

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the introduction of the research. It consists of background of the research, setting of the research, limitation of the research, formulation of the research, purposes of the research, significance of the research, and definition of key terms. Finally, it discusses about definition of the key terms of the research.

A. Background of the Research

Linguistics is the study about language. Linguistics is the study of human natural language, is a growing and exciting are of study, with an important impact on fields as diverse as education, anthropology, sociology, language teaching, cognitive psychology, philosophy, computer science, neuroscience, and artificial intelligence (Akmajian & Richard (2001:05)). Fundamentally the field is concerned with the nature of language and (linguistics) communication. There are three aspects to this study: language form, language meaning, and language in context.

Language is the most importance thing used by human. Language is a way in human communication and interaction. By using language , people can express their thought, ideas and share their experiences. Henry sweet, an English phonetician and language scholar, stated language is the expression of ideas by means of speech-sounds combined into words. Words are combine into sentences, this combination answering to that of ideas into thoughts. So that, with language we can able to express ourselves and communication to others. In

communication, there is process to take mind out (from the brain) really, in the form of words or sentences. According to Indah & Abdurrahman (2008:114) the function of brain and good speech organ will make easy to communicate well. Unfortunately, not all people can speak fluently. There are some people who feel difficulties to interact with other people in daily conversation because they are not able to produce or comprehend language normally. This phenomenon is called a language disorder.

Language disorder is inability of acquiring and processing the information. They point to two failures both acquiring and processing the information which can affect his basic language skills while communing with others (Indah & Abdurrahman, 2008:129). People suffered with language disorder has been difficulty to produce the language and also have inability to communicate because have some problems in communication. Language disorder can be caused by the impairments of the brain as a result of surgery, a stroke, an accident or old age (Field, 2003:43). This phenomenon can be occurs when an individual exhibit impaired comprehension or expression of spoken, written, and other symbol systems.

The sufferers of language disorder do not know how to share the ideas and also being polite to others. According to Carroll cited in Zubair (2013:12), language disorder is defined into two types. They are expressive language disorder and receptive language disorder. Field (2003:93) also stated that, problems of language disorder may be receptive (impaired language comprehension), expressive (impaired language production), and combine both of them. First expressive skills, the problem occur when someone tries to

communicate. Second receptive skills, the problem occurs after someone says something to him/her. Third combine both of them, they have the symptoms between expressive and receptive. The phenomena of language disorder can be found from the patient of Broca Aphasia (stroke patient) and autistic people who are more related to mental disorder. Field (2003: 53) states that language disorder can be developmental (present from early childhood) or they can be acquired as the result of surgery, a stroke, an accident or old age. In certain cases, this had a marked effect upon their ability to communicate in speech or in writing.

Autistic is a term for various disorder associated with brain and nerve development. Carroll (2008:391), states that there are roughly four males for every one female with autistic, one to four males are affected. Autistic can be occur with children since young. Autism spectrum disorder is developmental disorder of the brain and nerve can influence a child's ability to interact, behavior, and communication. A person with abnormality in the work of neurotransmitter's brain, it is known as attention deficit disorder or attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder.

Attention Deficit Disorder is a form of abnormality that makes someone unable to control action or have difficulty focus on something. According to Beers and Berkow (1999) Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) is, "A persistent and frequent pattern of developmentally inappropriate inattention and impulsivity, with or without hyperactivity". Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) usually begin to be noticed from childhood before age 7th and this can occur in a variety of situations such as home, school, play, and other social situations.

Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) can make problem in developing language ability, follow the clues, and understand grammatical relationships.. Attention Deficit Disorder emerged as a result of differences in chemical respons, structural, and tissue in the brain. Often this is the result of a genetic problem. Attention Deficit Disorder sufferer has a decrease in brain activity, especially in promoter cortex and prefrontal cortex. Both of them are important for motoric activity and the ability to pay attention.

People with suffered Attention Deficit Disorder have limitation to communicate and sufferers do not know how to share a conversation, to be polite, or to seek friendship. Beside this, the suffered Attention Deficit Disorder have difficulty in formulating sentences, memorizing words quickly, and doing duty word associations. The phenomenon of Attention Deficit Disorder does not just occur in daily life. It can be found and reflected in the movie. A movie can consequently communicate with the audience using both verbal and nonverbal communication since they are made in a type of varying media. Movies communicate verbally to the audience through the conversation among on-screen characters and movie content. Meanwhile, it communicates non-verbally through actor's gestures, body appearances, facial expression, and vocal volume.

Therefore, this study analyses about language disorder of people who suffer Attention Deficit Disorder who have limit expressive and receptive skills like in the Movie “ The Black Balloon”

The researcher chose movie as a source of the data for this research because a movie can express more than what is being told and reality which takes a long time to get an interaction with the sufferer. The Black Balloon

movie is an Australian comedy-drama movie. The movie was released on March 2007. The Black Balloon movie is a story of brain and nerve endings that haven't evolved perfectly or it said autism or more specific is Attention Deficit Disorder. A teenager who has a biological age of 18 but the mental age of 5. Furthermore, this film can be found easily from YouTube or can download the film from internet. So, it also can be watched by many people who want to understand the story about the life of autistic people especially Attention Deficit Disorder sufferer .

The researcher was interested to analyze the types of language disorder produced by character who suffer attention deficit disorder. After knowing the types that used by the character of attention deficit disorder, the researcher also wanted to know how character with sufferer of attention deficit disorder interact with other people in movie black balloon entitled "An Analysis Of Language Disorder Of The Attention Deficit Disorder Sufferer In The Black Balloon Movie"

B. Setting of the Research

Based on the background above, the researcher was interested to analyze "The Black Balloon" movie because this film propels other individuals who diagnosed Attention Deficit Disorder to keep spirit them through their life and thankful for each condition. The researcher tries to analyze phenomenon of the problem of language disorder that includes of the types of language disorder produced by character with Attention Deficit Disorder of this movie. Beside this, the researcher wants to know how character with sufferer of attention deficit disorder interact with other people in movie black balloon.

C. Limitation of the Research

Based on the setting of the research above, the researcher focuses on the language disorder in The Black Balloon movie, on the types of language disorder and how Charlie as sufferer of attention deficit disorder interact with other people in The Black Balloon movie.

D. Formulation of the Research

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the researcher formulates the problem of the following question:

1. What is the type of language disorder produced by characters who are suffer attention deficit disorder in The Black Balloon movie ?
2. How does the major character in The Black Balloon movie that have attention deficit disorder interact with other people ?

E. Purpose of the Research

There are two purposes of this research:

1. To find out the types of language disorder produced by characters who suffer attention deficit disorder in The Black Balloon movie
2. To find out how the major character in The Black Balloon movie that have attention deficit disorder interact with other people.

F. Significance of the Research

The result of the research are expected to give some contributions for the students or university students, researcher, and reader.

1. Students

The research findings are expected to know more about language disorder. It can help students to understand the language disorder and the type of language disorder produced by characters in The Black Balloon movie.

2. Next Researcher

The research findings are expected can be used as references in conducting further studies about language disorder especially the type of language disorder.

3. Reader

The research findings are expected can be reader to understand about language disorder and also it can help some reader to understand its meaning.

G. Definition of Key Terms

1. Language Disorder

According to Indah &Abdurrahman (2008:114) the function of brain and good speech organ will make easy to communicate well. But, they who have the impairment of brain function and speech; definitely it has been difficulty to produce the language, either receptive or productive. It is known as language disorder

2. Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)

According to Beers and Berkow (1999) Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) is a persistent and frequent pattern of developmentally inappropriate inattention and impulsivity, with or without hyperactivity. It can make someone unable to control action or have difficulty focus on something.

3. Movie

According to Sharon and Weldon in Amin (2013:5), movie or motion picture includes photographs, diagrams, or pictures in a series which projected in a screen by a projector to process in turning in a screen that cause appearance in screen look natural movement.

BAB II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of related literature is very important to discuss. This chapter is concerned with review of the related literature the study. It covers review of the related theories, review of related findings and conceptual framework.

A. Review of Related Theories

1. The Nature of Language Disorder

1.1 The Definition of Language Disorder

Language disorder is an impairment development of comprehension and use of spoken, written, and other symbol. Function of brain and good speech organ will make easy to communicate well. But, they who have the impairment of brain function and speech; definitely it has been difficulty to produce the language, either receptive or productive, it also know as language disorder. The disorder may involve the form of language, the content of language, and the function of language in communication. Linguistically, language disorder is inability of acquiring and processing the information. They point to two failures both acquiring and processing the information which can affect his basic language skills while communing with others (Indah & Abdurrahman, 2008:129).

Language disorder is loss of language ability caused by brain damage. It is also defined as language disability which causes impairment in both the understanding and the expression of language. Indah and Abdurrahman (2008:129) They state that language disorder can be divided into two categories; First, language disorder which is developed. It means that the disorder which is

caused by deviation which is acquired since newborn. Some children, they get difficulties in their language acquisition because of deviation of development. Second, language disorder which is acquired, it means that the disorder is caused by something impaired after operation, stroke, getting an accident, or aging.

Based on some definitions about language disorder above, it can be concluded that language disorder is an impairment of brain function that can affect to be hang up in developing language ability.

1.2 The Cause of Language Disorder

Language disorder can be caused by some factors. Mostly, some causes of language disorder include hearing loss, neurological disorders, brain injury, intellectual disabilities, drug abuse, physical impairments such as cleft lip or palate, and vocal abuse. Scovel (2000:70) adds that the language disorder can be caused by accident, traumatic, or genetic dice.

Another cause of language disorder According to Indah and Abdurrahman (2008: 117-118) There are three aspects that cause language disorder. They are biologist, cognitive and psychogenic, and linguistic causes.

1. Biological

Biologic aspect is caused by the physically handicapped. According to Chaer as cited in Indah and Abdurrahman, (2008: 117-118), based on the mechanism, language disorder can occur because of four factors. First, pulmonic disorder factor, this language disorder is suffered by those with phthisis. In this case, they have strength of breath which cause monotonous, low volume of voice, discontinuous, although there is no problem semantically and syntactically. Second, laryngeal speech disorder factor, the disorder in sound track which causes

the voice which resulted hoarse or losing at all without any deviation semantically or syntactically. It means that the utterance is received. Third, lingual disorder factor, tongue which gets injured will be poignant when it is moved. Limited tongue; it makes mispronunciation of phoneme. Fourth, resonantly factor, resonance factor makes voice production become a nasal such as the patient of harelip. It happens because resonance factor on palatum in mouth socket (Indah and Abdurrahman, 2008: 117).

2. Cognitive and Psychogenic

The relevance between language and thought is on the quality of language to express mind in verbal expression. Therefore, it can be concluded that verbal expression disorder comes from mind disorder. There are many kinds of diseases that occur from this case such as dementia, down syndrome, stuttering, and so on (Indah and Abdurrahman, 2008: 117).

3. Linguistic

According to Indah and Abdurrahman (2008:115), linguistically disorder is inability of acquiring and processing linguistic information. It can be caused by developed language disorder and acquired language disorder. Further, they state that developed language disorder may be caused by congenital deviation. Some children get difficulties in acquiring language because of growing up deviation. Acquired language disorder means that the disorder because of getting an accident or after brain surgery. This disorder can affect language skill both written and spoken. In a short, some one who suffers from language disorder may have difficulties in understanding, acquiring, processing, and responding linguistic information.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded there are three causes of language disorder. The first is biological, the second is cognitive and psychogenic, and the last is linguistic. Another factors that can cause of language disorder are an accident, brain injury, traumatic and genetic dice.

1.3 Types of Language Disorder

Language disorder has two categories; those are expressive language disorder and receptive language disorder. A person with a receptive language disorder has struggled in learning language, while for expressive language disorder; a person has struggled in communication, especially for spoken language, and how to respond to it. According to Carroll cited in Zubair (2013:12), language disorder is defined into two types. They are expressive language disorder and receptive language disorder. Field (2003:93) also stated that the problems of a language disorder may be receptive (impaired language comprehension), expressive (language production), or even a mixture of both . To get a detail explanation about each type of language disorder is, then it can be explained as follows.

1. Expressive Language Disorder

Expressive language disorder is a language disorder/ communication disorder that makes difficult for individuals to express them in verbal communication. It includes a problem with fluency, voice, and or how a person says speech sound. In short, expressive language disorder is impaired in language production.

2. Receptive Language disorder

Another kind of language disorder is receptive language disorder. It means having difficulties in understanding what is said to them. The symptoms vary between individuals but, understanding spoken language is a complicated process. In short, receptive language disorder is impaired in language comprehension.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are two types of language disorder. The first is expressive language disorder, difficulties in expressing and producing language. The second is receptive language disorder difficulties in understanding and comprehending language.

1.4 The Symptoms of Language Disorder

1 The Symptoms of Expressive Language Disorder

Expressive language disorder is inability in produce language. According to Carroll cited in Suherman (2015:18) Expressive language disorders are a broad category and often overlap with other disabilities or conditions. Characteristics of an expressive language disorder may include:

a. Word-finding difficulties

Word-finding difficulty should not be taken at face value. The first task is to determine what is meant: defective speech output of various kinds may be described as a problem 'finding words', 'finding' (or 'remembering') names', 'getting words out', 'using the wrong words', 'jumbled' or 'mixed up' words. There may be an inability to convey precise shades of meaning or loss of facility with crossword puzzles.

b. Limited vocabulary

A person's speaking vocabulary is all the words he or she uses in speech. It is likely to be a subset of the listening vocabulary. Due to the spontaneous nature of speech, words are often misused. This misuse though slight and unintentional may be compensated by facial expressions, tone of voice.

c. Overuse of non-specific words

Generally use the word like “thing” and “stuff” in speaking without explaining the specific meanings repeated what was said previously.

d. Over reliance on stock phrases

Over-reliance on stock phrases like 'scientists say' suggests the writer hasn't grasped the wider picture. use stock phrases without context the conversation does not maximize the depiction of the conversation

e. Difficulty “coming to the point” of what they are trying to say.

Difficulty in explain or tell the subject that is not accurate and make boredom and discomfort to listeners who seem not to the content of the conversation.

American Psychiatric Association (1994: 55) also stated that, expressive language disorder is characterized by linguistic features include a limited amount of speech, weak of vocabulary skill, word finding difficulties, vocabulary errors, shortened sentences, grammatical errors, limited varieties of sentence types (e.g., imperative, questions), difficulty expressing ideas and slow rate of language development.

2. The Symptoms of Receptive Language Disorder

Receptive language includes understanding figurative language, as well as literal language. Characteristics of a receptive language disorder may include:

a. Not appearing to listen

Not appearing to listen concern about information given to you by a speaker, showing that you are listening and interested, and providing feedback to the speaker so that he or she knows the message was received. Effective listeners show speakers that they have been heard and understood.

b. Difficulty following verbal directions

Difficulty following verbal directions the issue could be caused by auditory processing disorder or other language disorders. these issues can hear just fine. But their brains have trouble making sense of the information they hear.

c. Difficulty understanding complex sentences

Complex, in this situation, does not mean complicated, long or impressive. This is a common misconception and leads to someone who didn't know very long and grammatically incorrect sentences that are very difficult to understand.

d. Interpret words or phrases

Difficulty Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text , Including determining technical , connotative , and figurative meanings , and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.

e. Demonstrating lack of interest

Demonstrating lack of interest is when story books are read to them or tells the topic of conversation.

Another symptoms of receptive from Better Health Channel (2015: 1) argues that receptive language disorder is often associated with development disorder such as autism. There is no standard set of symptoms that indicates receptive language disorder since it varies from one child to another. However, the symptom may include; not seeming to listen when they are spoken to, lack of interest when the story books are read to them, inability to understand complicated sentence, inability to follow the verbal instructions, parroting words (echolalia).

Based on the explanation above, Expressive language disorder consists of five symptoms there are word finding difficulties, limited vocabulary, overuse of non specific words, over reliance on stock phrases and difficulty “coming to the point” of what they are trying to say. Receptive language disorder also consists of five symptoms there are not appearing to listen, difficulty following verbal directions, difficulty understanding complex sentences, interpret words and phrases and demonstrating lack of interest.

2. The Nature of Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)

2.1 The Definiton of Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD)

Attention deficit disorder is a neurobehavioral disorder that can occur in children, adolescents, and adults. Beers and Berkow (1999) stated that Attention deficit disorder is a persistent and frequent pattern of developmentally inappropriate inattention and impulsivity, with or without hyperactivity. According to Hosaeini et al (2014:445) Attention deficit disorder (ADD) is a

disorder of childhood and adolescence characterized by a pattern of extreme pervasive, persistent and debilitating inattention, overactivity and impulsivity. The disorder is often chronic, with one third to one half of those affected retaining the condition into adulthood . It interferes with many areas of normal development and functioning in a child's life.

The core cognitive deficit of ADD is in working memory. The working memory deficit in many children with ADD is accompanied by markedly slowed reaction times, a characteristic that covaries with poorer working memory in general. Individuals with ADD are not so much distractible as easily bored and underaroused. Children with ADD are more likely than their peers to experience educational underachievement, social isolation and antisocial behaviour during the school years and to go on to have significant difficulties in the post-school years. Children diagnosed ADD, difficulties to sit quietly, stay focused, follow orders, and complete the task. Hoseini et al (2014:447) stated that Symptoms of ADD fall into three groups:

1. Not being able to focus (inattentiveness).
2. Being extremely active (hyperactivity).
3. Not being able to control behavior (impulsivity).

Children's behavior with ADD causes self-control problems. They find it very difficult to comply with such directions as "be patient, be calm" and "wait for a moment". They are very emotionally. According to Indah (2017:126) there are characteristics of Attention Deficit Disorder :

- 1) Not paying attention to detail
- 2) Making repeated, sloppy mistakes

- 3) Easy to switch attention
- 4) It's hard to listen to people
- 5) It's hard to remember things and follow orders
- 6) Difficulty making plans and finishing the job
- 7) Easily bored before the task is complete
- 8) Often loses things, books, toys, and other items.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that attention deficit disorder is a persistent pattern of developmentally inappropriate inattention, overactivity and impulsivity. It can attack the brain nerves and can occur in children, adolescent, and adults. Children with ADD have trouble functioning at home and in school and often have difficulty making and keeping friends. Children with ADD also may struggle with low self-esteem, troubled relationships and poor performance in school. Children with add can affect their social interaction and developing language.

3. The Nature of Sign Language

Sign language is a type of language that uses hand movements, facial expressions and body language to communicate. It is used predominantly by the deaf and people who can hear but cannot speak. Sign language users worldwide are quite large. Each country has different sign language. Sign language is essentially dynamic, as it uses body movements or gesture instead of sound to communicate.

Gesture is a form of body language or non-verbal communication. Common gestures are a combination of the shape or pattern of the hand, the movement of the hand, the facial expression, and the pattern of the lips. Hand

gesture can be classified into several categories, such as gesture for conversation, manipulative gesture, and gesture for communications. According to Johnston and Schembri (2015:1a) state that the human hand is able to make a vast array of possible shapes. Even so, sign language tends to use only a limited number of handshapes to create the total number of signs used in a given sign language. The most obvious reasons for the differences in how much a handshape is used is that the signs in signed languages need to be clearly seen by other people (perception) and produced easily by the signer (production), allowing communication to occur quickly and efficiently.

According to Shelly and Schneck (1998:52) there are four parts of sign language, they are handshape, signing area, hand movement and position of the palm.

1. Handshape

Each sign is formed with the hands in a particular position, or handshape. Many handshapes correspond to the letters of the manual alphabet. Letter and number shapes are not signs, they're handshapes used in making a sign. This is a rather confusing point that is difficult for many beginning signers to understand. But finger spelling, which is a system of spelling out words using the manual alphabet, is a manual form. It is not sign language.

Fingerspelling is using your hands to represent the letters of a writing system. this means using 26 different hand configurations to represent the 26 letters. As such, fingerspelling is not a signed language in and of itself, rather it is a manual code for representing the letters of the alphabet. It appears that fingerspelling was first used by hearing people to represent the written form of

spoken language, however fingerspelling is now completely integrated into natural signing. When fingerspelling a word, the word is spelled out letter by letter. If you form the shape of the manual alphabet letter “B,” you'll be conveying only a letter. But, if you form the shape of the manual alphabet letter “B” and combine it with the correct palm position, hand movement and signing area, you'll be making a sign. The manual alphabet is extremely useful. It's used for finger spelling as well as handshapes. The manual alphabet, however, is an invented method used in communicating, not a natural language.

2. Signing area

The signing area is generally thought of as an imaginary rectangle. The area is shoulder width, extending from the top of the head to the waist. Nearly all signs are formed within the area, and for a logical reason. It's easiest to see signs when they're near the head or neck, as opposed to other areas of the body and making them easier to read.

Location when learning sign language, you may have the same handshape, palm position, and movement, but completely change the meaning of a sign by where you are holding your hands. Some signs would not make sense if performed in the wrong location. For instance, the sign for “napkin” is to move the open fingers of the right hand across the lips. This sign makes perfect sense because it is what you do with a napkin. But, if you were to sign “napkin” at chest level, it would be confusing. So, you'll need to pay close attention not only to *what* you're signing, but *where* you're signing it in relation to your body.

3. Hand Movement

Hand movement is not only an integral part of the energy and beauty of sign language, it can change the meaning of a sign. Direction, speed, and the intensity of hand movement are all important factors in signing. The meanings of some words change depending on the direction in which the hands are moved. If you sign “help” and pull the sign back toward your body, you're signing that you were helped or help was given to you. If you sign “help” and move your hands away from your body, you're signing that you gave help or helped somebody else. The same rule applies to words such as “give,” “ask,” and “tell.”

4. Position of the Palm

The position of the palm is the last of the four basic parts of a sign. You might get everything else right, but if you turn your palm down when it should be up, you won't be signing what you want to. Palm position can completely change the meaning of a sign.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that Sign language is a type of language that uses hand movements, facial expressions and body language to communicate. there are four parts of sign language, they are handshape, signing area, hand movement and position of the palm.

B. Review of the Related Findings

The researcher found some of research that almost same like this thesis. Additionally, the researcher was accumulated to espouse this research. Concerning the research are following:

First, Suherman (2015), “*language disorder found of main character in the my name is khan*”. He studied about types of language disorder in the movie.

In this study there are two types of language disorder. First, expressive language disorder and second receptive language disorder. In this research, the instrument used by the writer was note taking. From this instrument, the writer watched the movie and read the script of the movie and identified the data, then wrote down the data into two colored card and last classified the data based on the theory. The result of this study found 6 dialogues which related to expressive language disorder and 5 dialogues which related to receptive language disorder.

Second, Nafiah (2007). She studied about “*expressive language disorder of the autistic child in mercury rising film*”. She conducted the study to find out the kind of expressive language disorder produced by Simon Lynch an autistic child. The result of her study show that the character’s utterances have some kind of speech and language disorder, those are: phonological disorder (substitution, deletion, assimilation, addition), articulation disorder (the place of articulation, the manner of articulation), voice disorder (talking too long or too much, unnatural pitch, improper stress, grumbling unclear word), language disabilities (repetitive, stereotype utterance, robotic sound speech, ritualistic question and answer). The conclusion of her study that the voice disorder mostly found, and language disabilities an autistic child seldom occurs.

Third, Levia (2019) *The Study Of Language Disorder Of An Autistic Savant Portrayed In Levinson’s Rain Man Film (1988)*. She conducted the study to find out the types of language disorder and to find out the dominant type of language disorders found in autistic savant portrayed in Levinson’s *Rain Man* film. The result of this research shows that the type of expressive language disorder was obtained with the occurrence percentage of 67.7% while the

receptive language disorder type was obtained by the occurrence percentage of 32.3%. From this percentage, it can be seen that the most dominant type of language disorders experienced by autistic savant in Rain Man film is expressive language disorder.

Fourth, Pujiati (2018). *Language disorder on child with characteristic attention deficit hyperactive disorder (ADHD)*. This study examines the language disorder or S-LI (speech or language impairments) on student with ADHD. The result of this study show the language disorder which experienced by student X are phonology and pragmatic. Language disorder that occurs in the students X because he has ADHD traits and he was born on six month pregnancy (premature). Students X can be given speech therapy to provide special services such peer tutors and learning models with receptive reading techniques and appropriate speech pronunciation

Fifth, Susanti (2016). *Language Disorder and Its Treatments on Autistic Children Portrayed in Lindsey Hill's After Thomas Movie (2006)*. This. The research focused on disorder that usually experienced by Kyle, the character who suffer autism, what language disorders experienced are, what treatments given to help him, and how the result of treatments given to him. The researcher used some theories from Carroll (1985) and American Psychiatric Association (APA) (1994) and some other theories to finish this study. Based on this study, the writer found that Kyle has limitation to produce and comprehend the utterance in daily communication. The kinds of language disorder that was experienced by Kyle were phonological disorder, syntactic disorder, semantic disorder, and pragmatic disorder. The family helped him to overcome the disabilities by teaching him

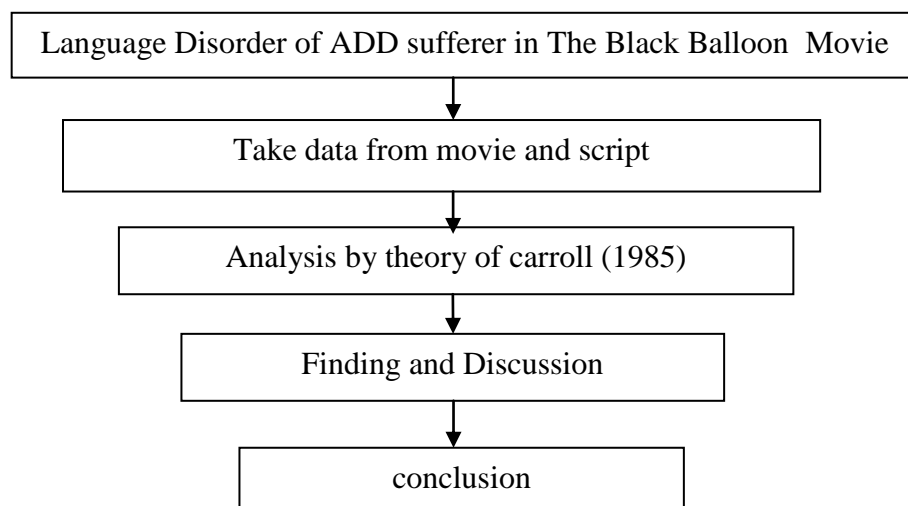
verbal and nonverbal communication using imitation, always talking, and manipulating ways. Because of these treatments, Kyle could improve his language to communicate with others.

Based on some findings above, this research is different from the previous researches. It told about language disorder of the attention deficit disorder sufferer in the black balloon movie.

C. Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is the concept that researcher use to plan the research. From the figure of the conceptual below, the purpose of this research is to find out the the types of language disorder and how Charlie as sufferer of attention deficit disorder interact with other people in The Black Balloon movie.

Figure 2.1 Conceptual framework of this research



From the conceptual framework above, the researcher want to analyze the types of language disorder by sufferer of attention deficit disorder in The Black Balloon movie. After that the researcher also want to know how the sufferer interact with other people in daily life.

D. Synopsis of The Black Balloon Movie

He's turning sixteen and moving into a new house and school. His older brother Charlie announces their arrival to the neighbours by banging a wooden spoon and wailing on the front lawn. Charlie doesn't speak. He's autistic and has ADD. He's also unpredictable, sometimes unmanageable, and often disgusting. Thomas hates his brother but wishes he didn't. The Mollisons are an army family; but it's not what you'd call a regimented life, or even a regular household. Thomas's cricket-obsessed father, Simon, talks to his teddy. Simon and Maggie are openly intimate, and now Maggie is going to have another baby. Maggie has complications with her pregnancy and becomes bedrest. Thomas and Simon between them take on Charlie's daily routine and Thomas experiences the less savoury aspects of coping with his brother.

Thomas finds Charlie an embarrassment in public, so when Thomas is attracted to Jackie, a girl in his swim class. Charlie presents any number of obstacles when she drops by their house, when the three of them go for a walk, and during family birthday dinner. Can Thomas find a way to enter the world of teen romance and still be his brother's keeper or is Charlie's disability going to prove more than Thomas can handle.

BAB III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses about the research methodology. It consist of research design, technique of collecting the data, and technique of analyzing of the data.

A. Research Design

This research uses descriptive qualitative research. Sugiyono (2012:3) explained that, qualitative design is to get in-depth data, a data which contains meaning. Qualitative design significantly can affect the research substance. Qualitative research is use by researcher to find and develop about the problem language phenomena in a movie. Qualitative analysis is also about the form of data that is use. Qualitative research is usually explain through words.

B. Technique Of Colleting Data

In collecting the data, researcher took two types of data. They are primary data and secondary data.

1 Primary Data

The primary data was taken from the Movie directed by Elissa Down entitled *The Black Balloon*. The researcher used The Black Balloon movie as object.

2 Secondary Data

To supporing data the researcher also used The Black Balloon movie script to make easier to analyse language disorder in The Black Balloon movie.

The researcher used the following steps:

1. The researcher searched the movie and movie's script in the internet .
2. The researcher downloaded the movie and the movie's script .
3. The researcher watched the movie from the beginning until the end for many times to understand and get meaning of the story.
4. The researcher kept mind on the movie to get importing scenes or utterances that relate on statement problem .
5. The researcher read the movie's script and mark the script which contain of language disorder to get the data.
6. Last, the researcher wrote down the utterances and the minutes of the scenes that relate on language disorder.

C. Technique Of Analyzing Data

Analyzing data is one of part we can get the data, so that the analyzing data is important. In the way to analyzing the data, the researcher used some steps:

1. The researcher read the data already collected before.
2. The researcher identified the data into types of language disorder : expressive language disorder and receptive language disorder as explained by theory of carroll (1985)
3. Make the table that contains of minute, types of language disorder and utterances.
4. After making the table, the researcher make more specific table based on each symptoms of expressive and receptive language disorder that found in the movie.
5. Last, the researcher make the result.