

**EXPRESSIVE AND RECEPTIVE LANGUAGE DISORDER OF SHAUN MURPHY IN *THE GOOD DOCTOR* SERIES**

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**Abstract:** The autistic savant is a rare condition occurring in people with autism that may affect the ability in expressing and receiving language information appropriately. This study aimed to describe the expressive and receptive language disorder of Shaun Murphy as the autistic savant main character in *The Good Doctor* movie. It used descriptive qualitative method to get a deep understanding of the language disorder as portrayed in the movie. The data were taken from Shaun Murphy's utterances transcribed from *The Good Doctor* movie. The analysis employed the theory of Carroll to describe how autistic savant person communicates with others. The findings of this study indicated that of the twelve utterances produced by Shaun Murphy, only four out of six types of language disorders were found. They included stuttering, phonological disorder, difficulty in understanding the concept, and difficulty in following directions. Shaun Murphy dominantly produced stuttering. He often spoke with stammering, hanging, and repetition of sentences. In this case, the language disorders of the main character appeared when he was panic, happy, anxious, and unconfident; which could influence his way of communication.

**Keywords:** *autistic savant, expressive language disorder, receptive language disorder*

## INTRODUCTION

This study focuses on psycholinguistics analysis, specifically in language disorder. A language disorder causes speech, writing, and other language problems to apply or use. People with language disorder may find language form, material, or roles difficult. Language disorders affect the processing of linguistic data (Bansal, 2019). Language disorders cause chronic deficits in speaking and understanding others around them. The deficiency may occur not only in the spoken language but also in the written

language system. This is why language disorders affect basic interpersonal communication and profoundly affect academic success (Paul, 2020).

Language disorders cannot be separated from several diseases related to the cause of a person experiencing language disorders. One of them is autism. Autism Spectrum Condition (ASC) is a neurodevelopmental syndrome marked by social reciprocity, social contact, flexibility, and sensory processing issues, also known as Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) (American Medical Association (APA) 2014 in Lee et al., 2015). Autistic individuals typically have a restricted capacity for communication, a weakened ability to communicate with others, and unusually repetitive (stereotypical) habits that often make social interactions difficult, harm job prospects, and make many other issues more likely.

Language disorders research in autism is significant, especially on how the autistic syndrome affects language processing. In this case, several previous studies on language disorders in autism. Some studies concern to language disorder of a female autistic character in movies (Prastiwi, 2019), or the language feature of an adult male character with Asperger syndrome (Suherman, 2015) or female person with Asperger syndrome (Kiswandari, 2014), and the language disorder of savant autistic character (Levia, et al. 2019). Some other research focused on the language characteristics of autistic child (Khairunnisa, 2019), the expressive language of people with autism (Octavia, 2018), and how their expressive communication is supported by pictures (Goa & Derung, 2007). Also, the expressive language of a character with cerebral palsy (Mukminah, 2007; Zakiah, 2015). Lastly, there is also research that is specifically concerned with the pragmatic disorder of an adult autistic male character (Larasati, 2019). However, it still needs more exploration on both the expressive and receptive language disorder of an adult savant autistic person.

This research concerned with language disorders of the autistic savant in the Good Doctor series movie. This film tells the story of a young surgeon named Shaun Murphy, the main character, who begins his journey to the San Jose St. Bonaventure hospital. Dr Shaun Murphy is part of the medical team at the hospital. He is an individual with autism and savant condition, a syndrome that causes sufferers to have a photographic memory and exceptional spatial abilities.

The Good Doctor series movie was chosen as it has a main character with autism and savant syndrome, which makes him different from ordinary people, especially in his

speech and actions every day. Second, this film can also illustrate the conversation of someone who has a language disorder due to autism. Third, this film contains many language disorders produced by the main character, so sometimes it is difficult for people to understand the utterances. Last, this film is a series with several episodes detailing how the main character, who becomes a doctor carries out his activities so that the researcher can use it as a data source with sufficient duration and anticipate data shortages. Therefore, based on the linguistic uniqueness of the film, this research focuses on language and communication disorders carried out by the main character, who has autism and savant syndrome. This study is different from previous studies, which only discuss specifically expressive language disorders. In this case, the analysis used the theory suggested by Carroll (2008), which discusses the type of language impairment encountered in the film by the main character

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Not everyone in this world gets the same opportunity to use language as a tool to communicate effectively, for example, people with autism. Despite the fact that language has numerous functions (Krisdiana, 2021), it is difficult for people with autism to use the language well because they cannot normally produce and understand it. This phenomenon is called a language disorder caused by brain impairments resulting from surgery, a stroke, an accident, or old age (Field, 2003). We should try to understand how autistic people think/process the world around them to understand better and support them.

People with language disorders have problems conveying something when talking and have limitations in communicating in their daily lives. They do not know how to say something and behave in talking to other people. Field (2003) states that the problem of language disorders can be receptive (language comprehension disorders), expressive (language production disorders), or the combination of both. Thus, language disorders are generally divided into two parts, expressive and receptive (Carroll, 2008).

Expressive language disorder is an individual psychological condition that results in the inability to convey verbal or written messages well (Paul, 1991). People with expressive language disorder also have difficulty expressing their thoughts and feelings. They have several characteristics such as speaking using inappropriate language or hanging sentences, using body language to help translate spoken language, repetition,

often having the wrong choice of grammatical terms, having a limited expressive lexicon, and having problems interacting with other people (Carroll, 2008). Therefore, language disorders can affect people's language comprehension and production. People with expressive language disorder also have difficulty in language processing and the connection between words that represent (Longsdon, 2021). However, people with autism have various processes of language acquisition and learning (Carroll, 2008). They have slow language development involving receptive and expressive language disorders (Hasanah, 2018).

There are four types of speech and language disorders, articulation disorders, phonological disorders, voice disorders, and stuttering. The first type is articulation disorder, which are failure to pronounce a sound. This is related to errors in the physical pronunciation of sounds in the mouth (Ladefoged & Johnson, 2011). Therefore, articulation disorder is a speech disorder that can affect phonetics or the ability to form the speech sounds correctly. For example, lispings is one of the articulation disorders when *s* sounds like *th* or *r* changed into *l* in several languages in Southeast Asia, such as Indonesia. People with articulation disorders can make sounds to be substituted, left off, added, or changed; this will make it more difficult for listeners to pay more attention to what someone with articulation disorder is saying (Anthony et al., 2011).

The second type is phonological disorder such as substitution, deletion, assimilation, and addition. Phonological disorders occur when speech involves a pattern of sound errors. Children have difficulty organizing their speech sounds into a sound system (Klein & Liu-Shea, 2009). Spivey (2012 in Zakiah, 2015), said that phonological disorder refers to a child's difficulty understanding our language's sound system and speech rules of our language. It may mispronounce sounds in particular words. For example, the letter */s/* on the *bus* can be dropped and pronounced *bush*. One of the examples of a person with intonation problems is usually separating the pitch accent by phrase boundary tone or a pause in the speech. This phrase boundary is found more frequently in children with autism. People with autism often fail to produce a high tone for interrogatives and causing interlocutors hard to distinguish it from declarative speech (Fosnot & Jun, 1999). For example, "*Where will I live?*" In general, ordinary people will raise the tone at the end of a sentence to emphasize that it is an interrogative sentence. However, sufferers with intonation problems cannot use intonation in a sentence. The

question sentence sounds like a statement sentence, which will make it a little difficult for the listener to understand what the speaker means.

The third type is voice disorder that occurs when the sound's pitch, loudness, or quality distracts from what the speaker is saying. According to Yule (2006), there are two basic positions in the vocal cords, namely (1) when the vocal cords are stretched, air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded (2) when the vocal cords are pulled together, air from the lungs repeats itself times pushing it apart as it passed, creating a vibration effect. In other words, voice disorder can be described as talking too long or too much, unnatural pitch, improper stress, and grumbling unclear words. In some cases, people with language disorder experience panic in speaking because of several conditions; this causes sufferers to have difficulty making a sound and speaking well. For example, "*I ... need to go ... home,*" their panic or anxiety affects the air in their breathing which causes the sentences they convey to be a little less clear and stammered.

The fourth type is stuttering as a garbled speech; then repeats the first syllable, the next word, and after successfully pronouncing the words, the sentence can be completed (Indah, 2017). Stuttering can affect speech fluency because it disrupts the production of the speech sound (Klein & Liu-Shea, 2009). People with stuttering often fail to pronounce the initial syllable, only succeeding in pronouncing the initial consonant or vowel with difficulty until they can finish the sentence. In trying to utter the first word, which may fail, the person with the stutter expresses his tiredness and disappointment. Stuttering is a symptom that includes the repetition of phonemic segments, syllables, or words, such as *emm* or *ohh*. According to Indah (2017), the cause of stuttering is not entirely known, but things that are considered to play a role, for example, (1) the 'stress' factor, (2) Children's education is too harsh and strict and does not allow children to argue or denied (3) any damage to the dominant hemisphere (4) Familial neurotic factors. It suggests that there may be split-second delays in the auditory feedback mechanism linking the ear, brain, and vocal organs, disrupting speech encoding (Field, 2014). When people with stuttering talk, they may become entirely into two ways: stop or block. For example, they usually say, "*D-D-D-Do... you... want to go?*". Blocked is when people's speech the mouth is positioned to express a sound with some effort, then they may complete the words into the sentences (Stager et al., 2015).

Beside expressive, another symptom of language disorder is receptive. People with receptive language disorder have difficulty understanding what other people are saying. Children with receptive language disorders have difficulty understanding what is being said to them (Bansal, 2019). They have several disorders such as lack of ability to speak, poor hearing ability, difficulty following directions, poor memory of linguistic information, difficulty understanding the concepts from one word, poorly accepted vocabulary, and difficulty understanding words with multiple meanings. Receptive disorders have poor hearing and understanding both verbally and in sentences (Harris, 1994). It is caused by brain injuries, such as tumors, trauma, or disease. Receptive language disorder also has another name, language comprehension deficit.

## **METHOD**

This research used a qualitative descriptive method to get a deep understanding of the language disorders of autism. Qualitative research approaches are designed to help scientists understand the social and cultural environments in which people live (Palmer & Bolderston, 2006). This research focuses on the actions of research subjects by taking the meaning of events (Raharjo, 2020, p. 41). The analysis was to find the language disorders of the autistic main character and how they can appear in *The Good Doctor* movie. The data were identified using a psycholinguistics approach. The researchers analyzed the data using the theory proposed by Carroll (2008), which discusses the language disorders in autism.

The data is in the form of dialogues or utterances from the main character in the movie. The *Good Doctor* is a serial movie and was released by Netflix. The movie is about Shaun Murphy, who suffers from autism and language disorder. The data collection covers downloading and watching *The Good Doctor* movie. Second, determining the criteria of dialogue as needed. Third, observing the utterances several times. To help better understanding, the researcher took the transcription of dialogues as required. Fourth, the researchers collected all the data. Last, the researchers finalised the data display to proceed to the data analysis stage.

The analysis of the utterances containing language disorder used the theory proposed by Carroll (2008). There are several steps in data analysis. First, categorizing and classifying the utterances as required. Then, writing the result of the data analysis and

discussion to answer the research questions on the language disorders found. The last stage is drawing conclusions.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Findings**

The analysis found twelve speech data produced by Shaun as the main character with language disorder in the film *The Good Doctor*. By using to Carroll's (2008) theory, the summary of the analysis of the expressive and receptive language disorder is presented in figure 1. It shows that stuttering becomes the most dominant expressive language disorder produced in the utterance of adult savant autistic character in the movie. The next dominant type is phonological disorder. Meanwhile, there is similar portion on the difficulty between understanding concept and following directions. There is no data showing articulation and voice disorder.

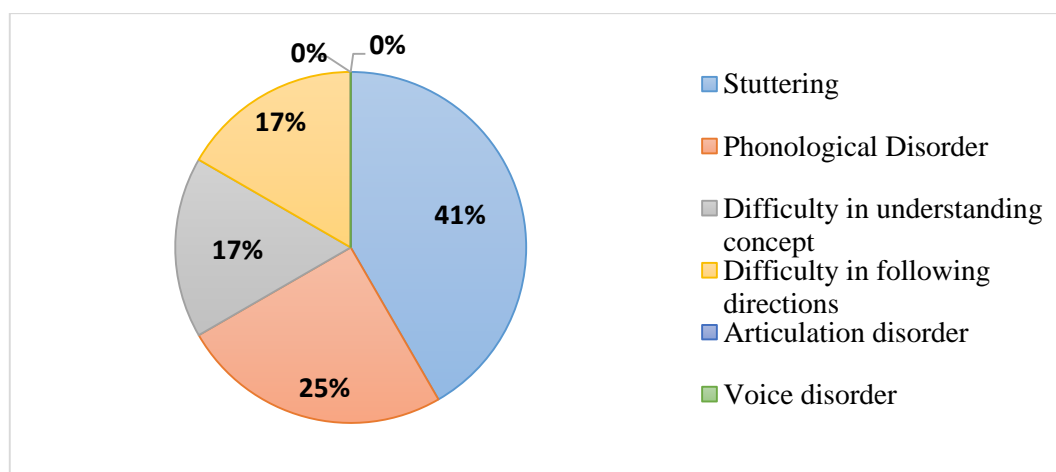


Figure 1. Types of expressive language disorder of Shaun Murphy

### **Discussion**

#### **The expressive language disorder of autistic savant**

Expressive language disorder is the most common disorder experienced by Shaun Murphy in the film *The Good Doctor*. People with expressive language disorder have difficulty in language processing and the connection between words that represent (Longsdon, 2021). One of the features is hanging and repeating sentences. It can be seen in datum 8, where Shaun has a hanging sentence and repetition that his co-worker, Claire, cannot understand. He counted three times the sentence "*We are not leaving ...*". In this

case, the sentence that Shaun conveys is one of the characteristics of expressive language disorder, namely hanging and repetition. He repeated the same sentence so Claire couldn't catch what Shaun meant.

### ***Stuttering***

Stuttering is the most expressive language disorder data found in Shaun Murphy in the film *The Good Doctor* when interacting with other people. He has expressive language disorder when talking to people around him. According to Indah (2017), stuttering is garbled speech, stuttering suddenly stops, then repeating the first syllable, the next word, and after successfully pronouncing the words, the sentence can be completed. Stuttering can affect speech fluency because it disrupts the speech sound production (ASHA, 1993). People with stuttering often fail to pronounce the initial syllable, only succeeding in pronouncing the initial consonant or vowel with difficulty until they can finish the sentence. In trying to utter the first word, which may fail, the person with the stutter expresses his tiredness and disappointment. The example of stuttering is as follow *“It-it’s... It’s very... There’s medical emergency, there’s medical emergency”* (datum 2). This data was taken when Shaun asked airport officials for knives and other items to operate on a child crushed by a construction object. Because the way he convey his thought was unclear and hanging, the airport officials could not accept what he meant. Shaun also tried to explain well to the officers. Still, the officers did not give Shaun what he needed because of his incomprehensible language, coupled with slightly different gestures from people in general. In this case, his sentences are stammered and hung, so the language disorder, in this case, can be categorized as an expressive language disorder. One of the criteria for expressive language disorder is stuttering. Shaun has difficulty saying the word 'it's,' and there is repetition in the sentence *“there’s medical emergency,”* which is a failure of language in conveying something.

### ***Phonological disorder***

Phonological disorders also often occur in people with language disorders. Spivey (2012) said that phonological disorder refers to a child's difficulty understanding our language's sound system and speech rules. It may mispronounce sounds in particular words. As Shaun Murphy in the film *The Good Doctor*, some language disorder sufferers have difficulty in practicing phonology. One of Shaun's shortcomings in phonological



disorder is in using intonation in a sentence caused by his lack of ability to understand and practice intonation in a sentence. The example is as follow. “*So you know how he thinks?*” (datum 10). This data was retrieved when Shaun asked if Claire knew what her patient was thinking. Claire tried to convince Shaun to treat a patient who has autism. Shaun asked if Claire may know what her patient wanted. Shaun's interrogative sentence uses a flat intonation and does not indicate that it is a question sentence. In this case, Shaun has an expressive language disorder. The interrogative sentence “*So you know what he thinks?*” what Shaun uses does not contain the intonation of the interrogative sentence in general, which elevates a few words to emphasise that it is a question sentence. This case is included in a phonological disorder.

Shaun is a sufferer of language disorder, where he has difficulty conveying his thoughts verbally and non-verbally. In this case, he had difficulty using intonation properly when asking Claire. The interrogative sentence does not have intonation like a question sentence, so it is difficult for listeners to understand what he means. People with autism often fail to produce a high tone for interrogatives and causing interlocutors hard to distinguish it from declarative speech (Fosnot, 1999). This also happened to Shaun because he failed to use intonation properly in a sentence, thus causing the people around him not to understand what he meant.

### **The receptive language disorder of autistic savant**

Shaun also experienced receptive language disorder in the film *The Good Doctor*. His limitations in understanding what other people tell him lead to misunderstandings in conveying the information he receives. People with receptive language disorders have difficulty understanding what is being said to them (Bansal, 2019). They have several disorders such as lack of ability to speak, poor hearing ability, difficulty following directions, poor memory of linguistic information, difficulty in understanding concepts, poorly accepted vocabulary, and difficulty understanding words with multiple meanings.

#### ***Difficulty in understanding concept***

One of the receptive language disorder characteristics is difficulty in understanding the concept; Shaun also experiences this. He sometimes finds it difficult to understand what other people are telling him. People with receptive language disorder have problems with listening and understanding the language orally because they have

difficulties processing the information (ASHA, 1993). They have difficulties answering questions and usually use facial gestures and body language. This difficulty can be seen in the following example.

*Dr. Melendez* : “For example, that MRI that ordered on the guy with the ear infection? **Nice call, genius.**”  
*Shau* : **Thank you.**  
*Dr. Melendez* : “**I was being sarcastic.**” (datum 7)

This data was taken in the second episode when dr. Melendez criticised Shaun's way of treating patients. Shaun's way of dealing with his patient's illness is considered excessive. Therefore, dr. Melendez criticises Shaun should be better at his job and not make too many decisions that can sometimes hurt his patients. To soften his criticism, dr. Melendez then uses sarcastic terms in conveying his opinion to Shaun. One of the main characteristics of receptive language disorder is the limited understanding experienced by the sufferer. Shaun's failure to understand the sarcastic context conveyed by dr. Melendez is categorized as a receptive language disorder. Shaun didn't understand the words "Nice call, genius." said by dr. Melendez is a sarcastic sentence with a different meaning from its literal meaning. Shaun innocently answered, "Thank you," because he thought it was a compliment, even though the real purpose was dr. Melendez criticised what he had done to his patients. The failure of understanding experienced by Shaun was later realised by dr. Melendez then emphasised that the sentence he conveyed earlier was sarcastic. Shaun did not understand the implied meaning conveyed by dr. Melendez because he has limitations in receiving information addressed to him. People with language disorders generally have difficulty expressing and accepting what other people say to them. This kind of failure to understand often happens to people with language disorders, causing the other person to have difficulty guessing the direction of their conversation.

From what has been explained above, Shaun has limitations in capturing or receiving information that other people convey to him. He tends to understand a sentence literally, does not see the context and the concept, and gives a response and answer different from the context it should be. This is in accordance with what was described by ASHA (1993), people with receptive language disorder have problems with listening and understanding the language oral because they have difficulties in processing the information. They have difficulties answering questions and usually use facial gestures and body language.

### ***Difficulty in following directions***

One of the limitations that receptive language disorder sufferers have is difficulty in following directions. Children with receptive language disorders have difficulty understanding what is being said to them (Bansal, 2019). Likewise, Shaun, also has difficulty in following directions that other people give him. It can be seen in datum 11.

*Robber: "Wallet now!"*

*Shaun: "I can't."*

*Robber: "Why the hell not?!"*

*Shaun: "You said keep my hands where you could see them. My wallet is in my pocket, you can't see my hands if..." (datum 11)*

This data was taken during a robbery involving Shaun in it. This tense conversation occurs when the robber asks for Shaun's wallet. But Shaun still doesn't understand what he should do, so it provokes the anger of the robber. Shaun has failed to understand the robber's intent in asking for his wallet. In this case, Shaun has a receptive language disorder. In the conversation above, the robber says, "Why the hell not?!" to Shaun because he can't give him his wallet. Shaun has a misunderstanding because, in general, people with receptive language disorder understand the context of sentences literally. When he is asked to raise his hand, Shaun thinks there is no way he can reach the wallet in his pocket. This is a hallmark of receptive language disorder because Shaun fails to understand context, following directions from someone. Shaun has a receptive language disorder where he lacks understanding of what other people tell him. When dealing with robbers, he didn't know what the robbers were saying, causing excessive tension because Shaun couldn't follow the robbers' directions.

### **The occurrence of the language disorders of autistic savant**

As portrayed in the movie, Shaun Murphy communicates with the people around him according to his psychological condition, which affects the way he communicates. Those are panic, anxious, happy, and unconfident.

#### ***Panic***

In a critical condition, a person will usually feel panicked, so they have difficulty composing words and speaking well, especially for people who have language disorders. Shaun, a speech-impaired person, also suffers from language disorder when he is in a panic situation. Based on the explanation of the conditions above, there are several cases

of language disorder caused by panic conditions. The language disorders experienced by Shaun, which are caused by the precarious situation around him, are stuttering (datum 2), phonological disorder (datum 1), difficulty in understanding the concept (datum 11), and difficulty in following directions (datum 12). In situations such as datum 1 and datum 2, he has difficulty conveying something because this emergency makes him have to act quickly and need everything without being prepared. Meanwhile, in datum 11 and datum 12, he panicked because of a robbery, so he couldn't understand sentences and orders properly.

### ***Anxious***

Anxiety can affect the way people communicate, and so can Shaun. From the data found, Shaun was recorded to have experienced language disorder twice when he was in an anxious condition. It can be seen in datum 3 and datum 4. Anxiety conditions can cause stuttering, as in datum 3, and datum 4. Shaun is experiencing anxiety about a small child injured at the airport during surgery. He was worried because he had not informed the surgeon team that there was something wrong with the child's current condition, so when he was asked by dr. Melendez, he also experienced stuttering due to his anxiety.

### ***Happy***

In a happy and excited state, a person usually ignores grammar and is less able to listen to the sentences that other people convey to him properly. Likewise, when he feels happy and excited, Shaun experiences receptive language disorder. It can be seen in datum 5, where Shaun is excited to go to work on his first day at San Jose St. Bonaventure hospital. Someone in the elevator asked him. However, he failed to understand the context of the person's question because of his enthusiasm and happiness on his first day at work.

### ***Unconfident***

Lack of self-confidence can affect the way a person speaks. In his role as a doctor in the film *The Good Doctor*, Shaun has several scenes and conversations where he feels insecure, which causes the disorder in the way he communicates. It can be seen in datum 9 and datum 10. Shaun is stuttering, and phonologically, it is caused by his distrust. He has difficulty starting words and fails to use intonation well. This is because he is treating a patient who also has the same disorder as him, namely autism. This case then caused

him to be unconfident because he was also a person with autism, so he felt that he was not worthy of treating the patient.

There are several similar studies as mentioned in the previous study chapter. However, this research is different from previous research where this research focuses on language disorders, namely expressive and receptive language disorders, using Carroll's (2008) theory. Like previous studies that mention the characteristics of language disorders suffered by children such as repetition, limited response, etc. However, the language disorder suffered by adults like Shaun is dominant to stuttering, where he has difficulty in conveying something. Also, as mentioned by Levia (2019), who examined the Rain Man movie where the main character has difficulty communicating, Shaun, an autistic savant with his role as a doctor, can interact better because he often speaks with patients and colleagues. Khairunnisa (2019) also stated that people with autism showed that their articulation errors were characterized by substitution and omission. This is different from the language disorder experienced by Shaun, where he does not have a deficiency in articulation because he can produce phonemes well.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

### **Conclusions**

In this section, the researcher describes the research results from the analysis and discussion described in the previous chapter. Then, the researcher also made the following conclusions. The main character, an autistic savant in *The Good Doctor*, shows four language disorders and how he communicates with the people around him based on Carroll's (2008) theory.

As the first finding, the researcher concluded that Shaun Murphy produced the language disorder. First, Shaun produced utterances, with the most dominant being stuttering. He often has difficulty starting sentences because of his limited speech. Second, he also has a phonological disorder. He often fails to use intonation properly. Third, Shaun also has difficulty in understanding the concept. He often fails to understand the information that other people convey to him. Fourth, Shaun also has difficulty in following directions. He has difficulty fulfilling and doing what other people command and direct him.

Then, as a further finding, the researcher concluded how Shaun communicated with the people around him. This depends on the psychological mood so that it can be concluded through several psychological contexts found. The finding shows that language disorder appears when panic. He experienced stuttering, difficulty in understanding the concept, and difficulty in following directions. The second, when he was anxious, he experienced stuttering. Third, when he is happy, he has difficulty understanding the concept. The fourth, when he was not confident, he experienced stuttering and phonological disorder.

This research finding has several limitations due to the data source namely the conversation in the movie which is not related to the context of real conversation in daily life, and it only emphasis on how the actor actualized the language disorder of a savant autistic. It does not comprise any comparison with the disorder produced by an English speaker with savant autistic syndrome. Therefore, it still needs more studies to see whether the finding of the current research has reflected the common phenomenon on the language disorder of male savant autistic person.

Finally, the researcher also found a relationship between autism and language disorder in real life. The role of family and those around them is important in guiding, educating, and understanding a person with autism who has a language disorder. Shaun has autism and often experiences language disorders, but he does not give up on life to become a good and intelligent doctor. Of course, it cannot be separated from the support and guidance of the people around him.

### **Suggestions**

In this study, the researcher found that Shaun Murphy, an autistic-savant sufferer, has a language disorder that affects how he communicates daily. Shaun, who is a kind and intelligent doctor, tries to be able to communicate with the people around him as best he can. Therefore, the researcher suggests that people who communicate with people with language disorders to select easy to understand words so that the information conveyed can be well received.

As explained in the previous section, a person with a language disorder has difficulties producing and receiving language information. So, the people they interact with must be patient to understand what they are saying. For example, people with stuttering are better off not being interrupted when talking. This will make them

experience more severe stuttering so that the information they are about to convey is not conveyed properly.

People with language disorders suffer from other things, such as receptive language disorder. Those who experience language disorder have difficulty understanding the implied meaning and concepts conveyed if the sentences are not clear. They are better able to understand a sentence literally. Therefore, it would be better to talk to those with language disorders using simple sentences to be understood well.

It is also recommended that further researchers develop similar research in actual conversation events. They can investigate the occurrence of language disorder more comprehensively. They also can study with more depth, such as other conditions that cause the emergence of language disorders suffered by people with autism.

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