ANALYSIS OF ASPERGER SYNDROME OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN "MY NAME IS KHAN" MOVIE: A PSYCHOLINGUISTIC APPROACH

Eris Yuspita
Universitas Sebelas April
erisyuspita@gmail.com

Abstract

This research investigated the Asperger's Syndrome experienced by Khan in My Name Is Khan movie. Nathan is an Indian Muslim with Asperger's syndrome who goes to America to meet the president and his personal life with his wife, Mandhira. My Name is Khan made it into 29 nominations at various events. Of the 29 nominations, a total of 23 of them were won by the film directed by Karan Johar. Therefore, the researcher is interested in examining the language disorder in this film. This study aims to identify the characteristics of Asperger's syndrome and types of language disorders that are shown in My Name is Khan movie. The data in this research were taken from My Name is Khan movie. In analyzing this movie, the theory formulated by Mesibov et al. (2001), Suherman (2016), and Chaer (2003) was used to analyze the characteristics of Asperger's Syndrome and the types of language disorders that Khan suffered. This research used the qualitative method. The finding shows that there are five sub-characteristics of Asperger's Syndrome that Nathan has; impairment in multiple nonverbal behaviors, difficulty in building a friendship, lack of social or emotional reciprocity, abnormal restricted patterns of readability either in intensity or focus and interest in a piece of some objects. In addition, Khan frequently experienced expressive language disorder (60%), followed by receptive language disorder (40%).

Keywords: *language disorder, Asperger's syndrome, movie, My Name is Khan*

INTRODUCTION

Language is an essential component of human communication, as it enables individuals to express their thoughts and emotions effectively. It is crucial to have a comprehensive understanding of language to facilitate effective communication among people. According to Pahlefi (2019), language activities involve both mechanical and mental processes. As language is closely linked to the functioning of the brain, psycholinguistic studies are often conducted alongside linguistic research.

The study of psycholinguistics involves examining the relationship between language and the human brain, combining elements of both psychology and linguistics. Rakhmanita (2020) and Chomsky (2006) have both noted that language is closely tied to cognitive behavior and the human mind, with language being able to both reflect and shape our thoughts and emotions. When we produce or receive language, our brains undergo a mental process that allows us to convert our thoughts into words or sentences. This process is separate but interconnected with the language itself. People with impaired brain function may experience difficulty with both understanding and producing language, which is known as a language disorder. Psycholinguistic studies often focus on language disorders as an area of investigation.

Language disorder is a condition that affects the way a person processes linguistic information, which can lead to difficulties with grammar, meaning, and other aspects of language (Adelia et al., 2022). These difficulties can impact a person's ability to understand or produce language, whether verbally or nonverbally. Language disorders can be classified as receptive, expressive, or a combination of both, and can cause communication problems that affect social interactions. Children may experience various types of language disorders, such as dysarthria, dyslalia, diglossia, dysphemia, aphasia, and dyslexia, which can be caused by speech or hearing impairments (Minchew, 2018).

One of the cases is Asperger's Syndrome. Asperger Syndrome falls under the category of autism and is characterized by challenges in social interaction, nonverbal communication, and repetitive

behaviors and interests (Syahraini, Iskandar & Wiki, 2022). This condition is becoming more prevalent in Indonesia, and those with Asperger Syndrome may face bullying due to their atypical speech patterns and social skills. However, individuals with this syndrome often possess unique talents and interests that should be nurtured. Those around them must understand their symptoms and communication style to provide necessary support and help them navigate the world with their limitations.

For example, a movie named "My Name is Khan" tells about Rizwan Khan, an Indian Muslim with Asperger's syndrome who goes to America to meet the president, as well as his personal life with his wife Mandhira. This film tells the life story of someone who has limitations but never feels ashamed of what he has. This follows the research objective to examine language disorders. In addition, My Name is Khan made it into 29 nominations at various events. Of the 29 nominations, a total of 23 of them were won by the film directed by Karan Johar. Therefore, the researcher is interested in examining the language disorder in this film. Because at this time there are many cases of language disorders in children, adolescents, and even adults scattered throughout Indonesia. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia reports that 0.4 million (16%) Indonesian toddlers have developmental disabilities, either fine and gross motor development, hearing loss, less intelligence, and speech delay. The researcher hopes that this research will help parents in particular and society, in general, to be more concerned about language development from an early age.

There are previous studies that have been conducted related to this research, namely "Psycholinguistics Analysis on Language Disorder of The Main Character with Asperger's Syndrome in *Please Stand By* Movie " written by Syahraini, Zulkarnain, and Rahmawati in 2022. This study focuses on describing the symptoms and the types of language disorders of the main character who suffers from Asperger's Syndrome. The study found out that the main character of the movie experienced two types of symptoms of Asperger's Syndrome. In addition, "Aphasia of The Main Character in Documentary Movie *My Beautiful Broken Brain*" was written by Ilahude, Dako, and Husain (2022). This study examined symptoms to determine the type of aphasia. This investigation found that the main character Broca's aphasia is the most dominant. On the other hand, Jeane Mangangue wrote research entitled "The Schizophrenia Mental Disorder Analysis Of The Main Character Elliot Alderson In *Mr. Robot* Movie and Its Implication On Psycholinguistics Study" in 2022. This study aims to identify and classify the character of Elliot Alderson in the film Mr. Robot and analyze the psychiatric disorder of schizophrenia experienced by Elliot and its effect on the people around him. The results of the study show that having Schizophrenia disease can make people's characters change into different people. The last is research by Khumeyzim and Damanhuri (2016), "A Psycholinguistics Analysis of a Dyslexia Character in *Taare Zameen Par* Movie". This study aims to describe the method applied to overcome a dyslexic character in *Taare Zameen Par's* movie. The result of this study, Mr. Nikum applies the Gillingham and Stillman method and gives Ishaan some variants of substitute medium in teaching Ishaan to overcome the difficulties. The similarity between this study and previous research lies in the exploration within the field of psycholinguistics. However, the difference is that this study focuses on examining a specific type of autism, namely Asperger syndrome, as experienced by the main character in a film

This study aims to solve questions that arise because of the writer's curiosity regarding the following:
1. What characteristics of language disorder appear in the movie "My Name is Khan"?
2. What types of language disorders of Asperger's Syndrome in the movie "My Name is Khan"?

Language Disorders

Humans may face challenges in communicating with their conversational partner or teacher, such as having a limited vocabulary or using incorrect grammar. This condition is known as a language disorder. Better Health Channel (2009) suggests that language disorder encompasses difficulties in listening, speaking, writing, reading, or a combination of these skills. Therefore, it can be inferred from the aforementioned statement that language disorders can hinder learning. Additionally, Haring (1974), as cited in Somantri (2007), defines learning disability as a behavioral deficiency that is often closely associated with academic performance and can be remedied.

According to Indah and Abdurrahman (2008), a linguistic language disorder can be defined as the "inability to acquire and process linguistic information." They state that this results in two types of failures: difficulty in both acquiring and processing information, which can affect a person's fundamental language skills during communication with others. Additionally, Allen (2010) suggests that language disorders are linked to specific areas of the brain responsible for controlling language and communication processing. This implies that language disorders are not caused by physical disabilities.

According to Field (2003, as cited in Suherman, 2016), language disorder can be categorized into two types of problems: receptive, which refers to difficulties in understanding language, and expressive, which involves challenges in producing language. Similarly, Chaer (2003, as cited in Murnianti, Sastra & Marnita, 2015) defines receptive as the process of recognizing, identifying, and comprehending written and spoken words. In contrast, expressive pertains to the ability of an individual to generate spoken and/or written language, including its forms and structures (Murnianti, Sastra & Marnita, 2015).

Characteristics of Asperger Syndrome

This research used the theory from (Mesibov et al., 2001) to determine the distinguishing traits of Asperger's Syndrome, which the protagonist Khan possesses. Characteristics refer to the unique features that differentiate individuals, objects, or groups. Asperger's Syndrome exhibits various characteristics that can serve as indicators of the condition. These characteristics include reduced social interaction, limited friendships, disinterest in companionship, difficulty expressing emotions, avoiding eye contact, and displaying minimal facial expressions.

According to Myles and Simpson (2002), individuals with Asperger's Syndrome exhibit various characteristics that fall under social, behavioral, temperamental, intellectual, cognitive, academic, sensory, and motor categories. These characteristics include a limited range of interests, difficulty with social interaction, and challenges expressing emotions. Mesibov et al. (2001) further specify that for a diagnosis of Asperger's Syndrome, at least two social characteristics and one behavior/interest characteristic must be present. Those social characteristics and behavior/interests will be drawn below:

1. Qualitative Impairment in Reciprocal Social Interaction

   People with "impairment" don't mean that their behavior is fully absent, but it is only restricted to common people. There are four characteristics of social interaction as mentioned below:

a. Impairment in Multiple Nonverbal Behavior

   In this characteristic, People with Asperger's syndrome rarely display facial expressions. When happy, people with this disorder will find it difficult to smile or cannot laugh even though they receive funny jokes as well as using restricted body language such as pointing, head nodding, etc.

b. Difficult to Build a Friendship

   People who suffer from Asperger's syndrome will deal with difficulties in making friends or even developing friendships because they are not interested in having a friend and are confused about how to start socializing. Frequently, people who suffer from this syndrome are left devasted and depressed (Emmons et al., 2005). It is caused by the disorder of the nervous system that influences people's capability to communicate and making interaction with others.

c. A shortage of Sharing Pleasure, Readability, or Achievement with Others

   In this characteristic, people with AS are not interested in sharing what they like or their achievements. For instance, when people with Asperger's syndrome see their favorite objects or something they like, they are mostly not interested in sharing it with others and just want to keep it for themselves. While normally, people generally love to share their interests with others.

d. Lack of Socialor Emotional Reciprocity

   Lack of social or temperamental retaliation means people with this syndrome have problems in taking and giving in social interactions. They generally faced difficulty in maintaining this interaction. For example, people with AS might not know the excitement while describing a beautiful weekend that was presented by their friends or classmates. Because of that, they fail or even cannot respond to it, which makes they are considered less sensitive.

2. Restricted Repetitive and Stereotyped Patterns of Behavior, Readability, and Activities

This diagnostic criterion involves unusual behavior rather than impaired or limited skills (Mesibov et al., 2001). There are several elements of behavior/interests as mentioned below:

a. Abnormal Restricted Patterns of Readability either in Intensity or Focus

People with Asperger's syndrome, which is not too severe, are usually interested in playing with only one thing, frequently with unusual things, for instance, sticks, rubber gloves, or pantyhose, or they love to play with their toys in a different way. At the same time, older people with Asperger's syndrome love to learn about very limited topics, for instance, weather maps, zip codes, etc.

b. Routines or Rituals which Never Change and Inflexible

Repeating their routines every day is one of the characteristics of this syndrome. Routinely doing the same thing repeatedly and not accepting changes in the surroundings is a hallmark of people with Asperger's Syndrome. One of the most visible signs is liking to eat the same type of food for some time (Myles et al., 2002). People with Asperger's syndrome might become resentful if there is a change in their daily routine.

c. Always do a Repetitive Motor Mannerism

This characteristic means that children or adults who suffer from Asperger's syndrome (AS) have behavior that repeatedly does. One of the behaviors that they usually do is hand flapping. However, hand-flapping is usually used when people are excited about something, but in this case, people with AS will do the hand-flapping repeatedly.

d. Interest in a piece of some Objects

This is one of the most common characteristics observed in the autism field. People with AS have an interest in smelling their toys, repeatedly slamming the door, etc. In odd moments, some of them are the focus of thinking about small parts of their universe, for instance, mathematical calculations, and others. Those characteristics may identify people with Asperger's syndrome.

Types of Language Disorders

1. The analysis of receptive language disorder.

Receptive language disorder is an inability to accept language from others (Dyah & Emy, 2021). People with receptive language disorder may have problems, such as having a hard time understanding sentences, having problems following directions that are spoken to them, and having problems organizing their own thoughts. The following is the explanation.

a. Having Difficulty Following Verbal Directions.

Autistic with a receptive language disorder can receive information, but their brain has difficulty processing it effectively (Hashanah, 2018). This phenomenon can be regarded as developmental language disorder (DDD).

b. Having Difficulty Organizing his Own Thoughts

Autistic people have a problem with organizing their own thoughts. When people ask them a question, they might not understand it completely and encounter difficulty organizing their thoughts to answer them. As a result, people suffering from autism might give incorrect responses.

c. Having a Hard Time Understanding Sentences

Normal people are able to understand meaning delivered through a simple sentence or complex sentence. They can be said to have a verbal language understanding if they can respond to others' questions correctly. However, this does not apply to people with autism since they

mostly have a hard time understanding verbal language. Based on Carroll (1985, cited in (Suherman, 2016) people experiencing this problem have difficulty understanding complex sentences. The subject of this study did not have any difficulties in understanding sentences. Therefore, this study does not provide any data about this problem.

2. The Analysis of Expressive Language Disorder

Murnianti, Sastra & Marnita (2015) propose that the inability to produce spoken and/or written language, including the forms and structures of language, can be defined as expressive language disorder. As suggested by (Suherman, 2016), people suffering from autism have difficulty putting words into sentences and their sentences might be shorter and unorderly, have difficulty finding the right words when talking, have a low vocabulary level, leave words out of sentences, repeat certain words or phrases, and using improper language structure.

   a. Repeating Certain Words or Phrases

   One of the language habits of autistic people is repeating certain words or phrases. According to Suherman (2016), they repeat part of the previous questions or sentences, such as words or phrases, or all of them.

   b. Having a Low Vocabulary Level

   According to Carrol (1985, stated in Suherman 2016), vocabulary is a word that people use in their speech. People produce language, either oral or written, with the vocabulary they have. People with autism might have language limitations and misuse their language choices while communicating.

   c. Using Improper Language Structure

   Syntactic verbal language disorder is an inability to combine words into grammatically correct sentences (Octavia, 2018). People produce verbal or written sentences to convey their ideas or opinions. The success of a sentence being conveyed by someone else is measured by how the meaning is comprehended by the receiver (Fish, 2011). In the present study, the subject used incorrect language structure to respond to a woman.

   d. Leaving Words out of Sentences

   Leaving words out of sentences refers to the activity of using a word or phrase that does not make sense. People who experience this problem might convey a word or phrase out of the topic of the conversation and not explain the meaning of what they said previously.

   e. Having Difficulty Putting Words into Sentences

   Autistic people have difficulty saying or explaining their ideas in grammatically correct sentences. They tend to respond to something by stating it word by word instead. It is also mentioned in the American Speech and Hearing Association (1982, cited in (Suherman, 2016) that autistic children produce single words and have difficulty forming grammatically correct sentences.

   f. Having Difficulty Finding the Right Words

   Difficulty finding the right words is a problem in expressing meaning. According to Carrol (1985, cited in (Suherman, 2016), the meaning of "finding words" here is the activity of using the words or remembering the name of a particular entity in producing speech. People with this kind of problem might have an inability to convey their thoughts using appropriate words. The subject of this study did not experience this problem. Therefore, this study does not provide any data regarding this issue.

METHOD

The researcher utilized a qualitative approach in their research design, aiming to examine data presented in the form of words rather than numerical values or statistics (Ary et al., 2010). Qualitative studies encompass a wide range of research methods, including the collection and utilization of empirical case studies, personal experiences, introspection, interviews, observations, historical analysis, interactive approaches, problem-focused investigations, and visual representations that depict everyday activities and the significance of life (Watson, 2010).

In this qualitative study, content analysis or document analysis was employed as a method to investigate and offer interpretations of the data. Content analysis was selected due to its ability to generate reliable conclusions by analyzing text in relation to the broader context (Krippendor, 2004). Additionally, this approach allowed for a detailed textual portrayal of how the participants perceived the research topic.

The subject of this study is the main character in the movie "My Name is Khan", Rizwan Khan, who suffers from language disorders. He has autism, which is one of the types of language disorders that is marked with problems in language and social skills. Therefore, the data source of this study was taken from the film of Khan's verbal language interactions with other characters in the movie.

There are three main approaches to gathering qualitative data: in-depth interviews, observation methods, and document review (Kabir, 2016). In this study, the researcher employed video observation as the data collection method. The data collection process involved the following steps:

1. The researcher watched a 2-hour and 41-minute film capturing the subject's interactions to observe their language production.
2. The researcher transcribed the subject's conversations with other characters.
3. The researcher identified and highlighted linguistic expressions that indicated autism.
4. The researcher categorized the linguistic expressions into receptive and expressive language disorders.
5. The researcher categorized the linguistic expressions based on social characteristics and behavior.

The data analysis involved the utilization of identification, classification, and analysis methods. The transcript obtained from the movie, which was converted into text, was used to identify the different types of expressive language disorders. Subsequently, these disorders were categorized according to their specific types. Finally, the collected data was analyzed using Chaer's theory and Mesibov's theory to ensure reliable results were obtained.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

What characteristics of language disorder appear in the movie "My Name is Khan"?

The findings of the present study are the types and the symptoms of language disorder of language disorder which experienced by Khan who suffers from autism, especially Asperger Syndrome. In analyzing the language disorder, the writer used the theories proposed by Suherman (2016) and Chaer (2003), which involve receptive language disorder and expressive language disorder. The writer also used the theories proposed by Mesibov et al., (2001) in analyzing the characteristics of this language disorder.

The findings of the characteristics of language disorders found in the subject are shown in the table below.

Table 1 Characteristics of Language Disorders

Characteristics of Language Disorders	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Qualitative Impairment in Reciprocal Social Interaction		
1.1 Impairment in Multiple Nonverbal Behavior	1	20%
1.2 Difficult to Build a Friendship	1	20%
1.3 A shortage of Sharing Pleasure, Readability, or Achievement with Others	0	0%
1.4 Lack of Social or Emotional Reciprocity	1	20%
Restricted Repetitive and Stereotyped Patterns of Behavior, Readability, and		

Activities		
2.1 Abnormal Restricted Patterns of Readability either in Intensity or Focus	1	20%
2.2 Routines or Rituals which Never Change and Inflexible	0	0%
2.3 Always do a Repetitive Motor Mannerism	0	0%
2.4 Interest in a piece of some Objects	1	20%
Total	**5**	**100%**

As Table 1. shows above, there were five characteristics of language disorder experienced by Khan in his verbal language activities, which were impairment in multiple nonverbal behaviors, difficulty building a friendship, lack of social or emotional reciprocity, abnormal restricted patterns of readability either in intensity or focus and interest in a piece of some objects. The subject frequently experienced qualitative impairment in reciprocal social interaction of characteristics this language disorder (60%), followed by restricted repetitive and stereotyped patterns of behavior, readability, and activities of characteristics of this language disorder (40%).

1. Qualitative Impairment in Reciprocal Social Interaction

Khan as the main character only has three out of four sub-characteristics which will be drawn below :

a) Impairment in Multiple Nonverbal Behavior.

Individuals with Asperger's syndrome have difficulty displaying facial expressions, even when happy or amused. They may use limited body language such as nodding or pointing instead.
Data 1

Image 1 Khan realized his own shortcomings

Zakir was crying in his mother's lap, and then rizvan said in his heart:

Khan: "Zakir was fortunate. He could cry."

(My Name is Khan, Scene 1: 00:18:28)

This shows that Rizwan is aware of his shortcomings, where he cannot cry or laugh like other people.

b) Difficult to Build a Friendship

People with Asperger's syndrome struggle to form and maintain friendships due to a lack of interest and confusion about socializing. This can lead to feelings of depression. (Emmons et al., 2005). It is caused by the disorder of the nervous system that influences people's capability to communicate and making interaction with others.

Data 2

Image 2 Khan was bullied at his school.

(My Name is Khan, Scene 2: 00:13:59)

This scene shows Rizwan being bullied at school. In this scene, there is no conversation, only a description of the situation. We can conclude that Rizwan finds it difficult to build friendships with his school friends, causing Rizwan to be bullied by his friends.

c)   Lack of Social or Emotional Reciprocity

People with Asperger's syndrome struggle with social interactions and may not respond appropriately to others' emotions.

Data 3

Image 3 Khan felt very panicked at that time

In this scene, it shows that Rizwan panicked because he saw yellow on taxis and zebra crossings. Rizwan doesn't like the color yellow, that's why he has trouble crossing the street because he sees yellow. when he was about to cross, a car came and was about to hit him, but the car stopped and honked his car horn. Rizwan panicked even more when he heard the loud sound of a car horn.

Car driver   : "Hurry up! Get out of the way! Get out of the way, you freak!"

Rizwan: No, no, no. (everyone gathered looks at her strangely). Suddenly a woman came.

Mandhira: Get out of here quickly. Hey, you guys leave him alone. stop it. Stop you guys just go. Please go. You are okay? Are you scared? It is okay. there's nothing to be afraid of. But don't make your fear so big that it will stop you from achieving your goals. Understand? Alright bye.

Rizwan   : (confused)

(My Name is Khan, Scene 3 : 00: 27: 52)

This scene shows that Rizwan is traumatized by seeing the color yellow. because of this, Rizwan has difficulty receiving and giving interactions. Even in this scene, Rizwan does not say a word of thanks to the woman who helped him. He was confused about how to interact.

2. Restricted Repetitive and Stereotyped Patterns of Behavior, Readability, and Activities.
a) Abnormal Restricted Patterns of Readability either in Intensity or Focus

Those with mild Asperger's syndrome tend to fixate on one object or toy, often something unusual or they love to play with their toys in a different way.
Data 4

Image 4 Khan played two pebbles

(My Name is Khan, Scene 4: 00:22:12)

This scene shows Khan playing with two pebbles in his hand. In this film, the scene of Khan playing two pebbles is often shown. This shows that this is one of the unusual habits of people with Asperger Syndrome.

b) Interest in a piece of some Objects

This is one of the most often characteristics observed in the autism field. People with AS have an interest to smell their toys, repeatedly slamming the door, etc.

Data 5

Image 5 Mandhira calms Khan down

Khan : "Mandhira, Mandhira...Cable car. 1873. The first streetcar started operating in San Francisco in 1873."

Mandhira: You are ridiculous. Really. I mean, you keep saying "Marry me" or keep telling me the history of San Francisco."

(My Name is Khan, Scene 5: 00:43:23)

This scene shows that Rizwan is very interested in one of the cities in America, namely San Francisco. Rizwan learned everything about the city, such as the history of the tram cars in the city of San Francisco.

What types of language disorders of Asperger's Syndrome in the movie "My Name is Khan"?

The findings of the types of language disorders found in the subject are shown in the table below.

Table 2 Types of Language Disorders

Types of Language Disorder	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Expressive Disorder		
1.1 Having a low vocabulary level	1	20%
1.2 Repeating certain words or phrases	1	20%
1.3 Using Improper Language Structure	1	20%
1.4 Leaving words out of sentences	0	0%
1.5 Having difficulty putting words into sentences	0	0%
1.6 Having difficulty finding the right words when talking	0	0%
Receptive Disorder		
2.1 Having difficulty following verbal directions	0	0%
2.2 Having difficulty organizing his own thoughts	1	20%
2.3 Having a hard time understanding sentences	1	20%
Total	**5**	**100%**

As Table 2. shows above, there were two types of language disorders experienced by Khan in his verbal language activities, which were expressive language disorder and receptive language disorder. The subject frequently experienced expressive language disorder (60%), followed by receptive language disorder (40%).

1. The analysis of receptive language disorder.

Receptive language disorder refers to difficulty understanding spoken language (Dyah & Emy, 2021). People with receptive language disorder may have problems, such as having a hard time understanding sentences, having problems following directions that are spoken to them, and having problems organizing their own thoughts

a) Having difficulty following verbal directions.

Autistic individuals with a receptive language disorder can receive information but have difficulty processing it effectively, which is known as developmental language disorder (Hashanah, 2018).

Data 6

Image 6 Khan tells about his father

Monologue: My father Dilawar Amanulah Khan worked for the S.T. workshop in Borivali. He took me to work every day. And left me playing in the workshop. From then on, I could fix broken things. Oddly enough, I couldn't fix dad.
Men: "Is this your father's place? Go home and kill your time!"
Khan: "Kill? Kill?"
Men: "Get out now! Go out!"

(My Name is Khan, Scene 6: 00:10:02)

This scene shows that Khan has difficulty understanding the word "kill" in the sentence that the man conveyed. the word kill in the sentence has the same meaning as "spend" so the meaning of the man is "spend your time".

b)   Having a hard time understanding sentences
People with autism often struggle to understand complex sentences and may have difficulty responding to questions. Based on Carroll (1985, cited in (Suherman, 2016) people experiencing this problem have difficulty understanding complex sentences.

Data 7

Image 7 Khan was checked by the police

Police 1: "Anything on the watch list, George?"
Police 2: "Nothing strange. He's clean."
Police 1: "Okay. Mr Khan, we are done. You may go. Put your stuff in
 the bag"

(Khan is silent for a moment listening to the words of the police)

Khan: It's gone. the last flight to Washington DC has departed. America Airlines' last flight has departed. The next flight is 7 hours and 5 minutes away. United   59..U...United 59. That means the plane left at   6.10 am. The ticket price is 366 dollars. I don't have any more money.   I   have   to take the bus to Washington DC now. All right, I have to take the bus to Washington DC now.

(My Name is Khan, Scene 7: 00:06:01)

The scene shows that Khan seemed to have difficulty expressing his meaning through a sentence, thus his response was not utterly correct. the answer that Khan gave did not match the statement that the police had given.

2.   The analysis of expressive language disorder

Expressive language disorder refers to difficulty producing spoken or written language, including vocabulary and sentence structure. As suggested by (Suherman, 2016), people suffering from autism have difficulty putting words into sentences and their sentences might be shorter and unorderly, have difficulty finding the right words when talking, have a low vocabulary level, leave words out of sentences, repeat certain words or phrases, and using improper language structure.

a)   Repeating certain words or phrases

Autistic individuals may repeat certain words or phrases, which is a common language habit. According to Suherman (2016), they repeat part of the previous questions or sentences, such as words or phrases, or all of them.

Data 8

Image 8 Khan followed his mother's words

Mother : (talking to Zakir, his younger brother Khan) You won a cup, didn't you?

Mom is really happy about that. And Rizu? He's even happy for you. You should be happy too. He's your brother, isn't he? Good boy, wipe your tears. Come here. You're my good son, aren't you? You're my good son.

Khan: You're my good son, aren't you? You're my good son.

(My Name is Khan, Scene 8: 00:17:56)

In this scene, it shows that Khan followed his mother's words, namely to say "You're my good son, aren't you? You're my good son?" This sentence was also almost the same as mentioned by his mother, namely "You're my good son, aren't you? You're my good son." this shows that Khan has the characteristics of expressive language disorder, namely repeating certain words or phrases.

b)   Having a low vocabulary level

According to Carrol (1985, cited in Suherman 2016), vocabulary is a word that people use in their speech. People produce language, either oral or written, with the vocabulary they have. People with autism might have language limitations and misuse their language choices while communicating.
Data 9

Image 9 Khan is exercising with Mandhira and his friend

Khan	: Assalamualaikum. Assalamualaikum
Mandhira	: Hi. Nice color.
Khan	: Yes. The pink color is my favorite color. No cell phones allowed. Should not.
Mandhira's friend	: So what?
Khan	: Because bees die because of cell phones.

<div align="right">(My Name is Khan, Scene 9: 00:35:07)</div>

In this scene, Khan finds it difficult to explain why there are no cell phones. Khan has a fairly low vocabulary, so in that scene, he cannot explain in detail the reasons for not having cell phones. Mandira explained the reason to her friend.

c) Using improper language structure

Syntactic verbal language disorder refers to difficulty combining words into grammatically correct sentences, which can impact communication effectiveness (Octavia, 2018). People produce verbal or written sentences to convey their ideas or opinions. The success of a sentence being conveyed by someone else is measured by how the meaning is comprehended by the receiver (Fish, 2011). In the present study, the subject used incorrect language structure to respond to a woman.
Data 10

Image 10 Khan donated some of his money

Woman   : For dinner with the president, is 500 dollars you know.
Khan   : (gives money) Here's 500 dollars.
Woman: Which church are you from?
Khan: church?
Woman: This is an event for Christians.
Khan: It says here that this is a fundraiser for the famine in Africa.
Woman: For Christians, honey.
Khan: Honey? Honey, save it. For non-Christians in Africa. Honey feed Africa.

<div align="right">(My Name is Khan, Scene 10: 01:37:49)</div>

This scene shows that Khan has difficulty saving words in a sentence can be proven in Khan's last conversation, namely "Honey feed Africa". The sentence has an ambiguous sentence structure, Khan should have added a few words to the sentence so that it can become a sentence that has a clear structure, like the following example "Honey, please give food to African people".

CONCLUSION

According to the result of the analysis, the researcher found that Khan, the Main Character in My Name is Khan movie has two characteristics of Asperger's syndrome such as qualitative impairment in reciprocal social interaction and restricted repetitive and stereotyped patterns of behavior, readability, and activities which each character has several sub-characters. The subject frequently experienced qualitative impairment in the reciprocal social interaction of characteristics of this language disorder, followed by restricted repetitive and stereotyped patterns of behavior, readability, and activities of characteristics of this language disorder.

In this movie, Khan, as the Main Character, suffers from a total of three sub characteristics shown in the movie, such as qualitative impairment in reciprocal social interaction, for instance impairment in multiple nonverbal behaviors. In this sub-characteristic, Khan shows that he struggles to show a facial expression when he is happy or sad. Also in sub-characteristics difficult to build a friendship and lack of social or emotional reciprocity.

In the second characteristic, which is restricted repetitive and stereotyped patterns of behavior, readability, and activities, Khan shows two sub-characteristic namely abnormal restricted patterns of readability either in intensity or focus and interest in a piece of some objects. Using Chaer's (2003) theory of language disorder, this study focuses on two types of language disorder: receptive language disorder and expressive language disorder in terms of syntactic verbal language. The writer found out that the subject frequently experienced expressive language disorder, followed by receptive language disorder.

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