

**ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE DISORDER OF THE AUTISTIC SAVANT
CHARACTER IN *THE GOOD DOCTOR* SERIES MOVIE**

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2021**

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THESIS

Presented to
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in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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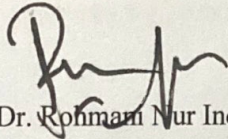
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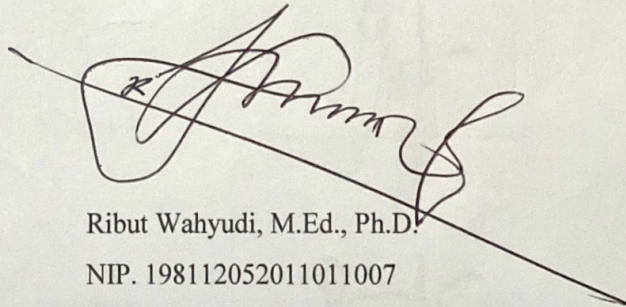
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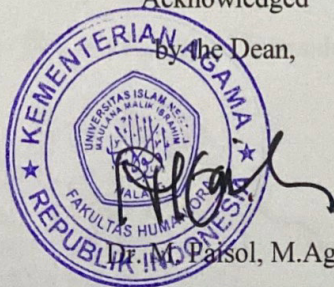
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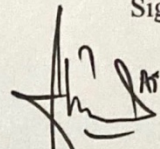
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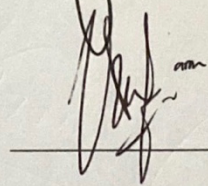
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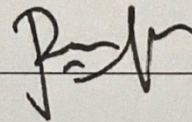
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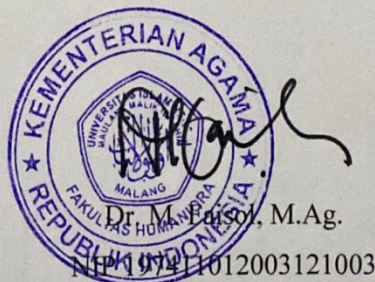
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MOTTO

If it comes, let it. If it goes, let it.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved family: My father Rasiman, My mother Ernawati, My brother Rizqi Fatkhu Rokman, and My sister Rizqi Intan Nur Hidayah.

My thesis advisor: Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah M. Pd

All of people who have contributed to this thesis.
Thank you from my deepest heart and I'm grateful to have some amazing people who always love and support me.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillah, I thank God for the presence of Allah SWT. The Ruler of the universe for all the graces that have been bestowed upon me so that I can complete my thesis with the title “Analysis of Language Disorder of the Autistic Savant Character in The Good Doctor Series Movie” as a requirement for this Bachelor of Literature (S.S) degree. I don't forget to greet and thank the Holy Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has been my guide in living life.

First of all, I want to thank myself for being able to fight against laziness and fight as much as possible for this thesis. Then, I would like to thank you for: (1) My thesis advisor, Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah (2) My family. (3) My beloved friend, Min Aida Atsafa who always be patient and supports me. (4) My amazing friends: Rosabila Hardi, Fauzi Ismail, Fernando Putra, Abdullah, Gigih Bella, Alfian, Firman, Kusairi, Iqbal, Akmal, and all of my SANGKIL brother, thank you for all the support.

This thesis is far from perfect, and it still lacks many aspects. Criticism and suggestions will be accepted to improve this thesis. Hopefully, this thesis will benefit writers and readers in general for the present and the future.

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ABSTRACT

Rokhim, R. F. 2022. *Analysis of Language Disorder of the Autistic Savant Character in The Good Doctor Series Movie*. Thesis. Linguistics, English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd.

Keywords: *Autistic Savant, Language Disorder, The Good Doctor*

This study aimed to describe the language disorder of the autistic savant main character in *The Good Doctor* movie. The researcher observed Shaun Murphy as the main character in *The Good Doctor* movie. The autistic savant is a rare condition that occurs in people with autism that affects Shaun Murphy's ability in expressing and receiving language information appropriately. In this study, Shaun Murphy suffered from language disorders. He has difficulty in expressing and receiving language information. There were two objectives in this research; first, to identify the language disorder produced by Shaun Murphy in *The Good Doctor* movie; second, to describe how the language disorders of the main character appear in *The Good Doctor* movie. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to get a deep understanding of the language disorder suffered by Shaun Muphy as the main character in *The Good Doctor* movie. The data were taken from Shaun Murphy's utterances transcribed from *The Good Doctor* movie. The researcher analysed the types of language disorders produced by Shaun Murphy using the theory of Carroll (2008) to describe how he communicates with others. The findings from this study indicated that of the twelve utterances produced by Shaun Murphy, only four from six types of language disorders were found. Based on the theory of Carroll (2008), these types included stuttering, phonological disorder, difficulty in understanding the concept, and difficulty in following directions. The researcher did not find articulation disorder and voice disorder. Further findings showed that the language disorders of the main character appeared when he was panic, happy, anxious, and unconfident; which could influence his way of communication. In conclusion, Shaun Murphy dominantly produced stuttering. He often spoke with stammering, hanging, and repetition of sentences. Therefore, the researcher expected that those communicating with autistic savant person could understand the language disorder, be more patient, and use easy to understand words so that information can be conveyed and received well. It is also recommended that therapists and further researchers develop similar research in actual conversation events, such as other conditions that cause the emergence of language disorders suffered by people with autism.

ABSTRAK

Rokhim, R. F. 2022. *Analysis of Language Disorder of the Autistic Savant Character in The Good Doctor Series Movie*. Skripsi. Linguistik, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing : Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: *Autistik savant, Gangguan Bahasa, The Good Doctor*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan gangguan bahasa pada tokoh utama autis savant dalam film *The Good Doctor*. Peneliti mengamati Shaun Murphy sebagai pemeran utama dalam film *The Good Doctor*. Autistik savant merupakan kondisi langka yang terjadi pada penyandang autisme yang mempengaruhi kemampuan Shaun Murphy dalam mengekspresikan dan menerima informasi bahasa secara tepat. Dalam penelitian ini, Shaun Murphy menderita gangguan bahasa. Ia mengalami kesulitan dalam mengungkapkan dan menerima informasi bahasa. Ada dua tujuan dalam penelitian ini; pertama, menemukan kelainan bahasa yang diproduksi oleh Shaun Murphy dalam film *The Good Doctor*; kedua, untuk mendeskripsikan bagaimana kelainan bahasa yang muncul pada tokoh utama dalam film *The Good Doctor*. Peneliti menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang mendalam tentang gangguan bahasa yang dialami oleh Shaun Muphy sebagai karakter utama dalam film *The Good Doctor*. Data diambil dari ucapan-ucapan Shaun Murphy yang ditranskrip dari film *The Good Doctor*. Peneliti menganalisis jenis gangguan bahasa yang dihasilkan oleh Shaun Murphy menggunakan teori Carroll (2008) untuk menggambarkan bagaimana dia berkomunikasi dengan orang lain. Temuan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dari dua belas ucapan yang dihasilkan oleh Shaun Murphy, hanya empat dari enam jenis gangguan bahasa yang ditemukan. Berdasarkan teori Carroll (2008), jenis-jenis tersebut antara lain gagap, gangguan fonologis, kesulitan memahami konsep, dan kesulitan mengikuti arah. Peneliti tidak menemukan gangguan artikulasi dan gangguan suara. Temuan lebih lanjut menunjukkan bahwa gangguan bahasa tokoh utama muncul ketika ia berada di; Panik, senang, cemas, dan tidak percaya diri dapat mempengaruhi cara komunikasinya. Kesimpulannya, Shaun Murphy paling dominan menghasilkan gagap. Dia sering berbicara dengan gagap, menggantung, dan pengulangan kalimat. Oleh karena itu, peneliti berharap bagi yang berkomunikasi dengan autistik savant dapat lebih sabar, dan menggunakan pilihan kata yang mudah dipahami agar informasi dapat tersampaikan dan diterima dengan baik. Disarankan juga bagi terapis dan peneliti selanjutnya untuk mengembangkan penelitian serupa dalam konteks peristiwa percakapan yang sebenarnya seperti kondisi lain yang menyebabkan munculnya gangguan bahasa yang diderita oleh penyandang autisme.

مستخلص البحث

روخيم ، ر .ف. 2022. تحليل اضطراب اللغة لشخصية التوحد التوحد في فيلم The Good Doctor. أطروحة ثانوية. اللسانيات ، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام M.Pd. نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار: د. حاج رحمان نور إنداه Doctor Series

الكلمات المفتاحية: التوحد ، اضطراب اللغة ، الطبيب الصالح

The Good Doctor هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل اضطراب اللغة لدى الشخصية الرئيسية التوحيدية في فيلم The Good Doctor. الموهوب. لاحظ الباحث أن شون ميرفي الشخصية الرئيسية في فيلم The Good Doctor. التوحد هو حالة نادرة تحدث للأشخاص المصابين بالتوحد وتؤثر على قدرة شون مورفي في التعبير عن المعلومات اللغوية وتلقيها بشكل مناسب. في هذه الدراسة ، عانى شون ميرفي من اضطرابات لغوية. لديه صعوبة في التعبير عن المعلومات اللغوية وتلقيها. كان هناك هدفان في هذا البحث ؛ أولاً ، للعثور على ؛ ثانياً ، لوصف كيف تظهر The Good Doctor اضطراب اللغة الذي أنتجه شون مورفي في فيلم استخدمت الباحثة الصفة الوصفية The Good Doctor. الاضطرابات اللغوية للشخصية الرئيسية في فيلم للحصول على فهم عميق لاضطراب اللغة الذي يعاني منه شون موفي بصفته الشخصية الرئيسية في فيلم The Good Doctor. تم أخذ البيانات من أقوال شون ميرفي المنسوخة من فيلم The Good Doctor. قام الباحث بتحليل أنواع الاضطرابات اللغوية التي أنتجها شون مورفي باستخدام نظرية كارول (2008) لوصف كيفية تواصله مع الآخرين. أشارت نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أنه من بين الكلمات الاثني عشر التي أصدرها شون مورفي ، تم العثور على أربعة فقط من ستة أنواع من اضطرابات اللغة. بناءً على نظرية كارول (2008) ، تضمنت هذه الأنواع التلعثم والاضطراب الصوتي وصعوبة فهم المفهوم وصعوبة اتباع الاتجاهات. لم تجد الباحثة اضطراب النطق واضطراب الصوت. أظهرت نتائج أخرى أن الاضطرابات اللغوية للشخصية الرئيسية ظهرت عندما كان موجوداً ؛ يمكن أن يؤثر الذعر والسعادة والقلق وغير الوثائق بشكل رئيسي التلعثم بأكثر قدر من التردد. كان Shaun Murphy على طريقة اتصاله. في الختام ، أنتج يتحدث غالباً بالتلعثم والشق وتكرار الجمل. لذلك ، كان الباحث يأمل في أن يتمكن القراء من فهم المزيد والتحلي بالصبر ، واستخدام أفضل لاختيار الكلمات التي يسهل فهمها بحيث يمكن نقل المعلومات وتلقيها بشكل جيد من قبل بعضهم البعض. يوصى أيضاً للمعالجين والباحثين الآخرين بتطوير بحث مماثل في أحداث المحادثة الفعلية بمزيد من العمق ، مثل الحالات الأخرى التي تسبب ظهور اضطرابات اللغة التي يعاني منها الأشخاص المصابون بالتوحد.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains background, objective, significance, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms conducted in this study.

A. Background of the Study

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)). 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. First, Prastiwi (2019) investigates the speech of an autistic character, Mandy, in the “Fly Away” movie. Second, Levia, et al. (2019) find out the forms of language disorder and the prevalent type of language disorders seen in the autistic scholar depicted in the “Rain Man” film. Third, the research of Khairunnisa (2019) investigates language disorders, particularly in children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), based on the sound and level of the word. Forth, the research of Octavia (2018) focuses on the use in communication of the expressive language in people with autism as they cannot convey it via verbal and non-verbal phrases. Fifth, Suherman (2015) investigates the language disorder of the main character in the movie “My Name is Khan.” Sixth, Kiswandari (2014) analyses the language of an autistic individual named Temple Gradin. Seventh, Zakiah (2015) examined expressive language disorder in Cerebral Palsy in the film "Skallagrig." Eighth, Mukminah (2007) investigated the speech disorder of cerebral palsic man in “Door to Door” movie. Ninth, Goa and Derung (2017) focused on expressive communication using the PECS method for children with autistic syndrome. Lastly, there is also research that is specifically concerned with discussing the pragmatic side of the film The Good Doctor in the thesis written by Larasati (2019).

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 it. 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.

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.

B. Research Questions

The questions of this study cover:

1. What types of language disorders are produced by the autistic main character in The Good Doctor series movie?
2. How do the language disorders of the autistic main character appear in The Good Doctor series movie?

C. The Objective of the Study

The purpose of the research, which is based on the formulation of the research questions are:

1. To identify the types of language disorder produced by the autistic main character in The Good Doctor series movie.
2. To describe how the language disorders of autistic main character appear in The Good Doctor series movie.

D. The Significance of the Study

This research has practical contribution such as adding new insights to the reader, especially for the students of English Literature at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and general readers interested in psycholinguistics. It is also expected to be helpful, especially in providing a deep understanding of language disorders of people with autism.

E. Scope and Limitation

The researcher analysed the language disorders of the autistic main character in The Good Doctor movie, namely Shaun Murphy. The scope of the

study is psycholinguistics. The researcher used the theory of Carroll (2008) to analyse the data of Shaun Murphy's utterances.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. **Autistic Savant** is a rare condition that occurs in people with autism causing several extraordinary advantages such as the abilities possessed by Shaun Murphy namely excellent memory, arithmetic, counting, geography, and reading.
2. **Language Disorder** is a form of communication disorder caused by brain disorders, genes, or possibly psychological influences or other reasons that make it hard for the autistic savant to talk like common people or lose the normal process of understanding meaning of complex utterances.
3. **The Good Doctor** is an American medical drama television series adapted from the South Korean drama (CBS) showing the conversation of Shaun Murphy as the main character with autistic savant.

G. Previous Studies

The researcher discusses previous studies on language disorders and autism. The existence of previous studies in a study is significant because it can be a reference and comparison for researchers for findings in the research results.

First, Prastiwi (2019) interpreted the speech of an autistic character in the “Fly Away” movie called Mandy. Her research aimed to classify the type of communication disorder. It used the theory of the kind of communication disorder (Paul, 2008). Her study results show five types of communication disorders on forty-three data, namely, repetition of phrases, limited response, communication function limitation, use of irregular words, and low frequency. The result suggested that word repetition frequently occurred in Mandy’s speech as a disorder. In some events, such as jumping, repetitive laughs, revolt, repeating pose, eyes up, seeing the interlocutor, and biting the fingers, the contact disruption also emerged. This result may be seen as a guideline for those communicating with autistic people using both verbal and nonverbal communication.

Second, the study of Levia et al. (2019) aims to find out the forms of language disorder and the prevalent type of language disorders seen in the autistic scholar depicted in the “Rain Man” film by Levinson. The data used in their study were the utterances of an autistic savant analysed using the theory of Carroll (2008). The outcome indicates that the form of expressive language disorder was acquired with an occurrence percentage of 67.7 percent. The receptive language disorder type was obtained with an occurrence percentage of 32.3 percent. From this percentage, it can be seen that the most prevalent kind of language disorder experienced by autistic scholars in the film “Rain Man” is an expressive language disorder. It shows that adult savant also has difficulty communicating.

Third, Khairunnisa (2019) investigates language disorders, particularly in children with the autism spectrum disorder (ASD), based on the sound and level

of the word. Her research investigates two autistic children. Data collection techniques used in her study are pronunciation and conversation tests. The findings show that both of autistic children unable in produce phonemes /p/, /k/, /f/, /r/, /l/ and /n/. Both autistic children showed that their articulation errors were characterised by substitution and omission. At the level of the word based on the form of the morpheme, both autistic children indicate the form of the free morpheme in their utterances.

Forth, the research by Octavia (2018) focuses on the use communication of expressive language in people living with autism as they cannot convey it via verbal and non-verbal phrases. The information was gathered from observations of people with autism and interviews with teacher counsellors and parents of the sufferers. To classify language disorders, including expressive language disorders and other hypotheses of autism spectrum disorders, she used Randolph's theory (2017). The result shows that it is difficult for people with autism to communicate their emotions, desires, and thoughts in speech, especially using expressive language.

Fifth, Suherman (2015) studied about language disorder of the main character in the movie "My Name is Khan". His study aims to define the types of language impairment in the "My Name is Khan" film on the main character based on the theory. In explaining the kinds of language deficits that the main character encounters in the movie, he employs a qualitative analytical framework and a psycholinguistic approach using the theory of Carroll (2008). The finding shows

that verbal and receptive language disorder is the kind of language disorder encountered by the main character.

Sixth, Kiswandari (2014) investigates the language of autistic individuals named Temple Gradin. Her research aims to explain the kinds of responses and to describe the characteristics of autistic people represented in the Temple Gradin by autistic figures. The analysis was based on Rothwell's theory (2000). Her research findings show cognitively irrelevant responses (CI), cognitively relevant responses (CR), and cognitively disruptive and socially inappropriate responses (CDI). Odd responses (OD), essential but not too friendly responses (RNP), and slightly relevant responses are found in cognitively intrusive and marginally relevant responses (MR).

Seventh, Zakiah (2015) examines expressive language disorders in Cerebral Palsy in the film "Skallagrig". Her study uses Carroll's (2008) theory to analyse the phenomena that occur in autistic children in the movie. The finding stated that Esther as an autistic child, experienced several speech and language disorders. They are articulation disorders, phonological disorders, voice disorders, and stuttering. In addition, the results of the study stated that articulation disorders were the most prominent type of disorder.

Eighth, Mukminah (2007) examined the speech disorder of cerebral palsy in "Door to Door" movie. She discussed and interpreted the data based on the expressive language disorder of the autistic child. She analysed it by using four elements of speech and language disorder. Those are articulation disorder,

phonological disorder, voice disorder, and stuttering. The result showed that Bill Porter's utterance mostly appeared in voice disorder. It showed when Bill Porter talked too long. He often pronounced his voice arose to make people understand what he said.

Ninth, Goa and Derung (2017) examined the expressive communication using the PECS method for children with autistic syndrome. Their research aims to know the ability of expressive children's communication with autistic syndrome utilising the method of PECS (Picture Exchange Communication System). The study used Bohan theory (2013) and pre-experimental design in the form of a one-group (pretest and posttest) to obtain the desired data. The subject of this study was an autistic child. The result of this research is to demonstrate the improvement of expressive children's communication using the PECS.

The last, Larasati (2019), focused on the pragmatic language impairment in autistic-savant person portrayed in *The Good Doctor* film. The purpose of her study was to find out the kinds of pragmatic language impairments realised by an autistic-savant main character in *The Good Doctor* film. She used the descriptive qualitative method in the research. Her research finds out that pragmatic language impairments were realised in the utterances and the behaviours. The linguistic impairments were realised the way they were because of the lack of comprehension, inability to talk based on context, difficulty adjusting voice and tone, lack of mind-reading skills, trouble maintaining a conversation, and incapability to use non-verbal language properly. Despite having the same

research object, there are differences between the research conducted by Ayu Larasati and this research. Ayu's research focuses more on pragmatic impairments, while this study focuses more on language disorders found in the main character of the film the Good Doctor.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses a review of related literature, which contains the description from general terms to specific: psycholinguistics, autism, savant syndrome, language disorders, and expressive and receptive language disorders.

A. Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics is a combination of psychology and linguistics. These two disciplines were combined to study the relationship between psychological factors and linguistics aspects and the study of mental processes in language use. Psycholinguistics is then defined as the science that studies the nature of computing and the processes experienced by the brain to understand and produce language. Slobin (in Chaer, 2003) argues that psycholinguistics tries to describe the psychological processes of someone saying the sentences he hears when communicating and how humans obtain language skills.

Understanding psycholinguistics is not only a study of applied linguistics but is essentially a study of understanding human language life (Indah, 2008). Although the language is intrinsically a social phenomenon, psychology is essentially the study of individuals. Psycholinguistics is principally an integration of the fields of psychology and linguistics.

Psycholinguistics has become a valuable science for studying people who have communication disorders. Several researchers have deepened this field to discover the communication methods humans use about how the human process

in producing also acquires language. Psycholinguistics also contains theories and methods for understanding and studying the language used by humans to communicate in everyday life.

The discussion of psycholinguistic theory cannot be separated from understanding how humans understand language, acquire language, and how the stages of language development are passed since childhood (Indah, 2017). Therefore, in this study psycholinguistics is used to understand the utterances of Shaun Murphy, the main character of the film *The Good Doctor*, an autistic person who has problems with the production process and language comprehension.

B. Autism

Autism is one of the developmental disorders of children. The disorder's characteristics found in people with autism are usually characterized by a lack of ability in social interaction, difficulty in verbal communication, and repetitive behavior. Autistic children with language disorders experience communication difficulties. Both sign and language communication (verbal and nonverbal) can be in the form of difficulties or delays in speech or language development (Handojo, 2002).

Autism is a generalized developmental disorder that results in socialization, communication, and behavior barriers. Autism, commonly called ASD (Autistic Spectrum Disorder), is a complex and highly variable (spectrum) developmental disorder of brain function. Usually, this disorder includes ways of

communicating, socially interacting, and the ability to imagine (Pangestu & Fibriana, 2017).

Qualitative behavioral disorders in communication, reciprocal social interactions, repetitive, restricted, and stereotyped patterns of interest and activity are signs of ASD. Disorders experienced by autistic children are disturbances in social interaction, communication (verbal-non-verbal), behavior, feelings/emotions, and sensory perception. This pervasive, persistent deficit usually appears in early childhood and is likely to cause impaired function in various settings.

Autism is divided into five types; ICD (International Classification of Diseases) classifies it: childhood autism, whose symptoms appear before the child ages three years. Pervasive developmental disorder not otherwise specified (PDD-NOS) is an uncommon autism disorder and involves several behavioural disabilities. Girls only experience Rett's Syndrome. Childhood disintegrative disorder is a developmental disorder in which development occurs very well for several years before a significant setback occurs. Asperger syndrome is a developmental disorder experienced in childhood and is more common in boys than girls (Pangestu & Fibriana, 2017)

Symptoms of autism in adulthood can be recognised when the demands of life have exceeded the person's capacity with autism. Those diagnosed with new autism as adults tend to be able to work and live independently on their terms.

Matadjo in Al Rahim & Cahyanti (2021) states that the conditions of autistic individuals who have grown up can vary.

Some autistic adults are independent and can carry out social interactions well. This condition is influenced by the severity level, family environment, educational environment, and therapy received (Al Rahim & Cahyanti, 2021). Seltzer et al. in Bishop-Fitzpatrick, et al., (2013) also stated that very few autistic adults live independently, are married, attend college, work in a competitive environment, or develop extensive social relationships.

In essence, adults with autism have each level of intelligence and communication skills with the surrounding environment. Adults with autism who can live independently and are successful in their profession generally have an above-average level of intelligence. Likewise, what happened to Shaun Murphy as the main character. He has autism but can live his life well because he was born as an extraordinary autistic person.

C. Savant Syndrome

Savant syndrome is a condition where a person who has a mental disorder has extraordinary abilities in certain things such as arithmetic and memory. Savant syndrome is a rare but extraordinary condition in which persons with severe mental disabilities, including autistic disorder, have some 'island of genius' which stands in marked, incongruous contrast to overall handicap (Treffert, 2009).

Although a mental disability limits them, those who have savant syndrome are also given the gift of specific abilities that stand out according to their talents.

Savant syndrome is related to the cognitive impairment that sufferers have. Savant syndrome has been described as a cognitive, mental, or sensory impairment phenomenon but exceptional ability in limited intellectual or artistic functions such as good memory, drawing, music, reading, technical and geographic skills, and counting. Treffert (2006) describes the skills of the savant sufferer, including; numerical calculations, calendar calculations, perfect notes, artistic skills, and extraordinary musical abilities, even some of them have unique abilities and advantages.

Savant syndrome is a rare syndrome in whose case the affected individual has abilities, expertise, or acuity in one or more areas that contrast. There is a substantial scientific interest in such “autistic savants,” whose incredible mental abilities are difficult to fathom. Perhaps even more interestingly, people with apparently usual abilities can also acquire such “miraculous” capabilities in a short time following specific injuries to the head (Treffert, 2009).

There are three categories of savant syndrome: splinter skills, where sufferers generally only have minor intelligence talents such as remembering roads or important numbers such as license plates or house numbers. Then the second is the talent of the savant, where the sufferer has a skill that is much higher than the lack of it. They do have mental retardation, but they can take care of themselves and perform tasks that produce extraordinary results in their domain.

The third is the extraordinary savant who has incredible talent, and this will be impressive even if the savant is not disabled in any way (Treffert, 2006).

This advantage is a plus point for people with savant syndrome, but they still have cognitive deficiencies in their body systems. Shaun Murphy is a person with savant syndrome who is very intelligent, one of which is that he can remember in detail what he has learned. This is then very good if it can be used for good, like Murphy, who can analyze well the illness suffered by his patient.

D. Language Disorder

Language is an important thing in communication, where we can convey thoughts, express, and share experiences. But not everyone in this world gets the same opportunity to use language as a tool to communicate, for example, people with autism. It is difficult for them 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), and

combine the two. Language disorders are generally divided into two parts, expressive and receptive.

1. Expressive Language Disorder

Expressive language disorder is an individual psychological condition that results in language disorders. It impacts the inability to convey verbal or written messages, including in the definition of expressive language disorder (Paul, 1991). People with expressive language disorder also have difficulty expressing their thoughts and feelings.

People with expressive language disorders 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. Therefore, language disorders can affect people's language comprehension and production.

People with expressive language disorder have difficulty in language processing and the connection between words that represent (Longsdon, 2021). People's ability to understand and express their feelings as they communicate with others reflects language skills. However, people with autism have various processes of language acquisition and learning. They have slow language development

involving receptive and expressive language disorders (Hasanah, 2018).

Field (2003, cited in (Suherman, 2016)) claims that there are two types of language disorder problems, which consist of receptive (language comprehension disorder) and expressive (language production impairment), and both (Chaer in Suherman, 2016). Murnianti et al. (2015) state that receptiveness is recognizing, identifying, and understanding written and spoken words, while expressiveness is how a person can produce spoken and written language, including the form and structure of language (Murnianti et al., 2015).

People with expressive language disorders have difficulty conveying or expressing information in written speech, sign language, and gestures. Complex word combinations characterized people with expressive language disorders. Therefore, they have difficulty forming accurate phrases and sentences. For example, a person may not use the correct form of the verb when they want to say, "We did it," but they just say, "We did." Or maybe when they want to say something but the word has several meanings like, "He watches" when they want to say "He sees." They usually produce much shorter phrases and sentences than other children of the same age. Their vocabulary (the number of words they know and use) is smaller and more fundamental.

There are two types of expressive language disorder, developmental type and acquired type. Expressive language development disorders typically do not appear when the child learns to speak. Acquired expressive language disorder is caused by brain damage. It occurs suddenly after an event such as a stroke or traumatic head injury and can occur at any age. That means expressive language disorder is a communication disorder in which a person has difficulty in verbal and written expression. People with expressive language disorders understand what is said or written to them, but they have difficulty communicating.

There are four types of speech and language disorders, articulation disorders, phonological disorders, voice disorders, and stuttering.

1. Articulation Disorder

Articulation disorders are disorders of the place of articulation and the way the articulation of a letter or word is produced. Articulation is the process by which words and sounds are formed. Articulation disorders 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.

People with articulation disorder have difficulties in making sounds means that they cannot form the speech sounds. For example, Lipping 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.

From the above understanding, it can be summarized that articulation disorder means composing or replacing a letter or word. For example, "I like *thu-perman*," a word that should sound like Superman, turns into *thuperman*.

Articulation disorder is the difficulty of forming sounds, characterised by substituting one sound or distorting a sound. This disorder makes the other people difficult to understand (Anthony et al., 2011).

2. Phonological Disorder

Phonological disorders are speech disorders 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).

Handy, cited 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 type of phonological disorder found in the Good Doctor film is the main character's speech intonation. The intonation characteristics of expressive language disorder sufferers are qualitatively and quantitatively different from normal children. Children with expressive language disorder use a wider range of tones and a longer duration with greater variation than normal children, both in reading and following the instructions given (Fosnot & Jun, 1999).

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.

3. Voice Disorder

Voice disorder 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.

4. Stuttering

Stuttering is garbled speech; stuttering suddenly stops, 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, Freeman, & Braun, 2015).

2. Receptive Language Disorder

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). Receptive language disorder is caused by brain injuries, such as tumors, trauma, or disease. Receptive language disorder also has another name, language comprehension deficit.

People with receptive language disorder have problems 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. For example, when a person with receptive language disorder is being given instructions not to do certain things, they will usually look confused and use few gestures because they are awkward about making mistakes and use facial expressions that show they want to apologize.

The conclusion is that people with receptive language disorder have difficulties processing information and understanding what others say to them caused by brain injury and have slow language development involving receptive language disorders.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method discusses the methodology that the researcher used in this study. It consists of research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

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). The researcher wants to find the language disorders of the autistic main character and how they can appear depicted in *The Good Doctor* movie. The data were identified using a psycholinguistics approach. The researcher analyzed the data using the theory proposed by Carroll (2008), which discusses the language disorders in autism.

B. Research Instrument

The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research is used to develop knowledge using constructivist concepts of thought. This research focuses on the actions of research subjects by taking the meaning of events (Raharjo, 2020, p. 41). The research instrument is the researcher himself. The researcher collected the data on the language disorders of the main character, namely Shaun Murphy, who has autism in *The Good Doctor* movie.

C. Data and Data Source

The researcher needs data that is taken from The Good Doctor movie. 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 tells about Shaun Murphy, who suffers from autism and language disorder.

D. Data Collection

Data collection is taken from The Good Doctor movie. The researcher used the steps in collecting the data. First, the researcher downloaded and watched/listened to The Good Doctor movie. Second, the researcher determined the criteria of dialogue as needed. Third, the researcher observed the utterances several times to determine the category of speech disorder produced by the main character. Fourth, to help better understand, the researcher took the transcription of dialogues as required. Fifth, the researcher collected all the data. Last, the researcher finalised the data display to proceed to the data analysis stage.

E. Data Analysis

After collecting data, the researcher analyze the utterances containing language disorder by using the theory proposed by Carroll (2008). There are several steps in data analysis. First, the researcher categorized and classified the utterances as required. Then, the researcher wrote the result of the data analysis and discussion to answer the research questions on the language disorders found. The last stage is drawing conclusions.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the findings and discussion based on the related literature review that underlies the theories from the previous chapter. The findings are used to answer research problems from data analysis as a discussion.

A. Research Findings

The researcher found utterances to get data analysis. The researcher explains the speech data based on the Good Doctor scene film. The researcher also explains the speech disorder produced by Shaun Murphy as the main character with language disorder and how he communicates with others.

The researcher found twelve speech data produced by Shaun as the main character with language disorder in the film *The Good Doctor*, which can be seen in the appendix. The researcher presents twelve as speech data in the research findings based on the chronology of the scene. According to Carroll's (2008) theory, twelve speech data showed language disorder, which is included in expressive and receptive language disorder to describe speech disorders that arise.

Datum 1

Episode 1 (8.50)

Shaun : *“Who here has a sharp knife, blade five inches or longer?”*

People Around: (No response)

The data was taken at the beginning of the scene when Shaun wanted to help a small child who was injured by a construction object at the airport. He

needed a knife to operate on the child. Then he asked if the people around him had a sharp knife to operate on the child. The people around him didn't understand what Shaun meant because he had difficulty communicating.

In this case, the question sentence with a flat tone that Shaun spoke is included in expressive language disorder. One of the characteristics of expressive language disorder is the failure to use intonation in a sentence. This case is included in phonological disorder because Shaun failed to use intonation in his question sentence properly. The intonation implemented by Shaun seemed flat, so people around him didn't understand what Shaun meant. People around Shaun were silent when Shaun asked about the knife. It was proved again by the gesture of a woman wearing a green jacket indicating that she did not understand what Shaun was saying.

One of the disorders in people with expressive language disorder is intonation in sentences included in the phonological disorder. In this case, people generally would raise a few intonations when they asked a question, but Shaun had difficulty phrasing his question. Shaun's weak speaking ability makes it difficult for those around him to understand Shaun's needed because he fails to intonate a sentence.

Shaun's way of communicating is different from other people's. He has difficulties and limitations in speaking, which in this case is when he asked people around him. He had a problem conveying his questions because he could not use

intonation properly, so the people around him also had difficulty understanding what Shaun meant.

Datum 2

Episode 1 (10.30)

Shaun : *“It-it’s... It’s very... There’s medical emergency, there’s medical emergency”*

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 Shaun's convey was unclear and hanging, airport officials could not accept what Shaun 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, Shaun's 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. The speaker has difficulty saying something that causes stuttering, difficulty pronouncing the first word, hanging words, and repetition of sentences.

Shaun's stuttering is why this case is called expressive language disorder. It is stated that the characteristic of stuttering is the failure to pronounce the first word in the sentence above. 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.

In this case, Shaun stuttered so that the airport officials could not understand what Shaun meant. The gesture shown by Shaun is also one of his ways to convey something. Shaun showed a gesture where he needed something, so Shaun seemed to panic. Because of Shaun's poor gesture and delivery, the officer couldn't give Shaun what he needed.

Datum 3

Episode 1 (18.30)

Shaun : *“No. His... His heart. It’s his heart. Adam needs echocardiogram.”*

Claire : *“No. Behave yourself. Or you’ll be removed from the building.”*

This data was taken when they arrived at the hospital. Shaun immediately revealed what happened to the child. Claire, who received the child in the ER, then asked about the child's current condition. At that time, Shaun wanted to explain that the child needed an echocardiogram. However, Shaun's delivery was unclear, making Claire less sure of Shaun's diagnosis.

In this case, Shaun stuttered his sentence, and there was a repetition of words. It can be categorized as an expressive language disorder. Sentences that stutter, stop, and repetitions of sentences are characteristics of stuttering. Added the gestures shown by Shaun confirmed that he had difficulty conveying something, so Claire could not understand what Shaun meant.

The stammering, halting sentences, repetition of sentences, and gestures shown by Shaun, in this case, made him fall into the criteria for expressive language disorder, stuttering more precisely. People with stuttering have difficulty pronouncing the first word or sentence. Shaun has difficulty pronouncing the first

word in the sentence “*his... his heart.*”. In the sentence, there is also a stopped pronunciation, and the gestures shown by Shaun are different from people in general, so listeners do not understand what Shaun means.

Stuttering appears in this case, where Shaun has difficulty conveying something. The sentence he wanted to say stammered and stopped when he spoke to Claire. The panicked gesture that he showed was different from other people in general. Shaun panicked because he realized something that escaped the sight or knowledge of people in general. Shaun's panicked gesture seemed overreacted, so it bothered Claire as the doctor who received patients in the ER.

Datum 4

Episode 1 (24.20)

Dr. Melendez : “*Why the echo?*”

Shaun : “*Uh, okay. He, uh... he... okay. Uh, he... uh, I, uh... he...*”

This data was taken when dr. Melendez asked Shaun why the child hit by a construction object at the airport needed an EKG. Shaun, who was waiting outside the room in a panic, was surprised because dr. Melendez suddenly asked him why the child needed an EKG, but he couldn't explain it well.

In this case, the unclear sentences conveyed by Shaun are expressive language disorder. The stuttering arose because Shaun had difficulty expressing the reason why the child needed an EKG. Added to the panic experienced by Shaun, it is tough to convey his sentence, so the listener, in this case, is dr. Melendez and Claire have difficulty receiving the message that Shaun wants to say.

People with stuttering disorder have difficulty starting sentences. What Shaun experienced above is the main characteristic of stuttering because it is tough to pronounce sentences to explain the reason to dr. Melendez and Claire. It was evident when he stammered and even failed to pronounce his sentence. This then makes dr. Melendez and Claire had difficulty deciphering what Shaun was about to say.

Stuttering is a problem for people with expressive language disorder because the uttered sentences stammer, stop, and hang, making it difficult for listeners to understand. In this case, Shaun was stuttering because he was in a panic and had to think of the right words to answer why he said that the child in the operating room needed an EKG.

Datum 5

Episode 2 (2.00)

Other People : “Where to?”

Shaun : “***San Jose St. Bonaventure Hospital. I'm a surgical resident. Today is my first full day.***”

Other People : “I meant Floor.”

Shaun : “***Oh, ground floor.***”

This data was taken when Shaun was about to leave for the San Jose St. Bonaventure Hospital on his first day. This conversation happened while Shaun was getting on the elevator. The person in the elevator meant to ask which floor Shaun was going to. However, Shaun was wrong in receiving the information of the question asked by the person because of his enthusiasm on his first day at the San Jose St. Bonaventure Hospital.

In this case, Shaun has a receptive language disorder. His failure to understand the context of the questions asked by people in the elevator is his weakness in receiving information from others. Because Shaun has a weakness for accepting things, he mistook the words “Where to?” conveyed by the person who was in the elevator was the question of where he was going at that time. But because of the context that they were in the elevator, the person asked which floor Shaun was going to, not where Shaun was going.

Receptive language disorder occurs when Shaun is in an elevator with other people. He has a weakness in accepting what other people say to him, so he has difficulty understanding what other people want to convey. It also resulted in a different answer from the topic being discussed. In this case, Shaun had difficulty distinguishing between the purpose of the question of where he was going and to what floor he was going.

Datum 6

Episode 2 (5.40)

Shaun : “*Whats scut work?*”

This data was taken in the second episode of The Good Doctor. As his superior on the team, Dr. Melendez slightly punished Shaun for being late on his first day at work. Dr. Melendez then punished him for scut work, which could be interpreted as manual labor. Then Shaun asked what scut work is with dr. Melendez, there is one of the characteristics of expressive language disorder in Shaun's way of communicating.

In this case, the intonation of interrogative sentences that Shaun uses to ask what scut work means is flat so that it can be categorized as an expressive language disorder. This type of disorder is also included in the phonological disorder where Shaun can't use the proper intonation when he asks dr. Melendez. The sentence "Whats cut work?" said by Shaun had a flat intonation. If, in general, someone will raise several dots in a sentence to emphasize that it is a question sentence, Shaun, who has an expressive language disorder, can't use intonation as other people should do.

People with expressive language disorder like Shaun have difficulty speaking, which in this case is when Shaun asks something. Shaun, who has an expressive language disorder, sometimes asks in a flat tone, so listeners also have difficulty understanding what Shaun wants to ask.

Datum 7

Episode 2 (13.15)

Dr. Melendez : "For example, that MRI that ordered on the guy with the ear infection? Nice call, genius."

Shaun : Thank you.

Dr. Melendez : "I was being sarcastic."

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.

Datum 8

Episode 3 (10.30)

Shaun: *"We're not leaving."*

Claire: *"You said you liked helicopters."*

Shaun: *"We're not leaving."*

Claire: *"We made it here safe."*

Shaun: *"Yes, we're not leaving."*

This data is taken in episode 3, when Shaun and Claire will return to the hospital after taking the liver that their patient needs. When they got to the rooftop, Shaun who realised that the weather was bad for the helicopter they were riding in, then said that they are not leaving. Claire didn't understand Shaun's intentions, and then asked why they couldn't go to restore the organs their patients needed. However, Shaun only answered with the same sentence and kept repeating it.

Hanging and repetitive sentences are one of the characteristics of expressive language disorder. The hanging sentence used by Shaun is one of the expressive language disorders he has. The sentence *"We're not leaving"* that Shaun said sounded hanging, so Claire asked what Shaun meant by saying that twice, but Shaun's answer remained the same without a reason why he said they are not leaving.

Shaun's weakness in expressing his thoughts is an example of expressive language disorder. He only said a sentence, but there was no reason why he said it, although if asked by a friend, he would answer the same thing without any reason because of his weakness in expressing his thoughts.

Datum 9

Episode 7 (19.50)

Claire: "Shaun, I know there's something else here, I know you know that."

Shaun: "No, nu... nu-uh"

This data was taken when Shaun treated a patient who had something in common with him, namely autism. Shaun felt a little incapable of dealing with his

patients because he feels he has the same shortcomings. This made Claire try to convince Shaun that he could handle this problem well. Claire knew that something else was bothering Shaun, so he couldn't do well. Shaun was looking difficult, answered Claire in a stammering and unclear.

In this case, Shaun was not able to answer Claire properly. He stammered and stuttered. This case can be categorized as an expressive language disorder. Shaun's stammering and stuttering words can be included in the type of stuttering in expressive language disorder. The sentence “No, nu... nu-uh” occurs because Shaun has difficulty conveying his thoughts due to his weak ability to say something.

Shaun's problem communicating with the people around him, in this case, is his inability to convey his thoughts and experienced stuttering. Stuttering is a problem experienced by sufferers who fail when they say something. This causes the other person to have difficulty accepting what Shaun wants to convey. Claire also had a little trouble understanding what Shaun wanted to say because her sentences were stuttering and stuttering.

Datum 10

Episode 7 (20.15)

Claire: Not only that, I think he looks up to you.

Shaun: So you know how he thinks?

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 expressive language disorder, a phonological disorder where the patient cannot properly use intonation in a sentence.

Shaun is a sufferer of language disorder, where he has difficulty conveying his thoughts verbally and non-verbally. In this case, Shaun 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 Shaun means.

Datum 11

Episode 8 (10.50)

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..."

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.

Datum 12

Episode 8 (10.55)

Robber: "Are you trying to be a hero?"

Shaun: "I'm a surgical resident..."

Robber: "Huh, hey...!"

This data was taken when a robber asked Shaun at a minimarket. Shaun, who was involved in a robbery case, was told to obey what the robber said. When told to take his wallet, Shaun can't give it because he is weak in understanding what other people say to him. So, when the robber asks if he is trying to be a hero, he fails to understand the context of the question the robber is telling him.

In this case, Shaun has a receptive language disorder. When the robber asked, "Are you trying to be a hero?" it meant to ask if Shaun was trying to be a hero because he didn't want to follow what he said. Shaun, who has a receptive language disorder, failed to understand the question directed at him, so he answered, "I'm a surgical resident..." because he understood that the question might have been aimed at asking who he was. This is included in receptive language disorder because Shaun fails to understand the context and has difficulty following directions that other people give him.

Shaun had difficulty understanding what other people said. People with receptive language disorder usually understand a sentence more literally so that when other people express different meanings, they have difficulty understanding it. In this case, Shaun failed to understand what the robber meant, making the robber angry because he felt Shaun did not do what he wanted. The summary of the data analysis above is presented in figure 1.

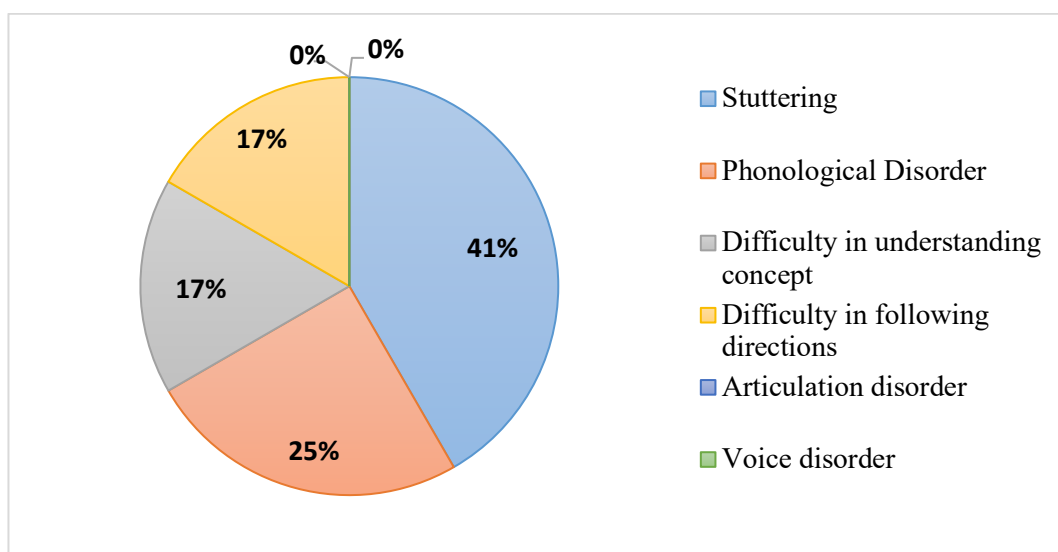


Figure 1. Types of language disorder of Shaun Murphy

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher reviewed and discussed some of the findings that have been analysed in the previous section. Speech data analysis is needed to answer the research questions contained in the previous chapter. Then, the researchers focused on finding speech disorders produced by the main character with language disorder through Shaun Murphy's utterances in the film *The Good Doctor*. Then, the researcher describes how Shaun communicates with other people in the movie *The Good Doctor*.

From the analysis of data from Shaun Murphy's speech that has been obtained in the previous section, the researchers found the language disorder produced by the main character, namely Shaun Murphy, and how he communicates with the people around him in the film *The Good Doctor*. Therefore, the researcher discusses the analysis of speech data in research findings based on Carroll's (2008) theory.

1. Language Disorder Produced by Shaun Murphy

The researcher found several characteristics related to the language disorder experienced by Shaun Murphy in the film *The Good Doctor*. Shaun, an autistic sufferer, has language disorders. As stated by Handojo (2002), autistic children with language disorders experience communication difficulties in both sign communication and language communication (verbal), and nonverbal can be in the form of difficulties or delays in speech or language development.

The researcher found twelve language disorder data produced by the main character from *The Good Doctor*, Shaun Murphy. The researcher then classified the language disorder experienced by Shaun Murphy into two parts, namely expressive and receptive language disorder. As explained by Field (2003), the problem of language disorders can be expressive (language production disorders), receptive (language comprehension disorders), and combine the two.

The researcher found eight data on expressive language disorder (can be seen in datums 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10) and four data on receptive language disorder (datum 5, 7, 11, 12) from twelve language disorder data produced by Shaun Murphy. The researcher discusses the most dominant characteristic produced by Shaun Murphy first, namely expressive language disorder with eight data, then receptive language disorder with four data afterwards.

a. Expressive Language Disorder

Expressive language disorder is the most common disorder experienced by Shaun Murphy in the film *The Good Doctor*. From the explanation above, an expressive language disorder is an individual psychological condition that results in language disorders and impacts the inability to convey verbal or written messages, including the definition of expressive language disorder (Paul, 1991). People with expressive language disorder have difficulty in language processing

and the connection between words that represent (Longsdon, 2021). People with expressive language disorders 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.

One of them is hanging and repeating sentences. This is also a disorder that people with expressive language disorder often experience. 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.

In this section, the researcher found eight data on the characteristics of expressive language disorder from twelve data on language disorders produced by Shaun Murphy in the film *The Good Doctor*. Then the researcher classified several aspects of expressive language disorder in Carroll's (2008) theory which became the basis for the researcher to categorize the language disorder experienced by

Shaun Murphy. Those are stuttering (5 data), phonological disorder (3 data), voice disorder, and articulation disorder.

In this study, the researcher did not find two characteristics of expressive language disorder in Shaun Murphy, namely voice disorder and articulation disorder. The first sense of voice disorder occurs when the sound's pitch, loudness, or quality distracts from what the speaker is saying. The characteristics mentioned in this voice disorder are not present in Shaun Murphy because he does not have this type of disorder. It can be seen that Shaun's way of speaking is not distracted by the tone he produces, so it can be said that this trait is not present in Shaun Murphy. The second articulation disorder. Articulation is the process by which words and sounds are formed. Articulation disorders are failure to pronounce a sound. This is related to errors in the physical pronunciation of sounds in the mouth (Ladefoged, 2011). This feature is also not found in Shaun Murphy because the pronunciation of the words that Shaun produces is clear. There are no characteristics of the articulation disorder as mentioned above. This is also possible in his role as a doctor. He is good at conveying words and sentences to those around him. It can also be a standard when someone becomes a doctor where the pronunciation of words and sentences must be said clearly so as not to cause misunderstandings.

a1. 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 researcher found four from 12 language disorder data experienced by Shaun Murphy in *The Good Doctor* movie. Can be seen in datum 2, datum 3, datum 4, datum 8, and datum 9.

In datum 2, there is stuttering, hanging sentences, and repetition on Shaun Murphy. This incident happened when Shaun was at the airport. At that time, Shaun wanted to ask for a sharp knife to operate on a small child injured by a construction object. When he asked the airport staff for the knife he wanted, he had trouble delivering it. *“It-it’s... It’s very... There’s medical emergency, there’s medical emergency.”* From Shaun's words, he meant to ask the

airport staff for a knife, but he had difficulty conveying it. He has a stutter in the word it's. Then he tried to finish his sentence, but still, Shaun was having trouble, so only the sentence *"It's very..."* was all he could say. Then there is also a hanging and repetition sentence when he says the sentence *"There's a medical emergency, there's a medical emergency."* This sentence hangs and is said twice because Shaun has difficulty conveying information that there is a child who is injured and needs treatment as soon as possible.

Shaun, who is autistic, is often difficult to convey something, so sometimes he has a language disorder. Stuttering can affect speech fluency because it disrupts the production of the speech sound (ASHA, 1993). A clear example is discussed in the case above. 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 (ASHA, 1993). The case in datum 2 above is also accompanied by body gestures and Shaun's limited speaking ability.

a2. Phonological Disorder

Phonological disorders also often occur in people with language disorders. Handy (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 practising phonology. One

of Shaun's shortcomings in phonological disorder is that Shaun's limitations in using intonation in a sentence are caused by Shaun's lack of ability to understand and practice intonation in a sentence. Children with expressive language disorder use a wider range of tones and a longer duration with greater variation than normal children, both in reading and following the instructions given (Fosnot, 1999). It can be seen in datum 1, datum 6, dan datum 10.

In the case in datum 1, Shaun experiences one of the characteristics of a phonological disorder, namely intonation. It happened when he asked the people around him when he would help an injured child at the airport. "*Who here has a sharp knife, blade five inches or longer?*" from Shaun's words, he failed to use appropriate intonation in interrogative sentences. The interrogative sentence that Shaun conveys has a flat intonation, and no intonation emphasises that it is an interrogative sentence.

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 Shaun meant.

b. Receptive Language Disorder

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.

In its division, receptive language disorder has many characteristics that have the same characteristics. In the film *The Good Doctor*, there are two characteristics of receptive language disorder experienced by Shaun Murphy: difficulty understanding the concept and difficulty following directions.

b1. Difficulty in Understanding the 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 can be seen in datum 5, dan datum 7, datum 11, dan datum 12.

It can be seen on datum 7 when dr. Melendez criticises the way Shaun works with his patients. At that time, Shaun's way of working seemed very burdensome for the patients he was treating. When the patient only had normal stomach pain and only needed mild treatment, Shaun acted excessively so that the patient panicked and worried about his illness, which dr. Melendez then criticised him using sarcastic terms, then he said to Shaun, "*For example, that MRI that ordered on the guy with the ear infection? Nice call, genius.*". Shaun, who has limited understanding of the context, then takes the sentence literally by saying, "*Thank you.*". This misunderstanding makes dr. Melendez then explained that he was using sarcastic terms to criticise him, "*I was being sarcastic.*". In this case, we can see that Shaun has limitations in understanding the context and concepts conveyed by others. The answer that Shaun gave is out of context meant by dr. Melendez, so this causes misunderstandings in giving and receiving information between them.

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.

b2. 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.

In the case of datum 11, Shaun could not follow directions or orders spoken by a robber when he was in a mini-market. At that moment, the robber shouted for Shaun to give the wallet to him. *“Wallet now!”* said the robber. Shaun, who was previously told to raise his hand, couldn't understand the robber's intent by saying, *“I can't. You said keep my hands where you could see them. My wallet is in my pocket, you can't see my hands if...”*. Shaun misunderstood when the robber told him to take his wallet because he thought he couldn't reach his wallet in his pocket. After all, the robber told him to raise his hand earlier. In general, when a person is being robbed, he

will not fight and obey the robber's orders. But Shaun failed to understand the meaning of the robber because he took it literally.

From the discussion above, we can understand how Shaun has difficulty in following directions, and it can make it difficult for him to act. In this case, Shaun also has difficulty understanding the concepts conveyed by other people. There is a panicked body gesture, so this shows that he has difficulty following the orders given by the robber.

2. How The Language Disorders produced by Shaun Murphy appear in The Good Doctor Movie

This section is the last discussion in this research. The discussion is about how the language disorders of the main character Shaun Murphy appear in The Good Doctor movie. The researcher discusses the last question with Carroll's (2008) theory to complete the discussion. Shaun Murphy is the main character who plays a doctor who is also autistic. In his daily life, 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.

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. 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.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains the conclusions and suggestions given by the researcher. The conclusions are based on the analysis and discussion of the data from the previous chapter. The analysis contains the language disorder experienced by the main character in The Good Doctor movie, namely Shaun Murphy, and how the language disorders appear. Based on the results of the data analysis, the researcher concludes and suggests further research.

A. Conclusion

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.

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.

B. Suggestion

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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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

1. Summary of The Good Doctor Series Movie

The Good Doctor is a film series that adapts the film series from Korea with the same title in 2017. Freddie Highmore plays this film as the main character, Dr. Shaun Murphy. He has a mental deficiency, namely autism, but because he is also a person with savant syndrome, he has extraordinary abilities above other people in general.

Dr. Murphy is the eldest of two children. He has a brother who loves him very much. As a child, his father's very rude nature made him and his brother decide to leave home and live with minimal necessities. But unfortunately, not long after, a disaster came suddenly. While playing in a used train warehouse, his brother accidentally slipped and fell and died. This is also a very severe trauma for dr. Murphy is young, plus he is developmentally disabled. Fortunately, there is a doctor named dr. Aaron Glassman, who has compassion and pity for young Murphy, then adopts and raises him like his own son. Dr. Glassman is aware of the extraordinary abilities of young Murphy. Then he guided him to become a doctor until finally, Murphy grew into an intelligent adult and expert in his field.

The story in the film begins with the preparation of dr. Murphy to his new workplace, the San Jose St. Bonaventure hospital, whose hospital director is dr. Glassman. He left by plane. Arriving at the airport, he found a case of a small child who was hit by a large object resulting in serious injuries. Immediately, dr. Murphy helped the boy in such a brilliant way that the news made it to the report.

On the other hand, dr. Glassman is also being criticized by several hospital boards who are worried about the population's trust if they hire an autistic person to become one of the doctors. But dr. Glassman strongly believes that although Murphy is autistic, he has extraordinary capabilities and abilities above other doctors. Sure enough, not long after that, a news story emerged that reported the incident at the airport, where Murphy became a hero because he could save the child well.

The majority of the board finally agreed that they would provide an opportunity for Murphy to demonstrate his skills as a doctor. Then Murphy was interviewed by members of the board. When asked why he became a doctor, Murphy sadly replied, “My brother died from falling from a train. I couldn't save him. It's sad because they can't grow up, have their own child, and love their own child. And I want to make that possible for other people.” And for that answer, he was accepted.

Dr. Shaun Murphy was then assigned to work with dr. Melendez as his mentor. He was also introduced to his co-worker, dr. Claire Brown and dr. Jared Kalu. They then became a fantastic team, led by a very firm and intelligent mentor, dr. Melendez, also two of Murphy's colleagues who are very helpful in various Health cases, coupled with the extraordinary intelligence of dr. Shaun Murphy.

2. Table of Data

No.	Scene	Utterances	Context	Expressive						Receptive		
				Speech Limitation	Body Language / Gesture	Hanging Sentence	Articulation Disorder	Phonological Disorder	Voice Disorder	Stuttering	Diff. Follow Directions	Diff. understand the concept
1.	Eps 1: 8.50	Shaun: Who here has a sharp knife, blade five inches or longer? People: (No respond) ...	Shaun asks if the people around him have a knife for him to use to operate on a small child who was injured at the airport. The intonation of the question sentence that Shaun said was flat, making it difficult for people around him to understand.					✓				
2.	Eps 1: 10.30	Shaun: It-it's... It's very... There's medical emergency, there's medical emergency	Shaun asks the airport officers for a knife. There is stuttering.	✓	✓	✓				✓		
3.	Eps 1: 18.30	Shaun: No. His... his heart. It's his heart. Adam needs echocardiogram. Claire: No. Behave yourself. Or you'll be removed from the building.	Shaun wants to explain to Claire what happened to the child. There is stuttering.	✓	✓	✓				✓		

4.	Eps 1: 24.20	Dr. Melendez: Why the echo? Shaun: Uh, okay. He, uh... he... okay. Uh, he... uh, I, uh... he...	Shaun was asked by dr. Melendez why the child needs an EKG. There is stuttering.	✓						✓		
5.	Eps 2: 2.00	Other people: “Where to?” Shaun: San Jose St. Bonaventure Hospital. Im a surgical resident. Today is my first full day. Other People: “I meant Floor” Shaun: Oh, ground floor.	The first day Shaun went to work, he took the elevator. The person in the elevator asked "Where to?" with the intention of which floor he wanted to go down, Shaun thought the question meant asking where he was going to 'go'.									✓
6.	Eps 2: 5.40	Shaun: What ‘s scut work?	Shaun asked dr. melendez what is scut work. The intonation of the question sentence that Shaun said was flat, making it difficult for Dr. Melendez to understand.					✓				
7.	Eps 2: 13.15	Dr. Melendez: “For example, that MRI that ordered on the guy with the ear infection? Nice call, genius.” Shaun: Thank you. Dr. Melendez: “I was being sarcastic.”	Dr. Melendez criticizes Shaun's work, then uses sarcasm to soften it. But Shaun thought it was a compliment, so dr. Melendez needed to explain that what he said earlier was sarcastic.									✓
8.	Eps 3: 10.30	Shaun: We’re not leaving. Claire: You said you liked helicopters. Shaun: We’re not leaving. Claire: We made it here safe. Shaun: Yes, we’re not leaving.	When going back to using a helicopter to deliver the liver, Shaun said 'We're not leaving' repeatedly. The sentence hung so that Claire asked several times what Shaun meant to tell her.			✓						

9.	Eps 7: 19.50	Claire: “Shaun, I know there’s something else here, I know you know that.” Shaun: No, nu... nu-uh	When Shaun is asked by Claire about a patient who also has autism, Shaun has difficulty dealing with it. He is in a state of unconfident that causes stuttering.			✓				✓		
10.	Eps 7: 20.15	Claire: Not only that, I think he looks up to you. Shaun: So you know how he thinks?	Shaun asked Claire about the autistic patient. The intonation of the question sentence that Shaun said was flat, making it difficult for Claire to understand.					✓				
11.	Eps 8: 10.50	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...	During a robbery at a convenience store, Shaun was told by the robber to take his wallet. But Shaun took it literally so he thought that if he was previously asked to raise his hand, then he should not use his hand to take the wallet.								✓	✓
12.	Eps 8: 10.55	Robber: “Are you trying to be a hero?” Shaun: I’m a surgical resident... Robber: “Huh, hey...!”	When the robber asks if he wants to be a hero, Shaun misunderstands his meaning by replying that he is a surgical resident.									✓