AN ANALYSIS OF DYSLEXIA CHARACTER PORTRAYED IN "WONDERFUL LIFE'' MOVIE

Rosha Puspitasari[1]
Dion Tira Erlangga[2]
English Literature
English Education

diontiraerlangga@gmail.com

Abstract

This study discussed An Analysis Of Dyslexia Character Portrayed In "Wonderful Life" Movies. In this study, the writers intend to provide an understanding of dyslexia through the Aqil character as an initial identification. Language disorder is a disorder that involves processing linguistic information. This language disorders can also be interpreted as language disabilities that cause interference with both an understanding and expression of language. Meanwhile, "Wonderful Life," itself is a film directed by Agus Makkie in 2016 tells of Amelia's journey accompanying Aqil undergoing various therapies for Dyslexia where in the process the mother and child experience various excitement, happiness to inner conflict and trauma which ultimately makes them better understand and understand each other, especially Amalia who learns to see the world from the point of view his son's colorful perspective and thought from a completely different perspective from his thoughts so far.Aqil as the main character suffering from dyslexia. Aqil was diagnosed with Dyslexia from the age of 7 years Dyslexia itself defined as a disorder in the development of reading difficulties and learning disabilities with difficulties ranging from coding single words to spelling and writing. The data collection technique in this study is carried out through the library research by downloading the script and the audio file of the movie. Then, the writers make a note from it. The findings of this study conclude that Aqil has difficulty putting thoughts into words, speaks in halting phrases, and leaves sentences incomplete.

Key words: Analysis, dyslexia, language disorder, Wonderful Life movie

INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool between people in the form of sound symbols produced by human speech tools (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021). Speaking is a process of communicating that language (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020), (Febriantini et al., 2021). The process of speaking itself requires thoughts and feelings carried out by the human brain to produce words or sentences (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), (Amelia et al., 2022). A good speech tool will make it easier to speak well (Suprayogi et al., 2021). However, those who have brain and speech dysfunction, naturally have difficulty in language, both productive and receptive (Afrianto et al., 2021), (Amelia & Dintasi, 2019). Children born with articulation and hearing tools will be able to hear words well and will also be able to imitate those words (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021), (Kuswoyo & Audina, 2020). At first the fake speeches are the same but gradually become firm and clear (Wahyudin & Wahyuni, 2022). The process of producing these words continues with the process of development,

recognition, and understanding (Kuswoyo et al., 2021), (Rahmania & Mandasari, 2021). In the development of words there will be words that contain meaning or words that contain meaning (Candra & Qodriani, 2019). For example, the word chicken is a symbol of a winged beast, but does not fly like a bird. He lives and walks on earth like a dog, but not barking, but crowing. Slightly more advanced than the word chicken associated with the type, usability, quality, and so on (Ngestirosa et al., 2020), (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, 2021). Thus the ability to distinguish between male and female chickens, chicken and beef, has been obtained (Puspita, 2019). The process of speaking and understanding language is a brain process, which means that the process of verbal expression and auditor competence is carried out by nerve cells in the brain called neurons (Sari & Pranoto, 2021), (Fakhrurozi & Adrian, 2020), (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018). The process of neurons in the brain is very complicated to understand (Maskar et al., 2020), (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020). Maybe we can simplify it with a computer tool that can store all inputs in the form of electronic connections, which can be lifted from deposits (Gulö & Rahmawelly, 2019), (Kasih et al., 2022). Then this computer tool transfers passwords in a form that can be understood by the world outside the computer (Oktaviani et al., 2020), (Qodriani & Kardiansyah, 2018).

This is what is referred to as a language disorder. Language disorders are actually going to greatly affect the process of communication and language (Oktaviani & Mandasari, 2019), (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020). This language disorder can be broadly divided into two (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019). First, interference due to medical factors; and second, due to social environmental factors (Ahmad et al., 2020). What is meant by medical factors is interference, both because of abnormalities in brain function, and because of abnormalities of speech (Maskar et al., 2022), (Qodriani, 2021). Whereas what is meant by social environment factos is the environment of life that is not natural to humans, such as exclusion or isolation from the life of a reasonable human society (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2019).

Medically according to (Handayani & Aminatun, 2020) language disorders can be divided into three groups, namely (1) speech disorders, (2) language disorders, (3) thinking disorders. Because the disorder can still be overcome if the patient has normal hearing power; if not, it will be difficult or very difficult (MULIYAH et al., 2021).

Many factors affect and cause language disorders, then these factors will cause language disorders (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020). The term dyslexia is derived from Greek which literally means difficulty with (dys) words (lexis). Dyslexia is a disability, and it is not surprising if it is considered to be controversial (Aminatun et al., 2021). Because naturally the way a person acquires literacy is very complex. There are many reasons why someone has difficulty reading, writing, or spelling (Gulö et al., 2021). However, not all individuals are classified as 'dyslexic'. Dyslexia is a condition when the differences in the workings of the brain make an individual with dyslexia process information received from the brain in different ways. As a result, people with dyslexia have difficulty processing information. These differences make him have to try harder in doing tasks such as reading and writing, which results in disability in the area. So in other words, dyslexia is a reading and spelling disorder. Children who do not experience dyslexia develop language when they develop other cognitive abilities, by actively trying to understand what they hear, see patterns, and make rules for uniting complex pieces of language (Fithratullah, 2021). However, this does not apply to dyslexic children. Dyslexic disorders will not stand alone, because the presence of dyslexia will also affect other skills, such as writing disorders (dysgraphia), and counting problems (dyscalculia) (Choirunnisa & Mandasari, 2021). Based on the theory of dyslexia, dyslexia is divided into three types, namely; reading difficulties, writing difficulties and difficulty calculating.

The cause of dyslexia is still not well understood, because it is also difficult for neurologists to establish definitions based on neurological dysfunction. So the definition that is put is that a child can be said to have dyslexia if there is a significant difference between the achievements obtained and the capacity possessed. If we only see this definition, then we will also be trapped in children who experience low achievement. To overcome this, neurologists have also placed limits, that dyslexia can only occur if the children also experience neurological disorders that can cause disruption in one or more areas of intelligence, but this state of dyslexia is also only imposed on children with normal intelligence to high. In children who have low intelligence is not called children who have learning disabilities, but children who have multihandycap. Some things neurological dysfunction that can cause intellectual dysfunction are basically made observations on the symptoms it causes.

Research Question

In the statement above, there are several issues as the problem to be solved :

What is the dyslexia problems experienced by Aqil the main character in the Wonderful Life movie?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Dyslexia is a significant challenge not only for children with dyslexia but also has a traumatic impact on parents. In addition, parents who have children with developmental disorders, such as dyslexia, face challenges that place them at risk of high stress levels and other negative psychological problems. Meanwhile "Wonderful Life" movie was released in 2016. The movie tells of a child named Aqil who suffers from dyslexia. Dyslexic character in Aqil he experienced all three types of dyslexia and learning difficulties as well. That's because he doesn't use the five elements of each of his visual and auditory perceptions fully. This movie, directed by Agus Makkie, is based on Amalia Prabowo's novel of the same name, Wonderful Life. This movie tells the story of Amalia (Ibu Aqil) who grew up and became an intelligent and achiever person so she expected the same for Aqil the child. However, other destiny, in the course of Aqil growing up as dyslexic children who have difficulty in reading and writing to influence learning outcomes.

METHOD

This study used a descriptive qualitative method because it focuses on the phenomenon of learning disabilities and their impact on Aqil as a dyslexic character who experiences social and emotional problems. The strength of this qualitative research lied in the argument. This study described the process of acceptance of parents through pieces of images, visuals or text contained in the film Wonderful Life. Primary data sources used in this study were video and movie transcripts. The main analysis was Aqil as the main character, and Aqil's mother because they both dominate dialogue and movie scenes. This study used the dyslexic character, Aqil, as the subject. Because this research analyzed the character of dyslexia in the Wonderful Life movie. The data collection was obtained started with downloading audio files from films and also transcripts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The most common thing about the characteristics of dyslexia in a child is having problems in phonological development, visual processes, working memory, and the speed of processing information. There are two types of dyslexia, namely developmental dyslexia (congenital) and aquired dyslexia (acquired due to a disorder or change in the way the left brain reads). Developmental dyslexia develops throughout a patient's life and is usually genetic. Some studies say that this disease is associated with dysfunction of gray areas in the brain. This dysfunction is associated with changes in connectivity in the phonological area (reading). Some of the earliest signs of innate dyslexia are late speech, unclear and reverse articulation, difficulty learning the shape and sound of letters, confusion between the concepts of space and time, and difficulty digesting verbal, fast, and sequential instructions. At school age, dyslexic people generally can have difficulty combining letters into words, difficulty reading, difficulty holding stationery properly, and difficulty in receiving.

The Wonderful Life movie depicts the symptoms of acquired dyslexia and emotional feelings experienced by Aqil, therefore, the main purpose of this study is to provide an understanding of dyslexia through Aqil's character. In the first scene the movie shows that Aqil has difficulty reading text in Indonesian books. The writing he reads is like flying, and moving, reversing and moving from one position to another. From the problems that Aqil has, Aqil has difficulty reading and writing which in other terms is called dyslexia. According to the New Jersey Department of Education (2017), dyslexia is a term used to refer to certain types of learning disabilities especially reading problems. In Loeziana's

article (2017) explains dyslexia comes from the Greek words, Dys (which means "difficult in") and Lex (derived from Legein, which means to speak). So dyslexia means "difficulty with words". This means that dyslexic children have difficulty recognizing letters or words. This happens because of the brain's weakness in processing information. According to the International Dyslexia Association, dyslexia is a specific learning disability that is neurobiological, characterized by difficulty recognizing accurate words, and with poor spelling abilities. Dyslexia is included in the category of learning difficulties. Unlike physical disability, learning difficulties, Zikrillah, et al (2016) who quoted Harwel Fletcher explained that dyslexia is not clearly visible and is therefore often referred to as 'hidden handicap'.

Sometimes these difficulties are also not realized by parents and teachers, as a result children who have learning difficulties are often identified as children who are underachievers, lazy, or strange children. Therefore most parents consider children who have dyslexia are stupid children, as felt by parents with dyslexia, Arifin Muhammad. He regretted having labeled his son Elang Muhammad stupid and lazy because his son had difficulty reading and often got sick when he left for school.

Dyslexic children are said to have three main symptoms, not careful reading, slow reading, and poor comprehension in reading. The most common dyslexic difficulty of children is being able to spell letters but difficulty spelling in the form of words, such as white being read putu, feet read when. Besides the common problems that are often experienced by dyslexic children are reverse reading, ipot hat read, drinking read munim. Most dyslexic children find it difficult to distinguish the letters b and d, q and p, especially lowercase letters, as a result, they write dapak for the word father (Chairani & Nurachmi, 2003). This phenomenon is consistent with what Aqil experienced, namely difficulty in reading and writing, for example in the text that Aqil wrote on the blackboard, containing the inscription, " Ayas tbak akan menjangamdar balam pelapjaran dahasa inbonesia"

In the sentence mentioned by Aqil, he was instructed to write "I will not draw in Indonesian language lessons" as a punishment for drawing in Indonesian language, but the writing he wrote back and forth did not match the rules of Indonesian language that were good and right From this writing, we can see the difficulties that Aqil has in writing, and from this paper indicate that Aqil does have learning difficulties which in this case are

understood as dyslexia. Aqil has a difference that is quite likely to be seen when Aqil reads the writing "Sendok" Aqil will read and call it "nesdok", he will not know for ever that it is a spoon. From there Dyslexia makes Aqil also have a different vocabulary, because Aqil's vocabulary is different, he said "my new teacher is really long 'even though the intention is very high". Then when Aqil said 'my friend's house is a long time', he meant that it was far away. So the vocabulary has errors in its use. To learn mathematics, Aqil needs a companion.

Meanwhile, to remember the direction and left. Although Aqil lacked the ability to read and write, he showed extraordinary talent and he was very interested in art, especially drawing. Aqil through her behavior always finds something to appreciate in a way that only she can show that dyslexic people have talent and may have higher intelligence than normal children apart from their reading skills. The journey of Amalia (Aqil's Mother) accompanied Aqil to undergo various therapies for Dyslexia where in the process the mother and child experienced various excitement, happiness to inner conflict and trauma which finally made them better understand and understand each other, especially Amalia who learned to see the world from the perspective his children who are colorful and think from a completely different perspective from his thoughts so far.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research is focused on Aqil and his mother, the main characters of films suffering from dyslexia as a type of learning disability. This movie very helpful for parents to take the right attitude and decisions for their child's condition. It can be concluded that Dyslexia is a condition when differences in the work of the brain that makes an individual with dyslexia process information received from the brain in different ways. Children who have dyslexia have different characteristics from children who do not experience dyslexic disorders, among others in terms of behavior, reading, handwriting, spelling, writing composition, punctuation, math calculation, and talent. There are two types of dyslexia, namely developmental dyslexia and acquired dyslexia. In understanding children who have dyslexia can result in inhibition of children's talents and potential. This is a lifetime challenge for those suffering from dyslexia. Learning how to minimize effects and take advantage of their positive effects is very important. If they can overcome and control it, they will become successful people. The social and emotional problems associated with dyslexia must be addressed properly so that dyslexia can overcome their problems.

Therefore the role of parents is very important for those who have children with dyslexia. Especially for absent-minded parents; parents who begin to forget the needs of their children. Kids need parents to be there, with them, as people who guide them to learn. Not as a person who imposes the perspective of the will of parents towards their children.

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