SPEECH ERROR ANALYSIS TOWARDS ASPERGER'S SYNDROME CHARACTER IN *MY NAME IS KHAN* FILM

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to find out the types of speech errors and the influencing factors of speech errors towards Khan's character that had Asperger's Syndrome. The data of the research itself were the words, phrases and sentences uttered by an Asperger's Syndrome and contained speech errors in the English language. The data analysis was done by using Miles and Huberman analysis stages which is data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing or verification. The results of the research showed the types of speech errors uttered by an Asperger's Syndrome based on Clark & Clark's theory found are silent pause, filled pause, repeats, false start (retraced), stutter and interjections. There are no types of speech errors; false start (unretraced), corrections and slip of tongue. It is because people with Asperger syndrome had a lack of cohesion to conversation and repetitive patterns of speech as their speech characteristic. Meanwhile false start (unretraced) and corrections contain an explicit "I mean", "or rather", "that is" and without repeating the word in their utterances. The influencing factors of speech errors towards Asperger's Syndrome are cognitive difficulty and social factors (situational anxiety and social circumstances).

Keywords: Speech Error, Asperger's Syndrome, Influential Factors

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis kesalahan bicara apa saja dan faktor yang mempengaruhi kesalahan bicara tersebut pada karakter Khan yang memiliki sindrom Asperger. Data penelitian itu sendiri berupa kata, frasa dan kalimat yang dituturkan oleh pengidap sindrom Asperger dan mengandung kesalahan bicara dalam bahasa Inggris. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan tahapan analisis dari Miles dan Huberman yaitu reduksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan atau verifikasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jenis kesalahan bicara yang dituturkan oleh penderita sindrom Asperger berdasarkan teori Clark & Clark ditemukan; silent pause, filled pause, repeats, false start (retraced), stutter dan interjections. Tidak ditemukan adanya jenis kesalahan bicara; false start (unretraced), corrections dan slip of tongue. Hal ini dikarenakan orang dengan sindrom Asperger memiliki

kekurangan kohesi pada percakapan dan memiliki pola bicara yang berulang sebagai karakteristik berbicara mereka. Sementara itu false start (unretraced) dan corrections memuat kata "maksud saya", "atau lebih tepatnya", "dengan kata lain" dan tanpa mengulangi kata dalam tuturan mereka. Faktor yang memengaruhi terjadinya kesalahan bicara pada penderita sindrom Asperger tersebut adalah kesulitan kognitif dan faktor social (kecemasan situasional dan keadaan sosial).

Kata kunci: *Kesalahan Bicara, Sindrom Asperger, Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi*

A. INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures. Therefore, they communicate with each other all the time. To succeed in communicating, they use language. They need to use language in communication to convey their ideas, messages and feelings properly. In this respect, language has become intimately bound to the human brain. To understand the attachment between language and thought, we need to study psycholinguistics. According to Hartley (16), psycholinguistics investigates the interrelation of language and mind in processing and producing utterances and in language acquisition. It can be defined that psycholinguistics is a branch of learning about how the language is acquired, comprehensible and produced by humans. To acquire, comprehend and produce the language, we require synchronicity between language and mind. When synchronization fails, we will find errors in producing language. As when someone has to speech in public, many speakers have been found who have made mistakes in speech. Even in everyday life a normal person can still find some faults when it comes to producing language. The error is also found in abnormal person that have a speech impediment. This is because some abnormal people usually have limited speech. Like those with aphasia and autism, those with these limitations are certainly more difficult to produce language.

Autism is defined as a neurodevelopmental condition, a term that indicates an impairment in the normal development and/or growth of the brain (Casanova 27). There are varieties of autism found by experts, such as Rett syndrome, Heller syndrome, Asperger's syndrome, etc. Asperger's syndrome (AS) is considered to be a variant of autism rather than a distinct disorder, similar if not equivalent to high-functioning autism. There are several films that raise stories about Asperger's syndrome, one of them is *My Name Is Khan*. This film tells the story of how a man named Khan who suffered from Asperger's syndrome tried to meet the President of the United States to get justice for his son.

After watching the film, the researcher noticed that there is a misunderstanding in the climax plot of *My Name is Khan* film when Asperger's syndrome produces the language. This is because a person with Asperger's syndrome has distinctive ways of interacting and communicating with others. The researcher is interested in studying what are the speech errors that are experienced by an Asperger's syndrome and what are the influencing factors of the speech error. The other reason why the researcher chose this research is because *My Name Is Khan* film is one of the Bollywood films with the setting of places in the United States. Therefore, the actors used two languages in this film. The third reason why the researcher chose to do this research is because there are many researchers who study the speech error to normal

people, but the researchers who study the speech error to those with disabilities like Asperger's Syndrome are still limited.

B.   RELATED LITERATURE

1.   Speech Error

Linguistically speech error is defined to be an utterance that produces an anomalous percept that would be recognized as anomalous by the speaker (Dell 3). According to Gleason and Ratner (313), "speech disfluencies as the speakers" utterances with the characteristics of hesitations, repetition, false start and filter words such as um, well, or you know which can occur every five to eight words and assumed to provide valuable insights into the unit of speech production and permit the evaluation on how much speech is mentally planned in advance of its production speech. Based on Clark and Clark (262) there are nine types of speech errors that also called "Common Speech Errors", they are silent pause, filled pause, repeats, false start (retraced), false start (unretraced), corrections, stutter, interjections, and slip of the tongue.

a.   Silent Pause

Regarding Clark and Clark (262-263), silent pause means a period of no speech between any words. This kind of speech error silent pause is usually symbolized by (//). For example "turn on the // heater switch", after the word "the" the speaker stops and he keeps silent for a few minutes to think for the next utterances. The next second, the speaker said "heater switch". This example shows when people talk, they need some times to think before they produce the language.

b.   Filled Pause

Filled Pause is a gap filled by the expressions such as "er", "ah", "mm", "uh", or any others. Filled Pause usually uses (,) as a symbol (Clark and Clark 262-263). For example, "turn on, uh, the heater switch". This example shows that the speaker has trouble finding the intended word, while thinking about the word after saying "turn on", he prefers to fill a gap by producing the sound "uh" before continuing the next word "the heater switch".

c.   Repeats

According to Clark and Clark (262-263), repeats are repetitions of one or more words in a row. Repeats usually symbolized by (/). By the example "turn off / off the light" there is one word that is repeated twice by the speaker, it is the word "off". It belongs to a repetition error.

d.   False Start (Retraced)

False Starts (Retraced) can simply mean the corrections of a word. It also includes the repetition of one or more words before the corrected words. In the sense, false start (retraced) is correction by using repetition of one word or more before the corrected words. This kind of error is symbolized by (\) (Clark and Clark 262-263). False start (retraced) is similar to repeats because there is repetition before the correction word. The difference is repeat fully 89% of all words repeated were function words, like articles, prepositions, conjunctions and pronouns. For false start (retraced), most of the words corrected were content words such as nouns, adjectives, verbs or adverbs.

e. False Start (Unretraced)

The difference between retraced and unretraced is that unretracted false starts do not include the repetition of one or more words in a sentence before the words that are being corrected. In other words, unretraced false start occurs when the speaker getting wrong in their speech and they try to repair their sentence by correcting one word or more. This type of error is usually marked by (\\) (Clark and Clark 262-263). For example "turn on the stove \\ heater switch". This example shows that the speaker corrects the error directly without repeating the word before and he replaces directly the wrong word into the correct one.

f. Corrections

As stated by Clark and Clark (262-263), the category called corrections was similar to False Starts, except that they contain an explicit "I mean", "or rather", or "that is" to mark the phrase as corrections. Then, correction occurs when the speaker corrects one word or more, but they contain an explicit correction. Corrections are symbolized by (-). For example, "give me a glass of tea - or rather, a cup of tea". First, the speaker says "give me a glass of tea" but then he corrects the sentence into "a cup of tea". To correct the sentence, the speaker uses an explicit correction of "or rather".

g. Stutter

Stuttering usually happens when people get anxiety or nervousness, that prevents them from properly communicating what they want to say. But stuttering is also a disease for some who do. Stutters usually had repetition of the letter, it sounds like "turn on the h-h-h-heater switch" (Clark and Clark 263). By the example, we can know that the speaker is planning the next word to say but he gets trouble to utter that. Then, it is called stuttering because the speaker speaks rapidly the same sound or syllable.

h. Interjections

The interjection in speech error will show when the speaker stops to think of what they want to say. In other words the speaker may have forgotten something, or they may be searching for just the right word, or they may be selecting which of several examples they could mention. There are some particular interjections to signal why they have had to stop, such as "oh", "ah", "well", and "say" (Clark and Clark 268).

i. Slip of the Tongue

There are the common types of tongue slips, they are: anticipations, perseverations, reversals, blends, haplologies, misderivations and word substitutions. For *anticipations* the tongue-slips comes before the origin, whereas the perseverations it comes after the origin. For *reversals*, two segments are interchanged, and the origin of the error is the target of the other, and vice versa. *Blends* have two target words, which the speaker blends together by taking the first half of one and the second half of the other. In *haplologies*, the speaker leaves out a short stretch of speech. In *misderivations*, the speaker somehow attaches the wrong suffix and prefix to the word and for *word substitutions*, the speaker produces a word that is wrong, but typically related either semantically or phonologically to the word intended (Clark and Clark 274).

2. Asperger's Syndrome

Asperger's syndrome (AS) is considered to be a variant of autism rather than a distinct disorder, similar if not equivalent to high-functioning autism. Asperger's most famous cases

were patients described as having above-average intellectual and language disabilities, with significant disturbances in social and affective communication. However, Asperger also described cases of patients with low intellectual and language disabilities (Toth, Karen and Bryan 958). Referring to Attwood (33), an Asperger's syndrome has the following characteristics, such as:

a. Delayed social maturity and social reasoning
b. Immature empathy
c. Difficulty making friends and often teased by other children
d. Difficulty with the communication and control of emotions
e. Unusual language abilities that include advanced vocabulary and syntax but delayed conversation skills, unusual prosody and a tendency to be pedantic
f. A fascination with a topic that is unusual in intensity or focus
g. Difficulty maintaining attention
h. An unusual profile of learning abilities
i. A need for assistance with some self-help and organizational skills
j. Clumsiness in terms of gait and coordination
k. Sensitivity to specific sounds, aromas, textures or touch.

Attwood stated that unusual language abilities are an essential characteristic of Asperger's syndrome (225). His statement appeared on the basis of the diagnosis by Christopher Gillberg and Peter Szatmari. The diagnostic criteria of Christopher Gillberg acknowledge an unusual profile of language skills, with at least three of the following speech and language peculiarities being required for a diagnosis of Asperger's syndrome (Attwood 202):

a. Delayed speech development
b. Superficially perfect expressive language
c. Formal pedantic language
d. Odd prosody, peculiar voice characteristics
e. Impairments of comprehension including misinterpretations of literal/implied meanings.

Meanwhile, the diagnostic criteria of Peter Szatmari and colleagues also recognize odd speech characteristics and require at least two of the following (Attwood 202-203):

a. Abnormalities in inflection
b. Talking too much
c. Talking too little
d. Lack of cohesion to conversation
e. Idiosyncratic use of words
f. Repetitive patterns of speech

3. The Influencing Factors of Speech Error

There are many causes for speech error that occur in a person of Asperger's Syndrome. Especially someone with Asperger's Syndrome is a very sensitive person. Clark and Clark (271) have discovered two possible sources of factors influencing speech errors are:

a. Cognitive Difficulty

Cognitive difficulty is a condition that can affect a person's ability to think. Usually this happens when a speaker has a hard time choosing the correct words to express the object to

explain. Then, this makes the speaker take a long time because he has doubts about finding the right words to use. In Asperger syndrome case, Asperger syndrome can demonstrate quite advanced Theory of Mind skills, they can take longer with the cognitive processing of the relevant cues and responses than one would expect, and require more encouragement and prompts. Their answers to questions that rely on Theory of Mind abilities can be less spontaneous and intuitive and more literal, idiosyncratic and irrelevant (Attwood 122).

b.   Social Factors
   1.   Situational Anxiety
      Anxiety is a condition where the speaker is restless, worried and afraid about a matter. Usually someone in this condition would have a speech error. This is because they are experiencing tension that what they want to say is becoming less efficient. According to Clark & Clark (272), when people talk about a topic they are anxious about, they tend to produce more silent pause and certain other speech errors. One possibility is that anxiety disrupts the planning and execution processes generally. Speakers become tense and their planning and execution become less efficient.

   2.   Social Circumstances
      The last influencing factor is social circumstances. Social circumstances are a situation where a speaker must make clear when they begin and end a conversation. Because if one speaker has doubts, the other speaker will take over the conversation. Therefore, the speaker needs to restate when they still have something to talk about and when they are finished with the conversation.

C.   RESEARCH METHOD

1.   Research Design
      The researcher used a qualitative method and psycholinguistics of speech error as an approach to analyze *My Name Is Khan* film. According to Berg (3), qualitative research refers to meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, and descriptions of things.

2.   Data and Source of Data
      In this research, the researcher used a film with English subtitle entitled *My Name is Khan* as a source of the data. This film was written by Paul Webb and directed by Ava Du Verna. It was also released in 2014. Meanwhile, the data in this research were words, phrases and sentences that contain speech errors.

3.   Research Instrument
      The research instrument that is used in this study was the researcher herself by watching *My Name Is Khan* film with English subtitle. The researcher collected the data that has been transcribed from the scene in the film, she also analyzed, concluded and presented the result of the research.

4.   Data Collection
      To get sufficient data, the researcher collected the data. The first step was that the researcher watched the *My Name Is Khan* film with English subtitles found in Amazon Prime Video and paid attention to Khan, the main character of the movie. The researcher transcribed the dialogue and conversation that uttered by Khan in what part or in what minute, then the

researcher highlighted the words, phrases and sentences that had identified as type of speech error.

5. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the next step that the researcher did was analyzing the data. In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. Referring to Miles and Huberman (10), the general views of qualitative analysis are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

a. Data Reduction

This first step refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data. After collected the data, the researcher selected and focused on the data. The researcher also simplified the data that show speech error and the influencing factors of the speech error with the theory by Herbert H. Clark and Eve V. Clark. The researcher sorted the data to be the wanted data and the unwanted data.

b. Data Display

The second step was an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. Before the researcher arrives at conclusions, the researcher organized the data that has been simplified into the nine types of speech error and the influencing factors of speech error that are found in the film. Then the data displayed with description by words.

c. Conclusion Drawing

After getting the organized data, then the researcher presented the result of the data. The researcher also made the conclusion about the types and the influencing factors of speech error that found in *My Name Is Khan* film.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

1. Silent Pause

Data 025

Khan　　　　　: …**Calamine and Jojoba oil which restore the pH scale of the skin // the pH is an algorithm of the activity of hydrogen ions in a solution which tells you how acidic or basic it is.** The exponentials of hydrogen ions being very high it's not practical to measure it. **It's not an absolute term, it's just a relative // basically it means this cream is very nice.**

(My Name is Khan, 00:35:46-00:36:22)

This data show the scene where Khan explained about his products in the Saloon. The error in this utterance is identified as silent pause because Khan made a gap or had no speech between any words for a while. The first and the second silent pause because there was Mandira that suddenly came to Khan. At that time, Khan had a crush on her because Mandira had helped him before when Khan was teased by other people. Then when Khan explained about his beauty product to the customer in Saloon, Mandira just passed through him. But because Khan had a crush on her, he lost his focus for a while. He made a gap in his utterance because Mandira tried

to get his attention, she made his focus distracted. It is in line with Attwood's statement about one of Asperger's syndrome characteristics, difficulty maintaining attention. Khan's attention got distracted. Previously, he focused on explaining his product, but due to Mandira's presence trying to attract his attention eventually Khan lost his attention. The influencing factor of speech error in this utterance is social circumstances. It is because when Khan got distracted by Mandira, he lost his focus and he forgot about what he wanted to say.

2. **Filled Pause**
    Data 014

    Khan   : My name is Rizvan Khan. **er,** Khan. / Khan. I may look a
                      little strange to you but that's because I have Asperger's Syndrome. It's
                      named after Dr. Hans Asperger.

    (My Name is Khan, 00:31:07-00:32:27)

    The data above shows the scene where Khan introduced himself. In his utterance, there was one time of filled pause, it is "er". Khan uttered it when he tried to introduce himself. After he said "my name is Rizvan Khan", he filled a gap with "er" before he continued to say "Khan" again. It is because Khan wanted to tell people how to call his name correctly. Then after he introduced himself as Rizvan Khan, he corrected it again by saying "Khan" from his epiglottis. But before he corrected it, there was an "er" sound in his utterance. This error was identified as a filled pause because there was a gap that Khan filled with the expression "er". Meanwhile, the definition of filled pause itself is a gap that is filled by any expressions such as er, ah, mm, uh, etc. The influencing factor of speech error in this filled pause is situational anxiety. It is because for the first time he had to speak in front of people.

3. **Repeats**
    Data 096

    Khan   : **Mr. President. My name is Khan, and I'm not a terrorist. /
                      Mr. President. My name is Khan, and I'm not a terrorist. / Mr.
                      President. My name is Khan, and I'm not a terrorist.**
    The Reporter   : Did he just say terrorist?
    Khan   : I'm not a terrorist.
    A Man   : Terrorist! He says he's a terrorist.
    Khan   : I'm not a terrorist.

    (My Name is Khan, 01:58:38-01:59:09)

    Data number 096 shows Khan that shouted in the crowds and when he shouted, people start to misunderstand about what Khan said. Based on the data above, there are repeats found three times. Khan repeated "Mr. President. My name is Khan, and I'm not a terrorist" and after that he repeated that sentences two times. This utterance is also identified as repeat. Because Khan said "Mr. President, my name is Khan and I'm not a terrorist" not just one time, but he said it in three times with the same sentences without added any words. The influencing factors of his error are both of social factors (situational anxiety and social circumstances). This error happened because there were so many people that wanted to see the President and Khan that actually had sensitivity to sounds and anxiety in the crowded, it made his utterance error and people started misunderstand about his message to the President.

4. **False Start (Retraced)**
   Data 052
   Khan   : **Di-di-dishwasher, microwave, washing machine, refrigerator, l'll repair everything. \ Dishwasher, microwave,** oven, **washing machine, refrigerator, I'll repair everything.** Please take me with you.

   (My Name is Khan, 00:51:18-00:51:30)

   There is a scene where Khan and Mandira had a conversation about Mandira who wants to move to Banville, California. The data below shows false start (retraced). False start (retraced) found when Khan corrected his sentence by adding "oven" to the things that he mentioned he can repair. This error is called false start (retraced) because there was a correction that was made by Khan and he also repeated his utterance before the correction words. He said "dishwasher, microwave, washing machine, refrigerator. I'll repair everything" first, then he corrected it by added noun "oven" after he repeat "dishwasher" and "microwave". As Clark & Clark mentioned in their book, most of the words corrected in false start retraced were content words such as nouns, adjectives, verbs or adverbs. The influencing factor of this utterance is situational anxiety. He was worried because Mandira wanted to leave him and he uttered it quickly. Then he said it to tell Mandira that he will be useful if Mandira takes him with her.

5. **Stutter**
   Data 091
   Khan   : **A-a-a-actually**, my only friend. My // \ My // \ only best friend. I'm sure Allah is happy that Sam is with him in heaven. I // **Ma-ma-ma-mama** Jenny, I // \ I don't know what to say. \ I don't want to say anymore.

   (My Name is Khan, 01:45:10-01:47:34)

   The data number 091 is a scene where Khan gave a speech in front of people in the church. The data above shows stutter in Khan's speech. Stutters happened in the words "actually" and "mama". This utterance happened when Khan went to the church with Mama Jenny and Joel. Khan followed Joel to give his speech in front of citizens in Wilhelmina, Georgia. He told a story of his son that died on November 27th, 2007. While he was giving his speech, he got in trouble two times for saying "actually" and "mama". This scene shows when Khan had a speech in public he got nervous. When he had nothing again to share, his speech started to error. It can be proved when Khan said "I don't know what to say". He got nervous when he did not know want to say what again in front of them. Then he started to stutter, which happened two times at the end of his speech. The influencing factor of this stutter is also situational anxiety.

6. **Interjections**
   Data 090
   Joel   : My God, my knee. Oh my God, my knee is bleeding.
   Khan   : I'm sorry, but I can't repair your knee.
   Joel   : But can you at least help me please.
   Khan   : Help? // **Oh***, yes I-i-i can do that.

   (My Name is Khan, 01:42:01-01:42:06)

There is a scene where Joel felt in front of Khan but Khan did not immediately help Joel. The data shows one type of speech error, it is an interjection. Joel just needed help from Khan, then after Khan said "help?" he started to think first then he realized that he could help him. He uttered "oh" then he said he could help Joel. This error is also identified as interjections because there was "oh" as the particular interjection. The influencing factor of his error is cognitive difficulty. It is relevant with Attwood's statement that said people with Asperger syndrome take longer with cognitive processing of the relevant cues and they also have impairments of comprehension including misinterpretations or implied meaning. When Khan said "I'm sorry, but I can't repair your knee", it is indicated that Khan had misinterpretations with what Joel said. This factor then influenced him in his utterance. After Joel said that he needed help, Khan tried to process Joel's utterance first. There was a gap in their conversation while he processed it. It is identified as a speech error, silent pause. Then when he finally understood what Joel meant, he made an error interjection with uttering "oh" and he also stuttered after it.

Discussion

From the findings, the researcher found that the speech error employed by Asperger's syndrome character based on Clark & Clark's theory are silent pause, filled pause, repeats, false start (retraced), stutter and interjections. This finding is contradictory with Freddy Erta's research. Erta's research has found nine types of speech error uttered by eight reporters in breaking news Metro TV and the most common speech error uttered by the reporter is filled pause. Meanwhile, this research just found six types of speech error uttered by Asperger's syndrome characters in *My Name is Khan* film. There is no false start (unretraced), corrections and slip of tongue that found in Khan's utterance. It is because people with Asperger syndrome had a lack of cohesion to conversation and repetitive patterns of speech as their speech characteristic. Meanwhile false start (unretraced) and corrections contain an explicit "I mean", "or rather", "that is" and without repeating the word in their utterances.

Furthermore, the influencing factors of speech errors that are uttered by Khan based on Clark & Clark's theory are cognitive difficulty and social factors (situational anxiety and social circumstances). The characteristics of Asperger syndrome have done most to affect speech production. There is a correlation between the characteristics of Asperger syndrome in Attwood theory and the influencing factors of speech error in Clark and Clark theory. As explained in findings and as Attwood said people with Asperger syndrome took longer with cognitive processing of the relevant cues. It is in line with Clark and Clark theory that said cognitive difficulty in influencing factors of speech error is a condition that can affect a person's ability to think. Not only that, both social factors by Clark and Clark theory had also correlation with Attwood theory. Because Asperger syndrome is a sensitive person, when they feel anxious it will affect their ability to think and it also can affect the language which Asperger syndrome produces. The influencing factors found in Asperger syndrome character is in line with Freddy Erta's research. In his research, he also found that the influencing factors of speech error by eight reporters in breaking news Metro TV are cognitive difficulty and social factors (situational anxiety and social circumstances). It was because the error that happened both in normal people or abnormal people had the same situations. For example the reporter in Erta's research, they had to talk in front of the camera. When they felt the pressure, they felt nervous and it impaired

their cognitive abilities. Same as Asperger's syndrome, they also had speech errors when they had to speak in front of the public. But the researcher realized there are two types of situational anxiety of speech error in Asperger's syndrome. First, it can be caused by his characteristics that had sensitivity to specific sounds, aromas, textures or touch. Then the second is the same case with normal people where they can get anxious when they have a speech in public and they do not know what they want to say or almost forget about the speech they have prepared before.

E.   CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion, the researcher draws some conclusions. First, there are six types of speech errors uttered by an Asperger's syndrome character in *My Name is Khan* film, they are silent pause, filled pause, repeats, false start (retraced), stutters, and interjections. There is no false start (unretraced), corrections and slip of tongue that found in Khan's utterance. It is because people with Asperger syndrome had a lack of cohesion to conversation and repetitive patterns of speech as their speech characteristic. Meanwhile false start (unretraced) and corrections contain an explicit "I mean", "or rather", "that is" and without repeating the word in their utterances.

Second, because the Asperger's syndrome character in *My Name is Khan* film had characteristics such as difficulty in communication, unusual language abilities, sensitivity to specific sounds, repetitive pattern of speech and taking longer with the cognitive processing, it had an impact on Asperger's syndrome character in speech production. Thus, the influencing factors of speech error that uttered by Khan are cognitive difficulty and social factors (situational anxiety and social circumstances) that also have correlation with Asperger's syndrome characteristics. The characteristics of Asperger syndrome that have correlation with the influencing factors of speech error made an implication and substantial contribution to people's misunderstanding in the climax plot of *My Name is Khan* film. The error that was uttered by Khan at that time led people to misunderstand what he wanted to say.

After the researcher draws the conclusion of the research results, the researcher would also give some suggestions. As the limitation of this research, the researcher only analyzed the type and the influencing factors of speech error towards Asperger's syndrome character in My Name is Khan with English subtitle. The next researcher can also investigate the speech error and the influencing factors uttered by the other character in My Name is Khan film or they can find another focus in this film such as bilingual since this film used two languages, Hindi language and English language. Furthermore, since this research analyzed speech error that happened in people with Asperger's syndrome, for further researcher can also find another object to analyze speech error such as people with another neurobiological disorder or the other disorder since just a little research can be found that analyzes speech error in abnormal people.

Also for the readers, because this research analyzed people with Asperger syndrome and there was misunderstanding between normal people and people with Asperger syndrome in the film, the researcher hopes that this research will enable people to have more open minds, easier understanding, and can be tolerant with people who have disabilities in communication. Because they have differences with normal people does not mean they did not have any place in this world.

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