptoms, as listed below:

a. Not appearing to listen

Not appearing to listen is a condition in which a person with a receptive language disorder is not interested in what other people are saying. In addition, people with language disorders also have difficulty understanding what other people are saying, so that they find it difficult to provide feedback when communicating. An example of an autistic person who has not appearing to listen symptom could be seen in *Miracle in Cell No. 7 movie*, which was researched by Faida (2020). According to Faida (2020) in datum 15, The interlocutor told Yong Goo to stop playing, but Yong Goo did not hear what his interlocutor had to say, and he kept playing. This problem occurred with people with autism spectrum disorder because they had no interest in what other people say. In addition, they also lack of auditory, so that caused them not to respond when communicating.

b. Difficulty following verbal communication

People with language receptive disorder have difficulty following verbal instructions. This is because they have auditory processing disorders, in which the brain is unable to process sounds or spoken words. One of the example of an autistic person has difficulty following verbal communication could be seen in *Miracle in Cell No. 7 movie*, which was researched by Faida (2020). According to Faida (2020) in datum 20, the interlocutor asked Yong Goo to be quiet, but Yong Goo did not stop to say, **“Thank you”**. From Yong Goo’s response, it could be seen that he struggled to follow verbal instructions. This happened because people with receptive language disorder had difficulty understanding what other people are saying, so they prefer to ignore verbal instructions said by their interlocutor.

c. Difficulty understanding complex sentence

In this case, people with receptive language disorder have difficulty understanding complex sentences. Difficulty understanding complex sentences is a common misunderstanding, in which a person could not process the long sentences he or she receives and the grammar in these sentences is also difficult to understand. One of the example of an autistic person has difficulty following understanding complex sentence could be seen in *My Name is Khan movie*, which was researched by Suherman (2015). According to Suherman (2015) in datum 11, Zakir explained that Khan could not marry Mandira. However, Khan got confused and in his perspective, **“Hindu? No... There is no differences. Good people, bad people, and there is no other difference.”** Khan had difficulty understanding complex sentences and he also had difficulty to express himself using complex sentences. He used sentences that were less complex than children and has problems using conjunctive links to connect different and complex ideas.

d. Difficulty in interpreting words or phrases

People with receptive language disorder have difficulty interpreting or analyzing literal meaning, non-literal meaning, figurative meaning, and connotative words or phrases. In addition, they also have difficulty in analyzing the choice of certain words in forming meaning or tone. One of the example of an autistic person has difficulty in interpreting word or phrases could be seen in *Miracle in Cell No. 7 movie*, which was researched by Faida (2020). According to Faida (2020) in datum 23, the interlocutor said, **“This is a school, not bad place. Drink this.”** Then, Yong Goo responded by saying, **“Not school. It’s prison. All**

bad people.” From Yong Goo’s response, it could be seen that he had difficulty in interpreting words and phrases. It happened because Yong Goo did not understand figurative language. So, he couldn't analyze what the interlocutor said.

2.1.3 Kinds of Autistic Responses in Conversation

In building a conversation two or more people are needed, these people could use body language or verbal language to communicate or respond in conversation. However, people with autism have difficulty responding in conversation. According to Kelley (2011) people with autism generally had problems with starting conversations, maintaining the topic of conversation, and considering the listener's perspective. In other words, people with autism disorder do not give a clear response, besides that they could quickly change the topic of conversation because they do not understand the topic.

There are various types of responses given by people with autism spectrum disorder in communicating, they could respond well and aggressively. According to Rothwell (2000), there were several autistic responses that were categorized as cognitively irrelevant responses (CI), cognitively relevant responses (CR) and cognitively disturbing and socially inappropriate responses (CDI).

2.1.3.1 Cognitively Irrelevant Responses (CI)

One of the difficulties experienced by people with autism is that they have difficulty in communicating. Kelley (2011) stated that language and communication difficulties were one of the disorders experienced by autistic individuals. People with autism disorder often give irrelevant responses because they do not understand the topic being discussed. Volkmar (2005) stated that

individuals with autism showed difficulties in identifying topics initiated by the interlocutor and providing relevant responses. Meanwhile, Rothwell (2000) stated that cognitively irrelevant responses were incoherent. Thus, the responses were not coherent to statements given by interlocutors. An example of cognitively irrelevant responses could be seen in *Adam movie*, which was researched by Dewi (2019). According to Dewi (2019) in datum 01, the interlocutor talked about how she likes the downtown which is a big place close to the wild. Then, Adam responded by saying, **“Can you see the sky from the third floor?”** From the conversation, it could be seen that Adam gave irrelevant response. Adam gave irrelevant response because he did not understand what his interlocutor was saying. Thus, he suddenly changed the topic of conversation.

2.1.3.2 Cognitively Relevant Responses (CR)

People with autism could also speak fluently, which means they could respond according to what the other person is talking about. Kelley (2011) stated that autistic individuals had different language abilities, they could be completely mute, had limited functional language, even they could verbally quite fluently. It means, people with autism could provide responses that are relevant to their interlocutor. Meanwhile, Rothwell (2000) defined that relevant responses are coherent and socially appropriate. In other words, the response is an inquiry response to the topic given by interlocutor. An example of cognitively relevant responses could be seen in *The Temple Grandin movie*, which was researched by Kiswandari (2014). According to Kiswandari (2014) in datum 04, a person could help an autistic person in providing relevant responses. It could be seen from how

Temple gave a response that was not related to the man's greeting. After that, Temple's aunt said that was not the way to greet someone. Temple who understood her aunt's words immediately gave an appropriate response by saying, **“Hello, I'm Temple. It's very nice to meet you.”**

2.1.3.3 Cognitively Disruptive and Socially Inappropriate Responses

People with autism have difficulty engaging in a conversation. This is based on Kelley (2011) which stated that people with autism did not respond to questions properly and even they had difficulty in providing relevant responses that provide sufficient information to their listeners. Thus, when individuals with autism respond without providing sufficient information, they could give listeners a disturbing and inappropriate response. This is because they could change topics or add new topics in the conversation.

One of the characteristics of people with autism is a disturbance in communication. It could be said that the response given by people with autism is a form of deviation. According to Dascal (2003) deviation was not suitable in conversation. This broke the pattern that existed in every utterance. These deviations were considered to interfere with the coherence of the conversation. Thus, responses that were cognitively intrusive and socially inappropriate were associated with lapses in communication. Schank (as cited in Carroll, 2008) categorized inappropriate responses as odd responses, more relevant but not too polite responses, and marginally responses.

a. Odd Responses (OD)

Individuals with autism might experience communication disorders. They show some deviation in responding to their interlocutor. Deviations could be shown by giving odd responses. Schank (as cited in Carroll, 2008) stated that some responses could be very strange. The odd response related to adding a new topic in the conversation. One of the example of odd response could be seen in *Adam movie*, which was researched by Dewi (2019). According to Dewi (2019) in datum 16, the interlocutor asked Adam what things were in space. Instead of answering the question, Adam said, **"I have books, telescopes, star charts. You could borrow some stuff and we could go out look at the sky."** From Adam's response, it showed that he did not understand the interlocutor's topic, but Adam's response still relevant to the previous topic. Adam tended to interpret what outer space was, and thought that the interlocutor needed to know more about it. So that, Adam offered books and invited the interlocutor out to look up at the sky.

b. More Relevant but not too Polite Responses (RNP)

Autism patients could respond in a more appropriate, but not overly courteous, manner (RNP). Although the comments are pertinent to the interlocutor's issue, the manner in which they are offered is impolite. According to Volkmar (2005) autistic people had difficulty obeying the rule of civility. It demonstrates that, while people with autism could provide important comments, they could also break the rule of civility. As a result, the RNP occurs when an autistic person has a more relevant discussion topic but communicates with a lack of politeness method.

When autistic people show RNP, they would disregard the above mentioned politeness technique and produce expressions that could make interlocutors feel angered, dissatisfied, and hurt. Even while under duress, an autistic person could give RNP by speaking with a high intonation and displaying rage against others. Volkmar (2005) stated that people with autism have inadequate eye contact, aberrant emotional intonation in their voices and speaking, difficulties communicating enjoyment, and a lack of ability to control social engagement through nonverbal behaviors. (RNP) could also happen when persons with autism are interrupted and lose control of their emotions.

One of the example of that autistic person could be more relevant but not too polite responses could be seen in *The Temple Grandin movie*, which was researched by Kiswandari (2014). According to Kiswandari (2014) in datum 58, the interlocutor asked Temple, did Temple still remember the interlocutor's son named Scott. Then, Temple replied, "**He used to spit in my jell-o.**" Temple's response was included in the RNP because Temple answered honestly what the interlocutor's son had done to her, even though her words were not polite. Actually Temple did not mean to upset others, but she just said what he wanted to say in her mind. As a woman with autism syndrome disorder (ASD), Temple had difficulty expressing her feelings to others.

c. Marginally Relevant Responses (MR)

Communication is difficult for people with autism spectrum disorder. According to Volkmar (as cited in Kiswandari, 2014), People with autism who experience failure to understand the characteristics of communication and social

difficulties could cause serious misunderstanding. Marginally relevant responses are defined as responses that are relevant to the topic being discussed, but are not completely relevant. In other words, people with autism could provide a response that is quite relevant to the previous topic, but the response does not give the speaker's point. This happens because people with autism fail to understand what the speaker means. Meanwhile, Dascal (2003) stated that Marginally relevant responses indicate that the listener's topic is sufficiently related to the speaker's topic, but only in the sense that the listener's topic is not required for a question. As a result, marginally relevant responses are similar to Dascal's insertion sequence. The digression sequence is used in the insertion sequence. The insertion sequence, according to Dascal (2003) referred to a wide range of corrective and clarifying speech acts. The insertion sequence is a direct reaction to the conversational material that came before it. Because this digression does not answer the prior topic's point, it could not be considered as a relevant response.

An example of marginally relevant Response could be seen in *The Temple Grandin movie*, which was researched by Kiswandari (2014). According to Kiswandari (2014) in datum 78, The interlocutor said that the abbot slaughter house looked like an airport for cows. Then, Temple responded by saying, **“Thank you.”** Temple said thanks, because she thought the interlocutor said that as a compliment. That was why, the interlocutor clarified his words by saying, **“I didn't mean it like that as a compliment.”** Temple should not have responded to the interlocutor's words with a thank you, but she should have given a reason why the design was too big.

2.1.4 The Good Doctor Series

The Good Doctor is an American medical drama television series based on the 2013 award-winning South Korean series of the same name. The Good Doctor series told how the struggle of Shaun Murphy who had autism spectrum disorder and Savant syndrome, but he wanted to become a surgeon. He came from a small town called Casper, Wyoming, then he moved to San Jose, California to work in San Jose St. Bonaventure. Apart from suffering from autism spectrum disorder and Savant syndrome, Shaun Murphy also had a troubled and dark childhood. A surgeon must have very high accuracy. Shaun Murphy was autism sufferer, so many people doubt his abilities. In addition, because an autistic person, not all doctors respect him as a doctor, including the patient's family.

2.2 Previous Research

Previous research is useful to provide an overview of what has been researched. Previous research is also useful to see what things have not been studied from existing research. There are 9 previous studies found from accredited journals ranging from 2014 to 2020. These previous studies were found based on the similarity of theories or approaches or data sources.

The first researcher was Faida (2020) in her thesis title *Psycholinguistic analysis on language disorder of autistic character in Miracle in Cell NO.7 movie*. She used descriptive qualitative research method. She used Carroll (1985) theory about language disorder. The results of this research were the sufferer in this film had expressive language disorder with symptoms consisting of difficulty finding vocabulary (Repeating words and parroting). Then, receptive language

disorder with symptoms of difficulty following verbal instructions, lack of auditory skills, difficulty understanding complex sentences, and difficulty interpreting words or phrases. The similarity between Faida's research and this research was in the research topic. Both of these studies analyzed the types of language disorders based on Carroll's (1985) theory. The difference was in the research data sources. (Faida, 2020) discussed *Miracle in Cell No.7*, while the researcher discussed The Good Doctor series.

The second researcher was Sartika (2020), her thesis entitled *An analysis of language disorders suffered by the main character in IT movie*. This research used descriptive qualitative approach. This research revealed that only four out of six types of stuttering, such as repetition, whole-word repetition, sound prolongations, and block. Then, there were also three out of four types of associated behavior, namely head torso limb, audible inhalations and exhalations, and eye behaviors. The similarity between Sartika's research and this research was that both studies discussed about language disorders. The difference was in the object of research, where (Sartika, 2020) discussed the types of stuttering and types of behavior in *IT movie*. Meanwhile, the researcher discussed the types of language disorders and reason of autistic responses in The Good Doctor series.

The third research came from (Larasati, 2019) her thesis entitled *Pragmatic language impairment in autistic-savant person portrayed in The Good Doctor film*. The focus of this research was to discover the types of pragmatic language impairments experienced by an autistic-savant main character in *The Good Doctor film* to describe the character's pragmatic language impairments, and to investigate

why the linguistic impairments were experienced in the way they were. The similarity between Larasati's research and this research was that both studies take data from The Good Doctor series. The difference was in the topic and also the approach. In which (Larasati, 2019) used pragmatics approach, while the researcher used psycholinguistics approach.

The fourth research came from (Dewi, 2019) her thesis entitled *Response and features of language disorder used in "ADAM" movie psycholinguistic study*. The researcher focused on Rothwell's theory of response to language disorders and Kanner's theory of features of language disorders. The researcher found that there were five types of language disorder responses used by Adam. There were Cognitively Irrelevant response, Cognitively Relevant response, Odd Response, Marginally Relevant response, Marginally Relevant but not too polite. Irrelevant cognitive responses were the type of response he used the most. The second point was the feature represented by Adam. Adam did not represent all the features. Adam mostly represented the Inability to develop relationships. Adam exhibited these traits because he had difficulty developing relationships when interacting and he avoided touch and lacks eyes. The similarity between Dewi's research and this research was that both studies discussed about the autistic response based on Rothwell's theory. The difference was in the source of the data. Where (Dewi, 2019) took data from the *ADAM movie*, while the researcher took data from the series The Good Doctor.

The fifth research came from Levia, Jufriзал, & Marlina (2019) the research entitled *The study of language disorder of an autistic savant portrayed in*

Levinson's Rain Man film (1988). This research aimed to find out the types of language disorder and to find out the dominant type of language disorders found in Levinson's Rain Man film. The results of this research was the dominant type language disorder experienced by autistic savant in Levinson's Rain Man film was expressive language disorder with a percentage of 67.7%. Meanwhile, receptive language disorder with a percentage of 32.3%. In other words, the autistic savant character in this film had difficulty in expressing or producing language. The similarity between Levia, Jufrizal, & Marlina's research with this research was that these two studies analyzed the types of language disorders based on Carroll's (1985) theory. The difference was in the source of the research data. (Levia et al., 2019) discussed *Levinson's Rain Man (1988)*, while the researcher discussed The Good Doctor series.

The sixth research came from Sitorus (2017), in her thesis entitled *Language disorder in autistic children at Yayasan Tali Kasih Medan: A psycholinguistic analysis*. The aimed of this research to find out find out the acquisition of language disorders in children with autism at Yayasan Tali Kasih Medan, and to obtain information about the types of language disorders experienced by autistic children. The researcher used Carroll (1985) theory and Field (2003) theory to solve the problems formulation. The results of this research were Children with autism had difficulties not only in language production but also in language comprehension (mixed expressive-receptive language disorder). In addition, there were some language problems experienced by autistic children, such as phonological disorder, morphological disorder, syntactic disorder,

semantic disorder, and pragmatic disorder. The similarity between Sitorus' research and this research was that both studies analyzed the types of language disorders based on Carroll's (1985) theory. The difference was in the source of the research data. Where (Sitorus, 2017) used a participatory method, meanwhile the researcher used a non-participatory method and discussed The Good Doctor series.

The seventh researcher was Johan (2016), his research entitled *Gangguan pelafalan fonem terhadap anak-anak (Balita) Suatu kajian: Neurolinguistik*. The aimed of this research were to explain what phoneme disorders were experienced by children under the age of five years in speaking every day, explained the map of the phonemes that were pronounced by these children, and explained what nervous disorders occurred in these children. The result of this research The percentage of phonemes that could be spoken by speakers was only 9.7% and those that could not be spoken are 90.3%. This was based on the level of the speaker's speech which was at the penultimate and ultima levels. In addition, speakers could only pronounced words at the sonority level. The similarity between Johan's research and this research was that both studies discussed about language disorders. The differences were in the object of research, data collection techniques, and methods of analysis.

The eight researcher was Suherman (2015), in his thesis entitled *Language disorder of main character in the movie My Name is Khan*. This research aimed to find out the types of language disorder. The results of this research were the researcher found two types of language disorders in this movie, namely:

expressive and receptive language disorders. In addition, the researcher also found that the main character is more inclined to the type of expressive language disorder. The similarity between Suherman's research and this research was that both studies analyzed the type of language disorder based on Carroll's (1985) theory. The difference was in the source of the research data. Where (Suherman, 2015) discussed *My Name is Khan* movie, while the researcher discussed The Good Doctor series.

The last research came from Kiswandari (2014), in her thesis title *A psycholinguistic analysis of an autistic person's language in Temple Grandin Movie*. The aimed of this research to explain the kinds of responses and the features of autistic person represented by the autistic in Temple Grandin movie. The results of this research were the researcher found three kinds of responses, such as irrelevant responses (CI), cognitively relevant responses (CR), and cognitively disruptive and socially inappropriate responses (CDI). In addition, the researcher also found seven out of nine features of autistic person, namely inability to develop relationships, uncommunicative use of spoken language, delayed echolalia, pronominal reversal, repetitive play and stereotypes, maintenance of similarity, and good rote memory. The similarity between Kiswandari's research and this research was that both studies discussed about the autistic response based on Rothwell's theory. The difference was in the data source of the data. Where (Kiswandari, 2014) took data from *The Temple Grandin movie*, while the researchers took data from The Good Doctor Series.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

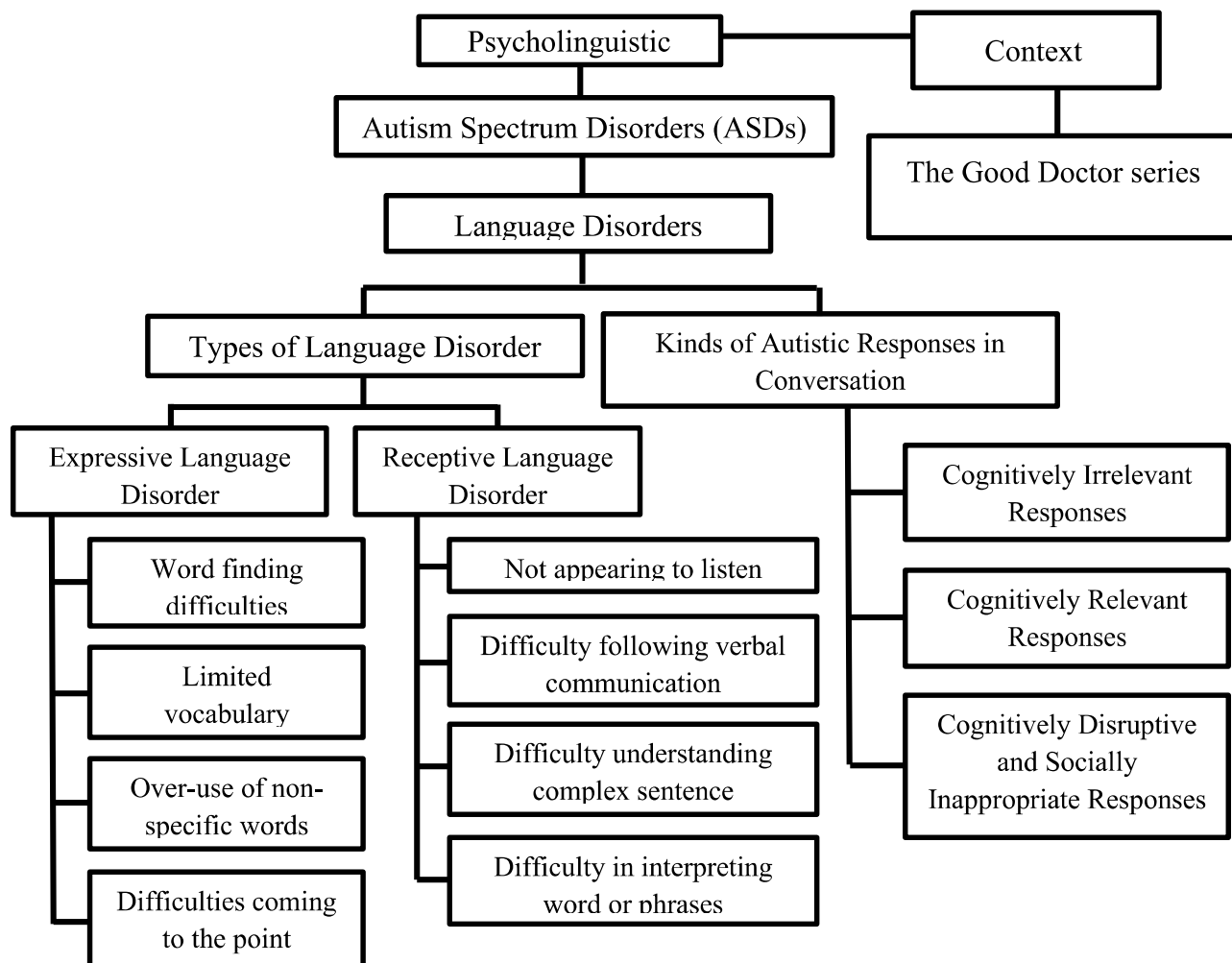


Table 2.1 Theoretical Framework of Language Disorder

As seen in figure above, in this research firstly explain about psycholinguistic. Second, this research explained about Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs). Third, this research explained about language disorder. Fourth, this research analyzed about type of language disorder based on theory proposed by Field (2003) and Carroll (1985). Lastly, this research analyzed the kinds of the autistic responses in conversation based on Rothwell (2000).