

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

It is interesting to discuss literature which is one of the subjects in the faculty that are majoring in English Language and psychoanalysis. The decision that the researcher made in order to choose an interest with literature is because this subject has a lot of information to explore, and the researcher would like to deliver or spread out the beneficial information through this research regarding the literature subject. Cambridge Dictionary considers literature to be -written artistically works, mainly those with high and lasting artistic value. Simply put, literature is an art; it can be drama, fable, biography, poetry, prose, etc. Other opinions stated that literature is not only in a writing form, but it also can be a movie, recording, gramophone record, laserdisc, and anything else that can deliver beneficial information.

As mentioned previously, one of the examples of literary works is a movie. A movie is a story that is recorded using technology such as a camera as the visual recording and usually shown in theatre or television. The movie provides the viewer with the combination of visualization, music, dialogue, lighting, sound, and special effects, so the viewer would be easy to imagine and get the point of the whole story.

In this era, there are scriptwriters that inspired to make or adapt a movie from the Autism Spectrum Disorder phenomenon. Based on the Autism Research Institute, "Autism is a developmental illness that presents with symptoms during the beginning three years since born." Its official diagnostic, namely autism spectrum disorder. This disorder is a neurodevelopment nuisance that affects language development and a children's capability to communicate, interact,

Behave as well. Autism spectrum disorder also includes Asperger syndrome, autistic disorder, and pervasive developmental disorders, not otherwise spectrum (PDD-NOS). One of the examples of the movie that adapted an autism spectrum disorder is *A Brilliant Young Mind (X+Y)* movie which is the data source for this research.

A Brilliant Young Mind (X+Y) movie is a movie about a young boy named Nathan that has a weak ability to communicate with people, which impacts his social life. Nathan was diagnosed with autism, and his father was the only person who could make Nathan comfortable communicating normally, but when he was nine, his father and he was in a car accident which made his father was dead and made him traumatic. Since that day, he only talked when he wanted to. But, besides his weakness, he is a really brilliant young man who has a superior IQ. He loves mathematics so much and was taken by his mother to the mathematics Olympiad camp when he was a child. Nathan begins his journey when he was young in China to follow IMO (International Mathematics Olympiad), in which he deals with an unexpected obstacle which he never thought of before, and met his first love. That is a brief synopsis of the movie that be the data source.

Based on the synopsis, the researcher would like to identify the types of autism spectrum disorder that Nathan has, as well as find out the characteristics of the autism spectrum disorder shown in the movie. The reason why the researcher used this movie as the data source is that it provided all the data that was needed. This movie was the first movie that the researcher watched, and I think that *A BRILLIANT YOUNG MIND ("X+Y")* is appropriate to analyze.

1.2 Problems of the Study

This research is purposes of finding some main questions in the “*A Brilliant Young Mind ("X+Y")*” movie and focused on Nathan's utterance and behavior as the main character. After analyzing the whole movie, the researcher got several questions as follows:

1. What types of autism spectrum disorder that Nathan has which depicted in the *A Brilliant Young Mind ("X+Y")* movie?
2. What is the characteristic of autism spectrum disorder that shows in the *A Brilliant Young Mind ("X+Y")* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The aims of this research are purposed to solve the problems mentioned above, such as:

1. To find out the types of autism spectrum disorder that Nathan has, which is depicted in the *A Brilliant Young Mind ("X+Y")* movie.
2. To identify the characteristic of autism spectrum disorder that shows in *A Brilliant Young Mind (X+Y)* movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Psychoanalysis is one of the most interesting aspects of research and learning more about literature subject. This research obtained “*A Brilliant Young Mind ("X+Y")*” movie as the data taken through the behavior and the utterances found in that movie. This research was focused on analyzing the types of autism spectrum disorder using Emmons & Anderson (2005)’s theory and the

characteristic of the autism spectrum disorder that shows in *A Brilliant Young Mind (X+Y)* movie using Mesibov, Shea & Adams (2001)'s theory.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study covered the two types of significance, such as theoretical and practical significance, and will be conveyed as bellows.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The researcher expects the findings of this study is supposed to be useful in adding lots of new knowledge in the psychoanalysis field especially related to autism spectrum disorder, especially Asperger's syndrome. And the writer expects this study can be the reference for another researcher that have an interest and take a topic that is related to this research in the future.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This finding is expected to be a good guide for those who want to take a related topic with this research, and this research is also expected to help another researcher to analyze any movies that are related to autism spectrum disorder, especially Asperger's syndrome. As well as the improvement of the research's quality than expected by the researcher to another researcher, so the research would be getting better in the future.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In this part, there are three previous studies that have related topics with the present study, which is about psychoanalysis. The previous findings are described by the researcher as the comparison of the similarities and differences between the previous studies from other researchers with the research that made by the researcher is present.

The first research is entitled *Asperger's Syndrome as Seen in Christopher Boone's Characterization in Mark Haddon's The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time* written by Satyarini (2009). In her research, she focused on the characterization and the emphasis of Asperger's Syndrome. She discovers that Christopher has a number of behaviors that can set him apart from the others in the story.

This study is similar to the present research because the previous study was analyzed the characterization which the research present is focused on the types of autism spectrum disorders and characteristics of Asperger's syndrome. And then, in the previous study, the previous researcher is focused on analyzing the characterization of the main character, which can be the guide for the researcher because the research has a similar problem. Even though there are some differences, this research still can be guidance for the researcher because it used the same theory, which can be applied in the present research.

The second research is entitled *A Psychological Problems Suffered by*

Anna and Sara in Jodi Picoult's novel My Sister's Keeper (A Freudian Psychoanalysis) written by Padilla (2015). In her research, she focused on how the main characters solve their psychological problems. She found Anna and Sara had several psychological problems, which are Id, Ego, and Superego.

The researcher used this thesis as the review of related literature because the previous research was analyzed the psychological problems which the research present is focused on describing the types of autism spectrum disorders and characteristics of Asperger's syndrome. As well, in the previous study, she focused on analyzing the psychology of the main character, which can be the guide for the researcher because the previous researcher used similar theories.

The third is an article entitled *The Analysis of The Face Threatening Act Delivered by Asperger's Syndrome in Adam Movie (Analisa Tindakan Mengancam Harga Diri Yang Disampaikan Oleh Penderita Sindrom Asperger Dalam Film Adam)* written by Anam, Anwar, and Wisasongko (2013). In their research, they focused on analyzing the difficulties in pragmatics aspects that the main character has. They analyze it through the face-threatening that shows in the movie.

The differences between the previous research with present research are in the data sources used and the problems that applied in the present study. The previous research analyzed the pragmatics aspect and used qualitative and quantitative methods, which the present research is focused on discussing the types of the autism spectrum disorders and characteristics of Asperger's syndrome, as well as a used qualitative method only. And then, in previous research, the

researcher centralized on the syndrome of the main character, who could be the lead for the present researcher when researching using similar theories.

2.2 Concepts

To make this research's concepts more clear and understandable, the researcher will explain briefly the definition that related to the problems that occur in this research. There are three concepts that exist in this research, such as psychoanalysis, autism spectrum disorder, and Asperger's syndrome, that will be drawn below.

2.2.1 Psychoanalysis

The relationship between literature and psychology is shown by the term literary psychology. Psychoanalysis theory attempts to explain the nature and development of personality. Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) was the founder of psychoanalysis, a treatment for mental illness and a theory that explains human behavior (as cited in McLeod, 2018). Psychoanalysis can be emphasized as a way of dealing with mental illness, designed by psychoanalytic theory, emphasizing unconscious mental processes, and often reflected as "the psychology of deep layers."

McLeod also stated that psychoanalysis is a sort of therapy that aims to release pent-up or repressed emotions and memories in or to guide the client to catharsis, or healing, consistent with Freud (1960: 7), human personality may be complex and has quite one component. Freud has three elements of personalities that are well-known as Id, Ego, and Superego.

2.2.2 Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)

Autism spectrum disorder can be a situation associated with brain enhancement, affecting the way an individual sees and intercommunicate with others, bringing about issues with social interaction and communication. This disorder incorporates restrictive, monotonous conceptions of behavior as well. ASD embarks in childhood and ultimately provokes issues with purposing in society - for example, in school, community, and work. Children usually depict signs of autism in the first year since born. The disease is a neurological condition that affects the brain physically and chemically and can cause severe developmental disability for life. It affects many different bodily functions and can manifest with a few or many symptoms. (Atkins, 2011).

2.2.3 Asperger's Syndrome

Asperger's syndrome is affected people's social life. People with this syndrome usually find it difficult to communicate with others and difficult to express their feelings. They might be so genius and have superior IQ, unlike common people. "Asperger's syndrome itself is a term sometimes used to describe autism (= a brain disease that affects the development of social and communication skills) in a person of average or above-average intelligence" (Cambridge Dictionary). Mr. Hans Asperger is the first scientist who observed this behavior in his young male patients in the 1940s.

He found that his patient has a weak ability to communicate but has more than normal intelligence. Asperger's disorder was listed as a separate disorder from autism in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSMIV) of

the American Psychiatric Association in 1994. Nevertheless, there are still many experts who take into consideration Asperger's disorder to be formless severe autism.

2.3 Theories

In this research, the researcher used Autism Spectrum Disorder and Asperger's syndrome appearance theory in order to solve the problem mentioned previously.

2.3.1 Types of Autism Spectrum Disorders

Regarding American Psychiatric Association (2021), autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a complicated developmental circumstance implicating persistent defiance with charitable speech, finite pleasure, and repetitious conduct. According to Emmons & Anderson (2005), there are five types of ASD as well as autistic disorder, pervasive developmental disorder, not otherwise specified (PDD-NOS), Asperger's syndrome, Rett's disorder, and childhood disintegrative disorder. But they are only concerned with the first three of the lists, such as autistic disorder, PDD-NOS, and Asperger's syndrome, which will be drawn below. The identification of each type of ASD can be seen in their own characteristics, such as:

1. Autistic Disorder

The autistic disorder has three characteristics in which in each character there are several specific elements, such as:

1) Qualitative Impairment in Reciprocal Social Interaction

The autistic disorder can identify with at least there must be two of the following characteristics in people's social interaction.

- a) Impairment in Multiple Nonverbal Behavior
- b) Difficult to Build a Friendship
- c) A shortage of Sharing Pleasure, Readability, or Achievement with Others
- d) Shortage of Charitable or Temperamental Retaliation

2) Qualitative Impairments in Communication

This disorder can identify with at least there is one of the following characteristics in people's communication.

- a) Delay, or even there is no development in speech (there is no effort to equilibrate through other ways of communication, for instance, body language, etc.)
- b) There is a reduction in starting or maintaining communication with others.
- c) Using frequentative or idiosyncratic language
- d) Shortage of a variety of spontaneous imaginary or social imitation games suitable to the developmental degree

3) Restricted Repetitive and Stereotyped Patterns of Behavior, Interests, and Activities

The autistic disorder can identify with at least there is one of the following characteristics in people's behavior/interactions.

- a) Abnormal Restricted Patterns of Interest either in Intensity

or Focus

- b) Routines or Rituals which Never Change
- c) Always do a Repetitive Motor Mannerism
- d) Interest in Parts of some Objects

2. Pervasive Developmental Disorder, not otherwise specified (PDD-NOS)

Pervasive Developmental Disorder, not otherwise specified (PDD-NOS), is one of the types of autism spectrum disorder. People that diagnosed with this disorder usually have a mild symptom which is only diagnosed for people that only have one symptom of autism spectrum disorder. For instance, a person may have only one significant symptom, such as repetitive behavior, but he doesn't have the other syndromes of ASD, such as social communication and restricted interests.

3. Asperger's Syndrome

Asperger's syndrome is autism that attacks their neurological, which makes they are difficult to interact with others and difficult to convey their sense. Asperger's syndrome has two characteristics which will be explained below.

1) Qualitative Impairment in Reciprocal Social Interaction

Asperger's syndrome can identify with at least there are two of the following characteristics in people's social interaction.

- a) Impairment in Multiple Nonverbal Behavior
- b) Difficult to Build a Friendship

- c) A shortage of Sharing Pleasure, Readability, or Achievement with Others
- d) Shortage of Social or Temperamental Retaliation

2) Restricted Repetitive and Stereotyped Patterns of Behavior, Interests, and Activities

This syndrome can identify with at least there is one of the following characteristics in people's behavior/interactions.

- a) Abnormal Restricted Patterns of Interest either in Intensity or Focus
- b) Routines or Ritual which Never Change and Inflexible
- c) Always do a Repetitive Motor Mannerism
- d) Interest in Parts of some Objects

2.3.2 The Characteristics of Asperger's Syndrome

According to Meriam Webster (2021), characteristics are a quality that makes people or things or groups different from each other, as well as Asperger's syndrome that has several characteristics. As explained previously, Asperger's syndrome is autism that attacks their neurological, which makes they are difficult to interact with others and difficult to convey their sense. Besides their weakness, there is also a strength that they have. People with Asperger's syndrome (AS) commonly have a superior IQ. In other words, they are geniuses.

Asperger's syndrome has several characteristics which can be the media to identify about this syndrome. "Some characteristics of Asperger Syndrome are: less charitable activity, fewer mates, no interest in friends, unable to convey

emotions, do not expose eyes, less expression on the face” (Saraswati, 2017). There are more than ten characteristics of Asperger's syndrome. Myles & Simpson (2002) also stated that there are several characteristics of people that suffer from Asperger's Syndrome, among others; social, behavioral, and temperamental, restricted range of interest, intellectual and cognitive, academic, sensory, and motor characteristics of a student with Asperger's syndrome. In other words, people with Asperger's syndrome had difficulties in communicating; they even cannot make eye contact with others and express their feelings. As well as Mesibov, Shea & Adams (2001) statement that stated: "for a diagnosis of Asperger Syndrome, at least two social characteristics and at least one of the behavior/interest characteristics must be met ."Those social characteristics and behavior/interest will be drawn below:

1. Qualitative Impairment in Reciprocal Social Interaction

People with “impairment” doesn’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's jokes as well as using restricted body language such as pointing, head nodding, etc.

B. Difficult to Build a Friendship

People that suffer from Asperger's syndrome will deal with difficulties in making a friend or even developing a friendship because they are not interested in having a friend and are confused about how to start socializing. Frequently, people that suffer from this syndrome are left devastated and depressed (Emmons & Anderson, 2005, p;133). 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 what achievements they have made. For instance, when people with Asperger's syndrome see their favorite objects or something that they like, they are mostly not interested in sharing it with other people and just want to keep it for their selves. While normally, people generally love to share their interests with others.

D. Lack of Social or 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 classmate. Because of that, they are failed 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 clearly unusual conduct rather than impaired or limited skills (Mesibov, Shea & Adams, 2001:29). 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 Ritual 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 & Simpson, 2002). People with Asperger's syndrome might be 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 did. 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 often characteristics observed in the autism field. People with AS have the interest to smell 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, etc.

Those characteristics may identify people with Asperger's syndrome.

