#### **CHAPTER II**

### REVIEW OF RELATED TO LITERATURE

This chapter reviews the underlying theories of this study. The research takes some theories which are related to this study. They are language acquisition, sign language, deafness and hearing impairment, synopsis of *Ayah*, *Mengapa Aku Berbeda?* movie and the previous studies.

## 2.1 Language Acquisition

Language acquisition is about how the humans acquire their first language (L1) or the second language (L2) and about their ability to speak and use their language appropriately. According to Yang (2000:14), Chomsky said that language acquisition is the process in which the learner forms an internalized knowledge (in the children's mind). It can be concluded that, language acquisition is the process for the children to learn forms of language such as sound, grammar and structure and so on. In the some issues, the children could build pre-existing notions of what to represent with language as well as prior notion of communication (Clark, 2003:2).

The children learned the language normally from other people who speak with them before three years. Based on Savielle, 2005:4, the children before three years, the learned as part of growing up among people who speak with them. But, the processing of the language is a something human trait that means all normal human speak, and no nonhuman animal like does (Chom-

sky: 1975). That means, the language process is developed by human itself. So, human acquires their language by own ability.

Language acquisition is the process to acquire the capacity to understand the language by humans, as well as to produce and use the words to communicate with others. The human language capacity is represented in the brain. It would be learning to think and it would be not only learning to talk (Chaer, 2003). It means that, language is not only used to think but also it is used to talk to share anything with other people in the communication moment by using the language.

The process of the language is developed by human itself and it needs long time to acquire the language. The language acquisition has several theories which have the effect on language acquisition's thought. There are behaviourism, innateness and the cognitive theory. The theories are described as follows.

### 2.1.1 Behaviourism

The children learn the language from the experience in their environment. Some of the linguists believe that, the process of language acquisition is influenced by the external environment where the human lives. Shortly, language acquisition of children is habitually can happen through conditioning process (Brown, 2000:34).

Some scientists support to believe that, the factors which make the humans to get and understand the language it is started from their external or their environment. Based on Brown, everyone was in this world with the "Blank Sheet" and without the knowledge. After that "Blank Sheet" will be affected by their environment through some experiences which they undergo (Brown, 2000:23).

### 2.1.2 Innateness

Chomsky argues that, all the children have a Language Acquisition Device (LAD) universal when they were born. They will go through the similar process to acquire the language unconsciously by learning. It is included the structures and patterns which are the same in all languages. The structures and patterns are called as 'Universal Grammar' (Kustomo, 2012).

Language Acquisition Device (LAD) supports the humans to get the language. They have set by knowing pattern and structures innately. So, the innate mechanism of the language is programmed by brain genetically. Chomsky argues that, the language acquisition holds some linguistic knowledge exist in humans from the humans were born and have automatic grammatizator or use grammar innately.

## 2.1.3 The Cognitive Theory

The cognitive theory is also known as a developmental stage theory based on Jean Piaget. Cognitive theory agrees with the nature of knowledge how the human can acquire, construct and use the language gradually. Language is dependent on cognitive development which is at the centre of human organism.

There are some theorist who are Mc. Namara and Piaget argued that, the children have to understand and express the concept before they acquire the particular language (Chaer, 2003). It means, the children have to know the concept for the first time before they want to acquire the language. Piaget suggested that, the children have an interaction between children cognitive and their environment to understand the language structure (Chaer, 2003).

After seeing the explanation above, those theories showed the process of the children to acquire, learn and understand the language in their language acquisition. Because they need a concept before acquiring the language gradually.

### 2.2 Sign Language

Sign language acquisition can be concluded that, the children can learn, acquire and produce the language easily in the some places such as in school, environment and also in the home using the sign for helping the children to communicate and interact with other people. According to Daniels, sign language is the facility of human communication to interact with other people in the home and school than the teacher with classroom management helps and show to promote the comfortable learning for the students (Daniels, 2001:3).

Based on Hollis (2011:5), Sign language can vary from country to country, even among those whose first language is English. It can be concluded, sign language can be different and it is begun from country to

country although there is a person used English for the first language. For example, British Sign Language is different to American Sign Language (ASL), Irish Sign Language (ISL) and Northern Ireland Sign Language (NISL). Because American Sign Language and others have many kinds of slang, so that is the differences with Britsih Sign Language.

In the communication, the people who have laxity like deaf or dumb. They usually use sign language in their daily. They always think about their minds. According to Rene Descartes (Klima and Bellugi, 1979), the men who were born in the deaf condition, they have ability to talk with other people in their habit by using sign language for making them understand.

There are many children have their first language because the children can learn the first language that is very needed for education. Based on Savielle (2005: 6), the first language is an officially or societally dominant language not speakers' first language) needed for education. For deaf children, they are so difficult to produce their speech. So deaf children have to learn and use sign language for communication.

From the explanation above, sign language is the facility for the deaf children to help and to interact with other people. Sign language is also needed for communication in their society the deaf and dump although they have had ability to talk with others. Sign language is very important and useful for all the deaf children in their education.

### 2.2.1 The Acquisition of Indonesian Sign Language

Sign language acquisition is the new lesson and it is still built for making a good practice. Baker and Woll stated that, Sign language acquisition is a relatively new field and it is still developing its own good practice (Baker & Woll, 2008:1).

Sign language is helpful for the deaf children who have laxity in hearing and speaking for making communication with other people. Sign language can be different and it is begun from country to country although there is a person used English for the first language. For example, British Sign Language is different to American Sign Language (ASL), Irish Sign Language (ISL) and Northern Ireland Sign Language (NISL).

Sign language is very useful and important for helping the language development, cognitive and social influence for the deaf people. It can be also for the communication and interaction in their environment. According to Budi Wicaksono in Selasar.com, there are two kinds of sign language which are used. They are SIBI (Sistem Bahasa Isyarat Indonesia) and BISINDO (Bahasa Isyarat Indonesia). SIBI cannot be used for daily communication because it is influenced by culture and the sign language from abroad. Then, BISINDO can be used by the deaf people in daily activity for communication.

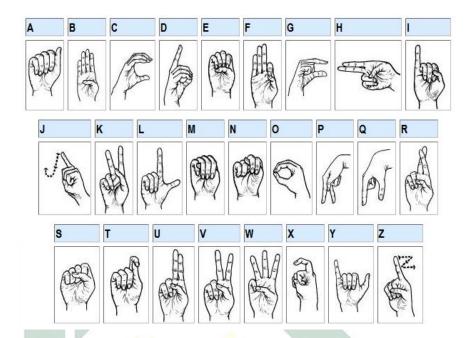
Based on Hurlbut (2014), a number of foreigners who knew American Sign Language (ASL) and who were working on projects in Indonesia have influenced the Deaf in Indonesia. In the Indonesian Sign Language Dictionary (Kamus Sistem Isyarat Bahasa Indonesia. 2001) about half of the items used in the wordlist for this survey were borrowed from ASL. Indonesian sign language is influenced by American Sign Language especially a half of wordlist borrowed from ASL.

## 2.2.2 The Features of Sign Language

There are some features especially for components of sign language (Hollis, 2011:6-10):

# 1. Finger Spelling

Finger spelling is code for telling the letter of alphabet and it is not signed language. In the general, the finger spelling is used for the spelling noun (place names, people's names, names of everyday objects, etc.). It is really benefit for the deaf children to acquire the language.



(https://bisamandiri.com/blog/2015/09/bahasa-isyarat-bagi-penderita-tuna-rungu/)

# 2. Spatial grammar and simultaneity

In this case, the people can inform the information with the body posture and facial expression for others to understand the meaning of the information. Example: "I drove here". To add information about the drive, you'd have to make the phrase longer ("I drove here along a winding road"). After that, you use the motion of hand to make other people more understand.

## 3. Placement

Placement is used for relating the placing and establishing of sign in space. Example: Once a signer has set up the 'placement' of a particular sign - 'the house is over there' by signing the word 'house' and 'putting it in a space in front of you' ('placing it') then the signer can use his eye gaze and directional verbs to refer to this particular sign.

### 4. Non-manual features

These features are used to produce the action with part of the body with hands such as eyes, mouth, cheeks, face, head, shoulders and torso.

## 5. Handshapes

Handshapes here are divided into three kinds:

- a. Handling/gasping: is the manner for making other people understand with action and hold something. Example: washing the clothes or watching television.
- b. Flat surfaces: it is for tell about the flat thing such as wall, board etc.
- c. People and vehicles: there is also handshapes that shows the people that there is someone is telling the transportations or vehicles.

### 6. Signing structure

All languages always have the structure in the sentences. In English, this is the SVO sentence (subject-verb-object). In the sentence 'Sophie bought a car' for example, 'Sophie' is the subject, 'bought' is the verb, and 'car' is the object.

All of them are very important for the children for the first time for acquiring the language in all environments. The family always learn the children about sign language if the children have abnormality in their life.

# 2.3 Deafness and Hearing Impairment

The people who cannot hear normally like as the people with normal hearing, it refers to deafness and hearing loss. Because both of them can happen in one ear or both of them and it also make the people difficult to hear the speech or sound in their area. Based on WHO Media Centre (2017), there are two causes about deafness and hearing loss such as congenital causes (it happens when the people acquire soon after birth) and acquired causes (it happens when the people get the diseases, infections or troubles in their ears). Those explanation mean that, the deaf people get hearing loss that can make them very little to hear. But, they usually use the sign language for communication.

Hearing loss is about the how the people can hear the speech well and strongly when it is described as sight, mild or profound generally. According to ehealthMD (2012), there are four types of hearing loss. They are conductive hearing loss (it is caused by disease and it can be helped by medically), sensorineural hearing loss (it is from the damage with inner ear), mixed hearing loss (it is from the problem in both of outer, middle or inner) and the last

central hearing loss (it is from the damage in the pathways to the brain or in the brain).

According to the description above, all deafness cannot hear. It is completely from one ear of both ears in the hearing ability. But, they can use the sign language for making communication and interaction with other people. It can be caused by naturally or the problem in their ears. So, they cannot hear anything like the people who have the normal hearing.

## 2.3.1 Deafness Impairment

In the Healthy Hearing (2017), hearing loss is harmful to people of all ages and it can be called deafness. Based on the previous explanation above, the deafness is about the loss of hearing in one or both ears completely. It can make the people who get deafness are difficult to receive the speech and sound especially in their hearing system. So, the deafness cannot hear anything at all.

According to Healthy Hearing (2017), deaf people mostly have profound hearing loss which implies very little or no hearing. They often use sign language for communication with other people in outside the place. Generally, the deaf people cannot hear anything about the statement that is said by other people in outside the place.

The conclusion is about the deaf people cannot develop their hearing and receive the sound speech clearly. Because they cannot

hear anything. So, they use sign language for making a communication with other people to increase their language in outside place.

## 2.3.2 Hearing Impairment

As the previous explanation, the hearing impairment is from the partial loss of the hearing ability. There are some factors that make this happen in the people when they get the disease or trouble in their hearing abilities. The children also can get the hearing impairment when they late in developing the language.

There are four types of hearing loss. They are conductive hearing loss (it is caused by disease and it can be helped by medically), sensorineural hearing loss (it is from the damage with inner ear), mixed hearing loss (it is from the problem in both of outer, middle or inner) and the last central hearing loss (it is from the damage in the pathways to the brain or in the brain).

There are many causes which may lead to hearing loss at any age (WHO Media Centre, 2017). Those will be mentioned below:

- Chronic ear infections disease, including meningitis, measles and mumps
- Use certain medicines, including the antibiotic and treatment such as antimalarial drugs and so on. It makes the damage in the ear
- 3. Injury to the head or ear. It will be hearing impairment.

- 4. Excessive noise, it seems like when the people hear the sound or voice loudly. It can damage the inner ear.
- Wax or foreign bodies blocking the ear canal means, any age can get the hearing loss.

In the conclusion, it can be concluded that, the people who get the deafness or hearing impairment cannot hear although they have hearing ability. It can be seen on some causes and types which can lead to deafness and hearing impairment.

# 2.4 The Synopsis of Ayah, Mengapa Aku Berbeda?

Ayah, Mengapa Aku Berbeda? is the Indonesian drama movie that was very popular in 2011 and it was realeased on November 11, 2011. Mengapa Aku Berbeda? is from novel adaptation and online story are written by Agnes Davonar that had been read by 2 more million online readers.

In Ayah, Mengapa Aku Berbeda? movie, it tells about the journey of the deaf woman that has deviation since she was child. In this movie, the character of the deaf woman is played by Dinda Hauw as Angel. She is very patient, smart and never give up to show about her that, she was born with the way that is given by God. She always held the pass to make her father happy after her mother died when she was born.

In her daily life, she always learn about the hand language or sign language and it is so hard to be learned by her father and also grandmother. Angel only lives with her father and grandmother. Angel, her father and grandmother move to other city because the teacher gives her suggestion for moving to the public school and she is also clever in the special school for the deaf children.

There are many schools rejected her for coming in the public school. After that, there is public school wants to accept Angel as the student. The world changes when she consorts and live together with the normal people in her school. She is not accepted by part of friends because she is reputed. She only has one friend named Hendra.

Once upon a time, she sees the music team in her school and she bids herself as member of music team then she is rejected. After that, she cries beside her father who tells that, she was born from the mother who was a pianist. Her father teaches her to play the piano and she proves to be able to play piano with her heart although she cannot hear anything about tone of piano and she can join in the piano team, but she is accepted by the group that is leaded by Agnes. Angel's decision makes Agnes angry with her. Agnes tortures Angel until Angel's hands is injured.

One day, Angel passed from the selection in the competition to show as the pianist in live concert in the TV station. But, in the day when Angel will perform, Angel's father gets heart attack again. Angel feels dizzy to leave or wait her father. After Angel has been convinced by her father, Angel leave her father. However, before Angel perform, Agnes bedevil Angel and bits into Angel's appearance before going to the stage. When the people who

are loved leaving Angel, she wants give up. Angel tries to hold with her short supply and excess that have been given by Allah. After she got the winner in the competition and the highest score in the National Examination, she is leaved by the people who very love her so much. But, Angel got happiness moment when she has followed all of the rule by Allah and she had relation with Martin although she lives with her grandmother.

### 2.5. Previous Studies

In this part, this research presented the similar discussion. Some of them have discussed about the sign language used by deaf, dumb and blind person. These previous studies are conducted to find the gap in this research. The first study is from Aini (2007) entitled "Sign Language on Helen Keller in the Miracle Worker Movie". She found Helen Keller acquired her language using sign language such as movements of the hands, language learning and facial expression to show her thought and feeling especially when she began the communication with her environment.

The second study is Kasih (2010) entitled "A Psycolinguistic Analysis on Sign Language in *And My Name is Jonah* Movie". She found Jonah used ASL (American Sign Language) by using finger spelling. Jonah is deaf-blind children in this movie. Sometimes, he uses lip movements and facial expressions and also fingers for introducing his name in this movie. She described that, Jonah is as deaf blind children to show his sign language well.

Then, the third study is from Sholihah (2011) entitled "Psycholinguistic Study on Sign Language Used by Hether Artinian in *Sound and Fury* 

Movie. Heather is a deaf children but she is not blind. She found that, Heather has ability to acquire the sign language as her first language because her parents are deaf people. She is so difficult to speak using oral language. Heather focused on American Sign Language.

The fourth is from Haryono (2016) entitled Language Acquisition of Michele McNally in Sanjay Leela Bhansali's *Black* Movie. In this study, it also discusses about sign language because he is deaf-blind child. He found some ways which are used by Michele McNally in language acquisition process and also the step of language acquisition which passed by Michele based on this movie. He can pass his process to learn about the language from Sahai.

From the previous studies above, they only found some information about the sign language such as hands movements, facial expression and finger spelling. The information are not detail and complete enough about sign language, to make the adding information, the writer expects to find the features of sign language that are used by deaf child to make the information about sign language completely.

After knowing about the explanations above, writer decides to conduct the research the research about sign language in *Ayah*, *Mngapa Aku Berbeda?* movie. This research has differences with the previous studies because this research uses different object because the researches used American and Indian movies for the object. So, the result of this study is to represent more in-

formation about the features of sign language and processes in acquiring sign language in *Ayah*, *Mngapa Aku Berbeda?* as Indonesian movie to complete the knowledge of sign language.

