

Language Disorder of the Main Character in *Dancing in the Rain* Movie

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Abstract. This study is aimed to find out types of language disorder and explain the symptoms shown in each type of language disorders experienced by the main character in “Dancing in the Rain” movie. This study uses descriptive qualitative method. The data of this study are in the form of words, phrases, sentences and behavior which taken from the main character’s utterances and behaviors during his engagement in activities. The result of this study shows that the two types of language disorder: expressive language disorder and receptive language disorder were experienced by Banyu Anggoro as the main character in ‘Dancing in the Rain’ movie. Each type of language disorder shows some different symptoms with varying occurrences. The symptoms shown in receptive language disorder are not appearing to listen, difficulty following verbal directions, limited vocabulary, difficulty understanding complex sentences, difficulty interpreting words or phrases, and demonstrating lack of interest. Meanwhile, the symptoms of expressive language disorder are word-finding difficulties, limited vocabulary, over reliance on stock phrases, and difficulty coming to the point of what they are trying to say.

Keywords: *Expressive Language Disorder, Language Disorder, Receptive Language Disorder, Symptoms.*

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1 Introduction

Language is one of the essential things in human life. It becomes a means of human communication and interaction. Because it has a prominent role, language cannot be separated from human life, either spoken or written. According to Halliday (2006), The study of language meaning is a study of how languages encode relations between entities, properties, and other aspects of the world to express, process, and establish meaning, as well as to manage and accomplish ambiguity.

Language is also used to express feeling, idea, and also thought. Unfortunately, not all human are able to produce and comprehend language normally. Sometimes, it is difficult for some people to interact and communicate with other people in their social life. This phenomenon is

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experienced by someone who has a language disorder. Language disorder happens when someone shows impaired expression of spoken, written, and other symbol systems or impaired comprehension (Levia et al., 2019).

According to Minchew (2018), Language disorders is seen when an individual shows a specific difficulty in communication or other areas deals with communication, such as oral motor functions. These disorders exhibit some different symptoms, from the inability to comprehend speech to the inability to speak, and those symptoms were shown from childhood to adulthood.

Language is an instrument in communication. It is a means of interaction used for communication. Thus, language should be regarded as a dynamic force or process instead of a product. Language is defined as a conventional system of arbitrary symbols, combined systematically to save and exchange information (Schirmer et al., 2004). Since language becomes an important thing in human communication, it becomes a difficulty for someone who is not able to produce and comprehend language normally, this condition is called language disorder.

According to Harras & Dutha (2009: 111), language disorder is problem in communication and the parts related to it such as the function of the speech organs. Disorders may vary from mild or no impact on daily life and socialization, to those who are unable to make a voice or understand and use language. Another definition is issued by IDEA (the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act) as cited in Harras & Dutha (2009: 111) regarding children with language disorder is as follows: “Children are included in this category if they have a communication disorder such as stuttering, articulation disorders, language disorders or voice disorders, which significantly affect their educational performance”.

Further definition is stated by Indah & Abdurrahman (2008) who state that language disorder is inability of acquiring and processing linguistic information. Language disorder is divided into two categories. The first is language disorder that is developed. It means the deviation which is acquired since newborn becomes the cause of the disorder. Some children who experienced this category, they get difficulty in acquiring language because of deviation of development. The second category is language disorder which is acquired. It means something impaired after operation, an accident, stroke, or aging becomes the causes of the disorder.

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (1993) defines language disorder is an impaired comprehension and/or use of spoken, written and/or other symbol systems. The disorder may involve the form of language, it can be phonology, morphology, and syntax. The second is the content of language, it is known as semantics, and the last is the function of language in communication, it is known as pragmatics.

Resuming the explanation above, it can be concluded that language disorder is an impairment in the ability to receive, send, process, and comprehend concepts or verbal, nonverbal and graphic symbol systems. Language disorder may be evident in the processes of hearing, language, and/or speech. Language disorder may range in severity from mild to profound. It may be developmental or acquired. Individuals may demonstrate one or any combination of language disorders. A language disorder may result in a primary disability or it may be secondary to other disabilities.

In addition, Field (2003) states the problems of language disorder can be expressive language disorder, receptive language disorder, and combination of both of them. Expressive language disorder means impaired language production while receptive language disorder means impaired language comprehension. Those two problems occur in different condition, receptive language disorder occurs after someone interacts or communicates with the sufferer, while expressive language disorder occurs when the sufferer wants to try to communicate with others.

According to Levia et al., (2019), the phenomenon of language disorder can be experienced by autistic people and the patient of Broca Aphasia. Language disorder that found in autistic people is more related to mental disorder. The word 'autism' is a common term which is often found and heard. American Psychiatric Association (2000) states that autism spectrum disorders (ASD) are a group of severe developmental disorders that are characterized by deficits in social interaction and communication as well as restricted or repetitive patterns of behaviors or interests (Gerenser, 2008:67).

Considering the importance of language in everyday life, it will be very difficult for people who suffer language disorder to interact because they have limitation in communication. That phenomenon does not only occur in real life. It also can be found and reflected in a movie. In line with Levia's et al., (2019) statement that since movie is made in a type of varying media, a movie can convey a message to the audiences verbally and nonverbally. Movie conveys message to the audiences verbally through the conversation of the characters and the content of the movie. Meanwhile, it convey message nonverbally through gestures, facial expression, body appearances, and vocal volume. Therefore, in this study, movie is chosen rather than real life to investigate language disorder that experienced by the autistic sufferer which is depicted by the main character of "Dancing in the Rain" movie.

"Dancing in the Rain" movie was released simultaneously in cinemas with a number of cities throughout Indonesia on Thursday, October 18, 2018 and directed by Rudi Aryanto, with 1:41:16 duration. This movie tells about child named Banyu Anggoro who suffers autism spectrum disorders that impacts his social interaction abilities. It also shows speech abnormalities that reflected from the way the main character interacts and communicates to others.

From the rationale above, it is worth to conduct an analysis of language disorder of main character in “Dancing in the Rain” in more specific about the types of language disorder experienced and the symptoms shown in each type of language disorders by the main character in “Dancing in the Rain” movie.

2 Methods

This study uses descriptive qualitative method. The source of data of this study is a movie entitled ‘Dancing in the Rain’. This movie was derived from YouTube in this link <https://youtu.be/rwIFqq60kXc>. It was released in 2018 with the duration of 1:41:16. The data of this study are in the form of words, phrases, sentences and behavior which taken from the main character’s utterances and behaviors during his engagement in activities. Each of the data is in the form of conversation that taken from some scenes of the movie.

There are some procedures used in collecting the data. First, downloading the movie entitled ‘Dancing in the Rain’ from Youtube. The second is observing the data by watching the movie. After observing the movie, then identifying the utterances of the main character. After the data identified, the last is classifying the related data to the questions.

The first step in data analysis is data condensation. The collected data is selected and classified based on the statement of questions. Then, the data are separated as data 1, data 2, data 3 and so on based on the utterances of each scene of the movie.

In each of data, some symbols are used to simplify the data analysis process. Basically, the symbols shows the description of the utterance that are found, such as Banyu Anggoro (BA), Banyu’s grandmother (BG), Banyus’s teacher (BT), Radin (R), Radin’s mother (RM), Kinara (K) and Seller on the market (SM). The researcher also uses symbol ‘(M..)’ in every data to identify minute on which the conversation takes time in the scene of the movie.

The second step is data display. The separated data is analyzed based on the theory of the types of language disorder. Then classifying the data for expressive language disorder or receptive language disorder. After finding out the types of language disorder of every data, then explain the symptoms and the occurrences of symptoms shown in each type of language disorders.

3 Result and Analysis

There are 14 data which taken from utterances and behavior of Banyu Anggoro as the main character in ‘Dancing in the Rain’ movie. The data are divided into data 1, data 2, until data 14 based on each type and symptoms as shown the following table 1.

Table 1. Language disorder and its symptoms

Data	Types of Language Disorder	Symptoms of language disorder
Data 1	Receptive language disorder	Not appearing to listen
Data 2	Receptive language disorder	Not appearing to listen, difficulty following verbal directions, and demonstrating lack of interest
Data 3	Receptive language disorder	Not appearing to listen and difficulty following verbal directions,
Data 4	Expressive language disorder	Word-finding difficulties and limited vocabulary
Data 5	Expressive language disorder	Difficulty “coming to the point” of what they are trying to say.
Data 6	Receptive language disorder	Difficulty interpreting words or phrases
Data 7	Expressive language disorder	Word-finding difficulties and limited vocabulary
Data 8	Receptive language disorder	Not appearing to listen
Data 9	Expressive language disorder	Word-finding difficulties and limited vocabulary
Data 10	Expressive language disorder	Word-finding difficulties, limited vocabulary, and difficulty “coming to the point” of what they are trying to say.
Data 11	Receptive language disorder	Limited vocabulary and difficulty understanding
Data 12	Expressive language disorder	Word-finding difficulties, limited vocabulary, and difficulty “coming to the point” of what they are trying to say.
Data 13	Expressive language disorder	Word-finding difficulties, limited vocabulary, and difficulty “coming to the point” of what they are trying to say.
Data 14	Expressive language disorder	Over reliance on stock phrases

Data 1 (M 2:29 – 2:48)

BM : Selamat pagi, ibu guru. (*Good Morning, Miss !*)

BT : Selamat pagi. (*Good Morning !*)

BM : Salim dulu sama ibu, salim dulu sama ibu guru sayang, salim dulu. (*Shake hands to the teacher, please !*)

BT : Ini pasti Banyu Anggoro ya ? (*This must be Banyu Anggoro, right ?*)

BA : (not responding, then hiding behind his grandmother)

BM : Maaf ibu, cucu saya ini kalau baru kenal memang pemalu. (*Sorry, Miss. My grandson is shy when he just met*)

BT : Iya gapapa. Sini ya ! (*Yes, It's okay. Come here !*)

This conversation occurs in front of the class. At the time, Banyu's grandmother took him to the school for the first time. Arriving in front of the class, she greeted the teacher and introduced Banyu to her. Then, the teacher took Banyu to join the class.

The conversation shows that Banyu's grandmother tried to introduce Banyu to the teacher by getting him to shakehand. She repeated her words until three times. The teacher greeted both of them warmly. On the other hand, Banyu did not respond anything to the conversation, instead he reacted like a scared person by hiding behind his grandmother and his gaze was focused to anything else. This situation exhibited that Banyu underwent impaired comprehension. It was indicated by symptoms 'not appearing to listen'. The proof is that he did not respond to the conversation by not providing feedback to other speakers.

The explanation above indicates that the main character experienced receptive language disorder. The symptoms shown is *not appearing to listen*.

Data 2 (M 4:17 – 5:12)

BA : **Hujan... hujan... hujan... (Rain... Rain... Rain...)** (paying attention to the rain outside the class)

BT : Banyu, kamu ngapain disini ? Banyu... Banyu... Banyu mau kemana ? (*Banyu, what are you doing here ? Banyu... Banyu... Where will you go ?*)

BA : **(not responding anything, just go and take his lunchbox and begin eating)**

BT : Banyu, ayo sekarang kita nyanyi sama-sama dulu, makan nya nanti bareng sama teman-teman ya. (*Banyu, Let's sing together !, then eat together with your friends !*)

BA : **Mati jam 9... mati jam 9... mati jam 9... (Die at 9.00... die at 9.00... die at 9.00)** (*while screaming hysterically*)

This conversation occurs in the class. When everyone in the class sang together to begin the class, Banyu's attention was distracted by the rain outside the class. He went to the window and began to say "rain... rain... rain..." repeatedly. The conversation shows that Banyu could not join the class activity like other normal children. It was indicated from the way he reacts during the class. When Banyu's attention was distracted by the rain outside the class, he exhibited lack of interest to what everyone in the class are doing. He also shows not appearing to listen by not responding to the question from the teacher. In the last conversation, Banyu had difficulty to comprehend what the teacher communicates to him. It can be seen from the way Banyu answered when the teacher tried to ask him to stop eating and join to sing together again with his friends. He answered unrelatedly and screamed hysterically.

The explanation above indicates that the main character experienced receptive language disorder. The symptoms shown are *demonstrating lack of interest, not appearing to listen, and difficulty following verbal direction*.

Data 3 (M 6:34 – 6:53)

BT : Banyu... Banyu... Banyu... ayo kita nyanyi dan nari dulu yuk ! (*Banyu... Banyu... Banyu... Let's sing and dance together !*)

BA : **(not responding anything, still paying attention to the toys on his table)**

BT : Ini legonya tarok dulu yuk ! (*Let's put the lego first !*)

BA : **(start screaming and throw all of the toys)**

This conversation occurs in the class on the next day. The class was begun by singing and dancing together. As usual, there is something that distracted Banyu's attention from the class activity. The teacher tried to invite him to sing and dance when Banyu focused on playing some toys on his table. The conversation shows that the teacher kept trying to return Banyu's focus to the ongoing class activity. She approached and invited him to sing and dance as what other students did. Banyu's response is not appearing to listen to what the teacher requested, he showed that he did not interest to provide feedback to the invitation from the teacher. Seeing that Banyu still ignored her, she took the toys from Banyu's hand. Instead of responding by joining the class activity, Banyu was out of control and threw all of the toys from his table. This situation exhibited that Banyu has difficulty following verbal direction. He could not receive well the direction from the teacher, he might consider it as a disturbance.

The explanation above indicates that the main character experienced receptive language disorder. The symptoms shown are *not appearing to listen* and *difficulty following verbal direction*.

Data 4 (M 15:01 – 15:11)

BA : Air.. hujan.. air.. hujan... (*Water... rain... water... rain...*)

BG : Mau beli buku lagi ? (*Do you want to buy a book again ?*)

BA : Air.. hujan.. (*Water... rain...*)

This conversation occurs in the market. At the time, Banyu accompanied his grandmother to the market. When they walked in front of the bookstore, Banyu suddenly stopped and pointed to a book with a rain picture. He pointed it while saying "water... rain..." many times. Fortunately, his grandmother understood that he wanted to buy the book he pointed.

From the explanation above, it shows that Banyu tried to say something to his grandmother but he has difficulty in expressing it. It indicates that Banyu underwent impaired expression of spoken and the symptoms shown from that situation are 'word-finding difficulties' and 'limited vocabulary'. Banyu can only say words 'water' and 'rain' to express that he wants to buy the book he pointed.

The explanation above indicates that the main character experienced expressive language disorder. The symptoms shown are *word-finding difficulties* and *limited vocabulary*.

Data 5 (17:13 – 17:24)

BA : Matiin lampu !... matiin lampu !... siang, matiin lampu !... siang, matiin lampu !... (*Turn off the lamp !... turn off the lamp !... if it's noon, turn off the lamp !... if it's noon, turn off the lamp !*)

SM : Kenapa lu ? matiin-matiin, mau beli ? (*What happened ? Do you want to buy ?*)

BA : Matiin lampu !... malam hidupin lampu !... (*Turn off the lamp !... if it's night, turn on the lamp !*)

This conversation occurs in the market. Banyu walked alone while his grandmother bought some vegetables. He stopped at the chicken shop. He noticed a few chicks in the brackets which the seller gave them a light at noon. At the time, Banyu said to turn off the light by saying ‘Turn off the light, it’s noon ! Turn on the light if it’s night’

The conversation shows that Banyu understood the concept of turning on a light. What he understood is that turning on the light only at night, while it had to be turned off at noon. This situation indicates that Banyu actually wants to explain what he understood so far, but he has difficulty coming to the point what he is trying to say. He explained the subject inaccurately and made the seller discomfort.

The explanation above indicates that the main character experienced expressive language disorder. The symptom shown is *difficulty coming to the point ‘what he is trying to say’*.

Data 6 (17:25 – 17:45)

SM : Yee.. matiin... matiin... ini lampu dihidupin buat nyelametin anak ayam, kalau dia mati ntar kedinginan bisa mati. (*What do you mean ? this lamp is turned on for the life of the chicks. If the lamp is off, the chicks are able to die*)

BA : **Mati... mati... (Die... die...)(repeating the word ‘dead’ many times and screaming)**

This conversation is the continuation of the conversation on data 5. It was the conversation between the main character and seller of chicks in the market. At the time, the seller tried to explain the reason why turning on the light at noon. On the other hand, Banyu could not accept the explanation as well as normal people in general. He screamed hysterically when he heard the seller mentioned the word ‘dead’. Banyu’s bad response after hearing the explanation shows that he misinterpreted the message delivered by the seller.

The explanation above indicates that the main character experienced receptive language disorder. The symptom shown is *difficulty interpreting words or phrases*.

Data 7 (M 25:47 – 26:08)

BA : **Radin... Radin... (Radin... Radin...)**

BG : Uhh... Radin baik ya sama cucu eyang ya, namanya apa ini ? tau ngga ? namanya apa ini ? (*Uhh... Radin is kind to my grandson, what is it ? Do you know ? What is it ?*)
(pointing to a thing hold by Banyu)

BA : Ketapel. (*Ketapel*)

BG : Ahh... pinter. Cucu eyang pinter. (*Ahh... smart. My grandson is smart*)

This conversation occurs in the evening at Banyu’s bedroom. At the time, Banyu mentioned name ‘Radin’ repeatedly to his grandmother. Fortunately, his grandmother saw him met and talked with a boy who has the same age as he this afternoon, so she understood that actually Banyu wanted to tell that this noon he introduced with someone named Radin. The grandmother also knew that ‘ketapel’ that hold by Banyu was given by Radin.

The situation above shows that they had ineffective conversation. Banyu had difficulty expressing what he is trying to say. The symptoms that caused the conversation became ineffective are word-finding difficulties and limited vocabulary. He just mentioned name 'radin' many times to explain what he has been through. It exhibited that he could not explain and tell the subject accurately.

The explanation above indicates that the main character experienced expressive language disorder. The symptoms shown are *word-finding difficulties* and *limited vocabulary*.

Data 8 (M 27:24 – 27:39)

K : Makasih, aku Kinara, kamu siapa ? (*Thank you, I'm Kinara, who are you ?*)

BA : **(not responding anything, just go walking)**

K : Ehh.. tunggu dulu, tunggu. Kamu kenapa sih ? aku cuma mau bilang makasih kok. Kamu bisu ? (*Ehh... wait, wait. What's wrong with you? I just want to say thank you. Are you mute ?*)

BA : **(not responding anything, just go walking regardless of the existence of Kinara until Radin came and explained about Banyu to Kinara)**

This conversation occurs on the street near Banyu's house. At that moment, Banyu accidentally saw a girl being disturbed by two boys who wear the same uniform as he. Seeing this, Banyu threw the two boys with stones using his *ketapel*. After the two boys run away, a girl who is being disturbed approached Banyu to thank him and introduce herself as Kinara. However, Banyu ignored her by walking on regardless of her existence.

The situation above shows that Banyu started to pay attention to his surroundings. He acted to help Kinara from the disturbance. Nevertheless, Banyu still shows 'not appearing to listen' when Kinara tried to thank and introduce herself to him. It looked like he did not listen and interest to provide feedback to what Kinara had done. The symptom that Banyu showed exhibited that Banyu underwent impaired comprehension.

The explanation above indicates that the main character experienced receptive language disorder. The symptoms shown is *not appearing to listen*.

Data 9 (M 29:08 – 30:09)

BA : **Hujan... air... hujan.. air... hujan.. air... hujan... air... hujan... air... (Rain... water... rain... water... rain... water... rain... water...)**

BA : (putting his bag and playing in the rain)

This conversation occurs in a bus stop. Since the incident described in data 8, Banyu, Radin and Kinara became a best friends. One day after school, they walked home together. In the middle of their trip, suddenly the rain fell. Then, they took shelter at a bus stop. At the time, Banyu looked very happy seeing the falling rain. He expressed the words 'rain' and 'water' many times and run into the rain. Seeing this, Radin and Kinara directly followed what Banyu did. Finally they were dancing in the rain together.

The conversation shows that Banyu loves the rain so much. He was very happy and enjoyed it. At the time, Banyu realized the existence of Radin and Kinara. Banyu's expression shows that he actually wanted to invite them to play in the rain together but he had word-finding difficulties and limited vocabulary to express it. He just expressed the words 'rain' and 'water' repeatedly which indicates an invitation. Fortunately, Radin and Kinara understood it and directly followed what Banyu did – dancing in the rain.

The explanation above indicates that the main character experienced expressive language disorder. The symptoms shown are *word-finding difficulties* and *limited vocabulary*.

Data 10 (M 45:44 – 46:17)

BA : **Hmmm... ehhh...** (*beside Kinara*)

BA : (approaching Radin)

R : Hmm.. kenapa ? (*Hmm... What happened ?*)

BA : Something's wrong.

R : Kinara ?

BA : **(taking Radin's hand and drawing sad emoticon then pointing to Kinara)**

This conversation occurs in a library. Banyu, Radin and Kinara went to a library together. At the time, Kinara was not as cheerful as usual. Banyu realized it. When Kinara was in the shelter of the medicine book, Banyu approached her. He intended to ask what happened with her but he did not say anything. Then, he told Radin that there was something wrong from Kinara and asked him to cheer her up.

The explanation above shows that Banyu's sensitivity to the situation and the people around him is like other normal people. He realized that there was something different from Kinara's demeanor that day. Unfortunately, he had difficulty expressing his ideas and organizing narratives. It is seen from the way Banyu hesitates to ask what happened to Kinara. It happened because Banyu has limited vocabulary and word-finding difficulties to talk more and ask about Kinara's sadness. Finally, he asked Radin to do this. When Banyu asked Radin to do this, he had difficulty 'coming to the point' what he is trying to say. He expressed it by saying 'something's wrong' and drawing sad emoticon in Radin's hand while pointing to Kinara. From the three symptoms that showed in the situation, it exhibited that Banyu underwent impaired expression.

The explanation above indicates that the main character experienced expressive language disorder. The symptoms shown are *limited vocabulary*, *word-finding difficulties* and *difficulty coming to the point what he is trying to say*.

Data 11 (M 1:04:42 – 1:05:25)

BA : Radin... Radin... Radin..

RM : Sini kamu ! (*Come here !*)

BA : ahhh. Sakit tante. (*ahhh. It hurts, auntie*)

RM : Sini kamu, saya kesini mau ngomong sama kamu. Kamu itu mestinya tau diri. Sejak kecil kamu slalu minta perlindungan dari Radin. Saya ini ngelahirin, ngebesarin Radin bukan buat jadi pelindung kamu tau ngga, apalagi teman kamu si Kinara itu. (*Come here !, I'm here to talk to you. You have to realize. Since childhood, you have always*

asked for protection from Radin. You have to know that I gave birth and raised Radin not to be your bodyguard, let alone your friend, Kinara.

BA : sakit... sakit... (It hurts... it hurts)(not responding to what Radin's mother said)

RM : Jangan belagak bodoh kamu ya, jangan harap kamu bakal ketemu Radin lagi. Ingat itu ! (Don't pretend to be stupid ! Don't expect to meet Radin again ! remeber that !)
(accidentally pushed by Radin and fell. That incident was seen by Radin)

R : Ma ! (Mom !)

BA : Radin... Radin... (repeated many times) jahat... jahat... Radin (wicked... wicked... Radin)

R : Jangan mendekat ! (Don't come closer !)

This conversation occurs in front of Banyu's house. Radin's mother came there to ask Banyu's grandmother in order to keep Banyu away from Radin because she felt that Radin is harmed by their friendship. When the servant went inside to call Banyu's Grandmother, Banyu went out. He mentioned the word 'Radin' many times because he thought that who was coming was Radin. Seeing this, Radin's mother directly held Banyu's hand and explained her purpose of coming there with an angry tone. Banyu did not respond to Radin's mother's words, he only expressed that he was hurt by Radin's mother hard grip by saying a word 'sick' repeatedly. That fury ended because Banyu accidentally pushed Radin's mother until she fell. The situation when Radin's mother fell was seen by Radin.

The conversation above shows that Banyu had difficulty understanding complex sentences. It is seen from the way he reacted to what Radin's mother sentences. Although Radin's mother spoke at length to forbid him to get close to Radin again, He did not show that he comprehended what she explained to him. He just focused on the pain because of the hard grip on his hands. Another thing that caused Banyu not understand is limited vocabulary, he had inability to recognize some vocabularies which delivered by Radin's mother on her sentences.

The explanation above indicates that the main character experienced receptive language disorder. The symptoms shown are *difficulty understanding complex sentences* and *limited vocabulary*.

Data 12 (M 1:05:27 – 1:05:51)

BA : Radin... (repeated many times) jahat... Radin... (wicked... Radin...)

RM : Kamu lihat sendiri kan Radin, kalau dia bisa nyelakain mama sekarang, dia juga bisa nyelakain kamu. Buka mata kamu Radin, ayo kita pulang ! (You can see yourself, Radin, if he can harm me right now, he can also harm you later on. Open your eyes Radin, let's go home!)

BA : Radin... jahat... jahat... jahat... Radin... (Radin... wicked... wicked... wicked... Radin...) (repeated many times)

This conversation is the continuation of the conversation on data 11. Seeing Radin came, Banyu tried to say that his mother was wicked because he thought that Radin would protect him like before but he has difficulty expressing it. He could not explain what his mother did to him. He shows that he has difficulty 'coming to the point' what he is trying to say. Banyu just said a word 'jahat' spontaneously without explaining the specific meanings. Seeing from the context

of conversation above, the word 'jahat' refers to Radin's mother, it indicates to explain that Radin's mother had just scolded and yelled at him. The situation also exhibited that Banyu had limited vocabulary and word-finding difficulties to explain what actually happened clearly.

The explanation above indicates that the main character experienced expressive language disorder. The symptoms shown are *difficulty coming to the point what he is trying to say, word-finding difficulties* and *limited vocabulary*.

Data 13 (M 1:08:34 – 1:08:53)

BG : Halo... (*Hello...*)

BA : E.. eh... eyang... eyang... Radin... eyang... Radin... rumah sakit eyang... rumah sakit eyang... (*My grandma... my grandma... Radin... my grandma... Radin... hospital my grandma*)

BG : Cah bagus, pelan-pelan, eyang ndak ngerti. (*Be slowly ! I don't understand*)

BA : Radin... Radin... Radin... rumah sakit... rumah sakit... jatuh... jatuh... jatuh... rumah sakit... rumah sakit... (*Radin... Radin... Radin... hospital... hospital... fall... fall... fall... hospital... hospital...*)

BG : Rumah sakit mana ? (*Which hospital ?*)

This conversation occurs in the telephone. At the time, Banyu contacted his grandmother to tell her that he took Radin to the hospital because of an accident. From the conversation on the telephone, Banyu actually wanted to explain that Radin got an accident and he took him to the hospital. Unfortunately, Banyu had difficulty 'coming to the point' what he is trying to say. It was seen from the first conversation, he just mentioned the words 'Radin' and 'hospital' to explain what had happened. When his grandmother told that she could not understand, Banyu tried harder to explain it again. However, the words he mentioned was still the same as the explanation at the beginning, he just added the word 'fall' in his second attempt and repeated those three words many times. From that situation, it exhibited that Banyu had limited vocabulary and word-finding difficulties to explain something clearly and accurately.

The explanation above indicates that the main character experienced expressive language disorder. The symptoms shown are *difficulty coming to the point what he is trying to say, word-finding difficulties* and *limited vocabulary*.

Data 14 (M 1:11:35 – 1:12:33)

BG : Waktu masih kecil, kamu suka bobo di dada eyang terus kamu tanya "eyang... eyang... ko dada eyang bunyi ? dugdug... dugdug... ?" ingat ? (*When you were a child, you liked to sleep on my chest and then you asked, "Grandma how come your chest sounds ? ... dugdug ... dugdug ... ? " remember*)

BA : (responding by nodding while crying)

BG : Itu tandanya eyang sehat. Radin membutuhkan jantung yang sehat, seperti jantung eyang sehat, seperti jantung kamu, seperti jantung bok Tina. (*It's a sign that I am healthy. Radin needs a healthy heart, like my heart, like your heart, like Tina's heart*)

BA : Ja.. jantung Radin... eh... mati... ? mati... mati...mati... (*Was Radin's heart dead ? dead... dead... dead...*)(crying)

This conversation occurs in Banyu's bedroom. At that evening, Banyu's grandmother tried to calm Banyu down from his worries about Radin's condition after the accident explained in data 13.

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Banyu comprehended what his grandmother tried to explain. He understood what his grandmother meant that Radin's heart is not as healthy as his. Nevertheless, Banyu had difficulty to express it, he expressed it by emphasizing whether Radin's heart was dead. A sentence 'Radin's heart was dead' was used to describe that Radin had a heart disease. From this situation, it can be concluded that Banyu over-reliance on stock phrases, he could not explain the wider picture what he was trying to convey.

The explanation above indicates that the main character experienced expressive language disorder. The symptoms shown is *over-reliance on stock phrase*.

Analysis

In this part, the researcher shows the identification aspect after the data classification is presented above. There are two research questions that must be answered in this discussion. The first is what types of language disorder experienced by the main character in "Dancing in the Rain" movie, the second is what symptoms shown in each type of language disorders experienced by the main character in "Dancing in the Rain" movie.

Types of Language Disorder

There are 14 data that classified in research finding, all data shown were taken from several scenes starting from the main character's childhood to adulthood. The childhood of the main character was shown in data 1 – data 9 while the adulthood was shown in data 10 – data 14.

The result of data analysis in research finding shows that Banyu Anggoro as the autistic character experienced two types of language disorder. Those are receptive language disorder and expressive language disorder.

Receptive Language Disorder

The first type of language disorder found in this research is receptive language disorder. This type shows that the main character has difficulty in understanding and comprehending language. It happens when others try to interact and communicate to the main character.

From the 14 data explained, there are 6 data which shows that the main character experienced the receptive language disorder. The 6 data mentioned is indicated in data 1, data 2, data 3, data 6, data 8, and data 11. All of the data which is categorized as the receptive language disorder is indicated from the behavior of the main character such as not responding to what the interlocutors said.

Expressive Language Disorder

The second type of language disorder found in this research is expressive language disorder. This type shows that the main character has difficulty in producing and conveying language. It happens when the main character wants to express language to others.

From the 14 data explained in research finding, there are 8 data which shows that the main character experienced the expressive language disorder. The 8 data mentioned is indicated in data 4, data 5, data 7, data 9, data 10, data 12, data 13 and data 14. All of the data which is categorized as expressive language disorder is indicated from the utterances of the main character such as mentioning one word to explain everything to the interlocutors.

Symptoms of Language Disorder

The result of this research shows that Banyu Anggoro as the autistic character experienced receptive language disorder and expressive language disorder. From the 14 data analyzed, both type of language disorders shows 27 symptoms. 10 symptoms belong to receptive language disorder and 17 symptoms belong to expressive language disorder. All of symptoms are exhibited with different frequencies..

Symptoms of Receptive Language Disorder

According to Carroll cited in Suherman (2015: 18-21), symptoms of receptive language disorder consist of 6 symptoms: not appearing to listen, difficulty following verbal directions, limited vocabulary, difficulty understanding complex sentences, difficulty interpreting words or phrases, and demonstrating lack of interest.

After analyzing the data, all of symptoms of receptive language disorder above were portrayed by the main character. From the 6 data that shows receptive language disorder, there are 10 symptoms which identified. However, all symptoms were portrayed with different frequency. The most common symptom found of the main character is '*not appearing to listen*' with 4 frequencies. The main character is often found not paying attention to what others say to him.

The second common symptom is 'difficulty following verbal directions', it occurs twice. Meanwhile, other symptoms occur only once, which are; limited vocabulary, difficulty understanding complex sentences, difficulty interpreting words or phrases, and demonstrating lack of interest.

Symptoms of Expressive Language Disorder

According to Carroll cited in Suherman (2015: 18-21), symptoms of an expressive language disorder consist of 5 symptoms: word-finding difficulties, limited vocabulary, overuse of non-specific words, over reliance on stock phrases , and difficulty "coming to the point" of what they are trying to say.

After analyzing the data, not all symptoms of expressive language disorder above were portrayed by the main character. One symptom which was not portrayed by the autistic character was *overuse of non-specific words*. Meanwhile, other symptoms were portrayed by the main character with varying numbers.

From the 8 data that shows expressive language disorder, there are 17 symptoms which identified. There are two symptoms that show the highest number, which are; *word-finding difficulties and limited vocabulary*. These symptoms were portrayed with 6 frequencies and occur simultaneously. The main character is often found difficulty in expressing what he want to say because of less of vocabularies and difficulty in finding some of right words to deliver.

The other symptom of expressive language disorder that show high number is *difficulty "coming to the point" of what they are trying to say*, it was portrayed four times. The main character shows that he cannot express something clearly and accurately. Meanwhile, *over reliance on stock phrases* becomes the least symptom that exhibited by the main character, it occurs only once. It was seen when the main character could not explain the wider picture what he was trying to convey.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the two types of language disorder: expressive and receptive language disorder were experienced by Banyu Anggoro as the main character in 'Dancing in the Rain' movie. Each type of language disorder showed some different symptoms with varying occurrences.

In this research, the researcher analyzes several scenes starting from the main character's childhood to adulthood. However, expressive language disorder occurs equally between the main character's childhood and adulthood while receptive language disorder occurs more dominant in the main character's childhood.

From the explanation above, it can be comprehended that the main character experienced the receptive and expressive language disorder in a balanced way in his childhood. Meanwhile, in the main character's adulthood, he began to be able to understand what other people say to him although it is not completely. In other words, he is more likely to experience expressive language disorder than receptive language disorder.

Furthermore, the researcher found some similarities and differences between this research and the previous research which studied about language disorder. The research was conducted by Levia et al., (2019) entitled *The Study of Language Disorder of an Autistic Savant Portrayed in Levinson's 'Rain Man' Film (1988)*. The research aims to find out the types of language disorder and to find out the dominant type of language disorders found in autistic savant portrayed in Levinson's Rain Man film. The result shows that the type of expressive language disorder was obtained with the occurrence percentage of 67.7% while the receptive language disorder type was obtained by the occurrence percentage of 32.3%. Therefore, expressive

language disorder also became the dominant type of language disorders experienced by the main character.

In expressive language disorder, the symptom *limited vocabulary* became dominant symptom shown by the main character, it also happened in this research. The difference is that in this research there are two symptoms that have the same occurrences and become the dominant symptom of expressive language disorder, which are *word-finding difficulties* and *limited vocabulary*.

In receptive language disorder, the symptom *difficulty understanding what other people say* was mostly found in the main character. Meanwhile, the symptom which became the dominant in this research is *not appearing to listen*. However, it shows that the autistic people have different ways in expressing and understanding the language they want to deliver.

4 Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the result and discussion, it can be concluded that the two types of language disorder: expressive language disorder and receptive language disorder were experienced by Banyu Anggoro as the main character. Among these two types, expressive language disorder became the most dominant type of language disorder portrayed in 'Dancing in the Rain' movie.

Each type of language disorder showed some different symptoms with varying occurrences. There are 6 symptoms of receptive language disorder, which are: not appearing to listen, difficulty following verbal directions, limited vocabulary, difficulty understanding complex sentences, difficulty interpreting words or phrases, and demonstrating lack of interest. The symptom which shows the higher occurrences is not appearing to listen. In expressive language disorder, there are 4 symptoms experienced by the main character, which are: word-finding difficulties, limited vocabulary, over reliance on stock phrases, and difficulty "coming to the point" of what they are trying to say. Two symptoms that show high occurrences are word-finding difficulties and limited vocabulary. Meanwhile, one symptom which was not portrayed by the autistic character was overuse of non-specific words.

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