CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The focus of the study is the character of Tarzan in the movie "Tarzan of the Apes", how his own language and how he passes the process of language acquisition after he meets other humans for the first time. The main purpose of this chapter is to answer the statement of the problems which are presented in the chapter I.

In this discussion, the data were collected from the script that has been divided into some scenes by the writer. She divided the movie into 48 scenes, but not all scenes can be the data. The scenes which were being the data must be correlated to the research questions. The writer made a description for each scene of the data to make it easier to understand. Here are the data:

4.1 Finding

4.1.1 Tarzan's own language

Tarzan is an orphan child since his parents are killed by a cheetah. After that he was found by a mother gorilla that takes take of him until he becomes adult. This study analysed Tarzan's own language before and after he met other human beings. Tarzan had no language at all before he met Jane, but he did signalling, like animals.

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Data 1

Scenes 03 (minutes 02.51 – 06.10)

Kala, a mother of gorilla, was listening to a strange voice when her fold wanted to move their nest; she came to the voice source. She found a tree house and a baby inside it.

(Baby Crying)
[A man voice, song] A dream is gone | But where there´s hope | Somewhere something is calling for you | Two worlds One family | Trust your heart | Let fate decide | To guide these lives we see
[Baby Tarzan] (Crying)
(Gorilla Sniffing)
(Wind Howling)
(Gasping)
[Baby Tarzan] (Crying) | (Crying) | (Crying Continues) | (Crying)
[Kala] Huh? | Eh? | (Sniffing) | Achoo !
[Baby Tarzan] (Coughing) | (Cooing) | (Laughing) | (Cooing)
[Kala] (Sniffing)
[Kala] Agh ! | (Grunts)
[Baby Tarzan] (Cooing)
[Kala] (Sniffing) | (Snarls, Growls) | (Snarling, Growling)
[Baby Tarzan] (Cooing) | (Gasps)
[Kala] (Snarls)
[Baby Tarzan] (Cooing)
[Kala] (Snarling)
[Baby Tarzan) (Laughs)

In this scene, Tarzan is still a baby. Like other babies, he does only two things, crying and cooing. If we are going to use the theory of Lenneberg about the milestone or stages of language acquisition, the writer estimates that in this scene Tarzan is more than two months and less than six months old, since he is only able crying and cooing. Crying and cooing are not included into phase of language acquisition. However, strictly speaking, it is perhaps inaccurate to speak of crying as a 'language phase', because crying seems to be instinctive

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communication and may be more like an animal call system than a true language (Aitchison, 2007: 81).

In this scene, like other babies, Tarzan only does two things, crying and cooing. Coos are acoustically more varied than cries, as infants exercise some control over their articulatory organs to produce a greater variety of sounds (Carrol, 1998: 259). Infants are able cooing at least in their end of the second months old. After cooing stage, by about six to seven months, babbling begins. It means, Tarzan is at least two months old and not more than six months old when Kala finds him. It reflects that Tarzan's articulatory organs develop well since he is able cooing.

Normally, the next stage that Tarzan will pass are bubbling, intonation patterns, one-word utterances, two-word utterances, and so on. There is nothing in the movie how Tarzan's growth until he is five years old. And the writer considers that Tarzan's language acquisition stops since he is leaved by his parents and then found by Kala, a mother of gorilla. He is being the only one human in the jungle where he lives.

Data 2

Scene 05 (minutes 08.01 – 09.10)

After finding and saving Tarzan from a cheetah, Kala brought him to the gorillas fold. She decided to take care of Tarzan as her own son even thought at first Kerchak, her couple, could not receive Tarzan.

[Terk]	Mommy, look! Look over there
[A gorilla]	Kala, she´s back! | (Sighs)

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[A gorilla]	Are you all right, dear?
[Kala]	I'm fine | No, really, honestly. | It's just that I got a little bit... sidetracked.
(All Gasping)	
[Terk]	Well, isn't that, uh-- | Well, so-- | Well, it's just so, so-- | That's freaky-lookin', okay? That's what it is.
[Terk's Mother]	Terkina!
[Terk]	Well, it is! | I mean, what the heck is it anyway?
[Kala]	He's a baby.
[Terk]	Ow ! I can't--
[Baby Tarzan]	(Cooing, Laughing)
[Terk]	So, where's his mama?
[Kala]	Well, I'm going to be his mother now.
(Baby Cooing)	
[Terk]	You know, he´s not so bad | Once you get used to him. | Kala's gonna be its mother now.

In this scene, the writer point to the case of Tarzan is raised by Kala, a mother gorilla. This case is not only happened in the movie, but also in the real life. Over the past centuries there have been a number of reported cases of children raised by wolves, pigs, sheep, and other animals.

Data 3

Scene 08 (minutes 12.31 – 14.10)

Tarzan was growing up under Kala's nurseling. By the visualization of Tarzan in this scene, the writer estimated that Tarzan was five years old. In this scene, he had some conversation with Kala and Terk, a young gorilla that was being his best friend.

[Kala]	Mmm | (Gasps) | Tarzan ? | Tarzan ?
[Tarzan]	(Trumpets Like An Elephant) I sure scared you, Mom. Whoa.
[Kala]	You sure did! Can't you imitate any quieter animals?
[Tarzan]	Oh, Mom, they're no fun. Wanna see me be a leopard? |
(Snarling)	
[Kala]	Why don't you just come up with your own sound? |
(Screeching)	

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[Tarzan]	Mmm. (Yelling Sounds)
[Baby gorillas]	(Imitating Yelling Sounds)
[Mother gorillas]	Kala !
[Tarzan]	(Yelling) | Oops.
[Kerchack]	(Quiet Growls)
[Tarzan]	Hee-hee.
[Terk]	Tarzan, thank goodness, you're all right! Kala and I have been so worried! | Thank you. Thank you so much for finding him, Kerchak. You are such a wise and caring leader. | Run.
[Tarzan]	Ooh! | Um--
[Terk]	Hello! Are you thick in the head?
[Tarzan]	What?
[Terk]	How many times do I have to tell ya? If you want Kerchak to like you, stay away from him!
[Another young gorilla]	Come on, Terk! Step on it! | Last one there's a dung beetle!
[Terk]	Yeah ! And the first ones gotta eat it!
[Tarzan]	Terk, can I come?
[Terk]	Well, yeah, you could if you could keep up, but... you can't really keep up. | Wait up, guys. |Wait up! Right behind ya.

There are two points which are pointed in this scene. First, Tarzan has some conversations with the gorillas, Kala and Terk. Second, Tarzan imitates the sounds of some animals and he has his own sound, the sound hears ‘auoo..uooo..auoo..uooo’.

In this scene, the writer estimates that Tarzan is five years old. He does not speak language at all. It is normally happens to Tarzan if he does not speak language. If Tarzan is normal, he would have given the superficial impression of having acquired language more or less perfectly. Whereas, he is not normal, he is a wild and isolated child, so that he does not get language acquisition at the exact time.

On the other hand, Tarzan looks like talking to the gorillas and other animals. The question is that animals do speak language or not. While language in the strict sense may be uniquely human, numerous other species have their own

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means of communication, many of which appear to share at least some, if not all, of the properties of language. The traditional view, among biologist as well as linguist, has been that they have only affective meaning, expressing only the emotions of the "speaker", without symbolic referents. But numerous studies in recent decades have demonstrated that many animals use alarm call and/or food calls, which for all practical purposes function as if they carried symbolic referential meaning (Johansson, 2001: 9). Therefore, language only belongs to humans, whereas animals have their own signal to be used for communication with their species.

Like what have explained before, animals do not speak, but they do signalling to communicate each other. Animal communication is not word by word, but what they are signalling have the full meaning of context. Some studies about animal communication concern predator alarm calls, and food calls, where it is experimentally feasible to demonstrate functional referentiality (Johansson, 2001: 11). But it is hard to establish the meaning or intend of each calls or signals which are vocalized by the animals.

In the story of the movie, Tarzan looks like having his own signal. The writer thinks that it is normally happened to him. Until he meets Jane, he does not realize that he is a human being. Tarzan thinks that he belongs to the gorillas or another species of animal. In this scene, there is conversation between Tarzan and Kala:

[Kala]	Why don't you just come up with your own sound? | (Screeching)
[Tarzan]	Mmm. (Yelling Sounds)

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The sound is audible “auoo..uoooo..uoo”, the writer analyze that it sound has a special function through all it sound appears in the movie. Tarzan utters his own sound when he wants to show up his self, such as a sign that he comes. He has no language at all; on the contrary, he has his own signal. It is one of Tarzan’s ways adapting to the jungle and his environment which it does not take a short time to pass it process.

Data 4

Scene 16 (minutes 24.01 – 25.20)

Tarzan was bent on being a best ape, and then he learned anything in the jungle where he lived. He trained hanging on a tree, avoiding some wild animals such as snake and crocodile, using a sharp stone for the head of spear and etc. The way he walked was similar to the ape; his feet and hands touch the ground. This scene shows the development of Tarzan, since he was a child until he was being an adult. In this scene, there was nothing conversation between the characters, there was only visualisation of Tarzan’s struggling to be the best ape as he wanted and back song which reflected the scenes.

[A man voice, song] Son of man | A man in time you´ll be | In learning you will teach | And in teaching you will learn | You´ll find your place beside the ones you love | All and all the things you´ve dreamed of | The visions that you saw | Well, the time is drawing near now | It’s yours to claim it all | Son of man look to the sky | Lift your spirit | Set it free | Someday you´ll walk tall with pride | Son of man | A man in time you´ll be | Son of man | Son of man´s a man for all to see.

One of the characteristics of creatures is the capability of adaption and it is what Tarzan does in this scene. Tarzan adapts to the environment that he lives along his life. At one scene, he makes a sharp stone to be a weapon. Of course,

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animals including gorillas do not do that. However, Tarzan is human being, though he lives with the gorillas fold, it does not break his identity as a human. Humans' intelligence is the highest than all creatures in the world. Even though gorillas' intelligence is close to humans', gorillas are still gorillas.

Here, the writer thinks that Tarzan has the high intelligence. He can adapt to the environment which actually does not belong to him. It is shown by the part when Tarzan makes a weapon which is made by sharp stone which animals will not do that. But his intelligence does not make him being able to speak instantly. It reflects the fact that, even though the nature of language capacity commons to all humans, without learning supporting environment, the process of language acquisition will not run well, yet it can be stopped at all. Like what happens to Tarzan and some feral and isolated children that are discovered. What happen to Tarzan belongs to the theory of B.F. Skinner, behaviorism theory. From this theory, children acquire language by the learning process and the experienced that they got from the environment. Whereas, Tarzan's environment does not give him any chances to acquire humans' language. His environment only teaches him how to save his life in the jungle. Indeed, he looks like able to communicate with the gorillas fold and other animals.

Data 5

Scene 17 (minutes 25.21 – 26.25)

In this scene, Tarzan has been an adult. He had some conversation with Kala as his mother. Tarzan played with Terk, a gorrilla, and Tantor, an elephant,

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as his best friends. Until this scene, he did not realize that he was a human, not a kind of animal.

[Kala]	Don't even think about it.
[Tarzan]	How'd you know it was me ?
[Kala]	I'm your mother. I know everything. | Where have you been ?
[Tarzan]	I thought you knew everything.
[Terk]	Hey, Auntie "K." You're looking remarkably groomed today.
[Kala]	Hello, Terk.
[Terk]	Not the neck. Not the neck there, "T."
[Tarzan]	**(Grunting)**
[Tantor]	Whoa ! Okay. It's all fun and games till someone loses an eye. Please stop. Somebody´s gonna get hurt.
[Terk]	And it's always me. Please.
[Terk]	Cramp in the calf ! |Okay, you win ! Ow, ow ! Okay ! You win. Hello ? Yo, yo, let go !
[Tarzan]	Oh, sorry, Terk.
[Terk]	What kind of animal are you ?
[Tantor]	I've been thinking lately that maybe Tarzan could be some subspecies of elephant.
[Terk]	What, are you crazy ?An elephant ?
[Tantor]	Listen to me. Think about it. He enjoys a peanut. | I enjoy a peanut.
[Terk]	He looks nothing like you !

In this scene, the writer takes focus on the sound which is vocalized by Tarzan. The writer finds one kind of sounds, it is grunting. The sound of grunting is audibly “eergh.. eergh..”. Tarzan uses this sound for having conversation with his friend, in this scene, he talks to Terk. If we see from the perspective that Animal do not speak, but they do signalling and it signal refers to predator alarm call or food call. The writer thinks that it sound does not refer to one of signal purpose, but it only refer to animal interactions.

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Data 6

Scene 18 (minutes 26.26 – 29.10)

Sabor, a cheetah, hide behind a tree, fortunetaly Tarzan saw it. Tarzan and Kerchak were getting fight with Sabor. Kerchack was almost lose, but Tarzan helped him. After that, Tarzan got fight with Sabor only by himself.

[Tarzan]	**(Growling)**
[Sabor]	(Roars)
[Tarzan]	(Snarling)
[Sabor]	(Roaring) (Roaring)
[Kerchak]	(Growling)
[Sabor]	(Quiet Growling)
[Kerchak]	(Sighs) | (Growling)
[Tarzan]	**(Yells)**
[Sabor]	(Shrieking)
[Tarzan]	**(Growling)**
[Sabor]	(Growls)
[Other Gorillas]	(Cheering)
[Tarzan]	**(Growls)**
[Sabor]	(Growls)
[Tarzan]	**(Growling) | (Growling Continues)**
[Sabor]	(Rustling)
[Other Gorillas]	(Chittering Nervously)
[Tarzan]	(Grunts) | (Panting)
[Other Gorillas]	(Cheering)
[Tarzan]	**(Yells)**
[Other Gorillas]	(Cheering)
[Tantor]	(Trumpets)

There are two kinds of sounds which are vocalized by Tarzan in this scene. The first sound is growling, it is audibly “aarrgghh.. aarrgghh..”. The writer considers that it sound is close to the sound of roar which is vocalized by some kinds of wild animals, like lion, tiger, panther and cheetah. Based on the movie, the purpose of this sound is such a predator alarm call. Tarzan vocalizes this sound to give a signal for his gorillas fold as warning and also for the predator to go away.

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The second sound is yelling, it is audibly “auooo..uoooo..uuooo”. It sound becomes Tarzan’s own signal. He vocalizes it sound many times in many scenes. From the movie, yelling becomes Tarzan’s own signal which other animals do not vocalize it. The writer considers that it sound has two purposes. The first purpose is to be a signal that Tarzan comes to an area. And the second purpose is to show up his self to the environment of the jungle especially to the gorillas fold like what happens in the last part of this scene, when he is success to beat down Sabor.

4.1.2 Process of language acquisition of Tarzan

Tarzan is a wild and isolated child, and his language acquisition stops until he becomes adult. He begins his late language acquisition when he meets other humans for the first time along his lifetime. His process of language acquisition reflects both of the theories of Chomsky and Skinner. Tarzan’s looks easy to learn human language though his language acquisition is very late.

Data 7

Scene 25 (minutes 37.01 – 39-10)

Tarzan realized that there were other creatures like him. He met Jane and helped her from a baboon troops. For the first time, he was very close to human, a same creature like him, Jane. Tarzan looked like analyzing Jane, he touched some parts of Jane body and compared with his.

[Jane] I'm in a tree with a man who talks to monkeys. Ooh, I can't do this! I can't-- Oh ! This is good. This is... very good. | (Gasps) |

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	Wait. One, two-- | (Gasps) | Ohh! | It can't get any worse, can it? | (Thunderclaps) | obviously, it can. | (Sighs) | (Gasps) | (Screams) Ah... no! Oh! | (Grunts)
[Tarzan]	(Tarzan comes closer to Jane)
[Jane]	Stay back. No, don't. Don't come any closer. Please, don't. What are-- What are you doing? | (Laughing)
[Tarzan]	(Touch Jane's foot)
[Jane]	Please don't. That tickles. No, get off, get off-- Get off! It serves you right. | Stay away from me like a very good wild man. You, stay. | I'm warning you. | My father won't take kindly to you— | No. That's—
[Tarzan]	(Came closer to listen to Jane's heartbeat)
[Jane]	Now, that's close enough. | How dare you?
[Tarzan]	(Pulled Jane's head asking her to listen his heartbeat)
[Jane]	(Gasps) Wha-- | Ohh !

Humans are special creatures which always have curiosity, moreover for something that they see for the first time. It also happens to Tarzan, along he lives in jungle, and he saw a human, a species like him for the first time. Based on the movie, Tarzan is not respect for personal boundaries. He meets Jane for the first time, and of course, they do not know each other. Tarzan comes too close to Jane, indeed, he touches some part of her body. He does it because Tarzan is very curious to Jane. Between humans and animals really have different world, moreover wild animals. And for many years, Tarzan lives in the jungle; he is isolated from human life.

Every child in the world needs their parents as their role model and caregiver. Because what parents do will be examples for their children. The environment also has the big influence of children's developments. Tarzan has no parents as his role model and caregiver, the one who takes care of him is a mother gorilla. Therefore, if Tarzan is not respect to personal boundaries, it is normal for him. He does not know and understand the social role of humans' life.

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The explanation above belongs to the theory of B.F. Skinner, learning theory. Parents teach their children by reinforcement in each verbal behaviour. By their parents or people around their environment, children learn to give the name of objects, so they know and understand the meaning of the words that they everyday are saved in their memory, and then they do observation in their environment. From this theory, children acquire language by the learning process and the experience that they get from the environment. Tarzan does not pass it process; he does not have parents or caregiver and environment that are able to teach him language. Therefore, he does not speak and has no language at all until he meets other humans. Tarzan begins his language acquisition after he meets Jane, the one who teaches him language and humans' habit.

Data 8

Scene 26 (minutes 39.11 – 40.50)

Jane realized that he was with a wild man. Tarzan and Jane introduced themselves each other. Tarzan imitated every word that Jane spoke to him. For the first, Jane thought that Jane could speak, but she understood that Tarzan could not speak human language then.

[Jane]	(Gasps) | Um-- | (Heartbeats) | Oh, oh. | Oh, dear. | Oh, dear, oh, dear. Oh, dear! | Yes, thank you. It's a lovely heartbeat.
[Jane]	**It's very nice.**
[Tarzan]	**It's very nice.**
[Tarzan]	Oh, thank you. I can't do a thing with it in this humidity though. It's-- | You-- You do speak. | And all this time I thought you were just a big, wild, quiet, silent person-thing. | Why didn't you tell me? I must say I'm rather curious as to who you are. I'd love--
[Tarzan]	(Grunts) | Tarzan. | (Grunting) | Tarzan. | Tarzan. | (Grunting)

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[Jane]	**Oh, I see !**
[Tarzan]	**Oh, I see !**
[Tarzan]	Tarzan (pointed to himself) | Oh, I see (pointed to Jane)
[Jane]	**No, no, no**. | **No**. | (Clears Throat) | **I'm Jane.**
[Tarzan]	**No, no, no.** | **No**. | (Clears Throat) | **I'm Jane.**
[Jane]	No, no.
[Jane]	Jane (pointed to herself) | Tarzan (pointed to Tarzan) | Jane (pointed to herself)
[Tarzan]	Jane.
[Jane]	Exactly | (voice of Rifle Shot)
[Jane]	Clayton! | (voice of Rifle Shot]
[Tarzan]	Clayton!
[Jane]	Extraordinary! Um, please, can you take me to my camp?
[Tarzan]	(Makes Rifle Shot Sound)
[Jane]	Yes! Clayton! | Wonderful! | Um, could we-- Um, can't we walk?
[Tarzan]	Can't we walk?

Jane realized that Tarzan did not speak, he had no language. He only imitates what Jane talks to him, without understanding what Jane's purpose. The writer thinks that it normally happens to Tarzan. It this scene, Tarzan speaks in English for the first time though he does not understand what it means. It indicates that Tarzan's articulatory organs are in normal function, even though its organs are not used for speaking at all before.

Humans have some articulatory organs which support their ability to speech, some organs which differentiate them with other creatures. That is, the human brain and vocal tract have a number of slightly unusual features. By themselves, these features are not sufficient to indicate that people can talk. But if we first assume that all humans speak a language, then a number of puzzling biological facts fall into place. They can be viewed as *partial* adaptations of the body to the production of language (Aitchison, 2007: 50). Every human's vocal tracts have special features that support their speaking capability. For example,

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human teeth are unusual compared with those of other animals. Another important difference between humans and monkeys concerns the larynx, which contains the 'voice box' or 'vocal cords'. Strangely, it is simpler in structure than that of other primates. But this is an advantage. Air can move freely past and then out through the nose and mouth without being hindered by other appendages (Aitchison, 2007: 51). The explanation above indicates that language is nature to humans; the capability to speak is biologically triggered behaviour. This fact supports the theory of Chomsky's innateness hypothesis, humans are predestined to speak. Humans have given by God the perfect organs structure to support the capability to speak.

Data 9

Scene 31 (minutes 47.21 – 48.50)

Jane told her father, Mr. Porter, about Tarzan. About Tarzan's personal characteristic, how he walked, how he acted and others. They were very interested to Tarzan.

[Jane]	Well, he didn't stand up right, he sort of crouched, like that.
[Porter]	Really?
[Jane]	Supported his weight on his knuckles.
[Porter]	On the knuckles!
[Jane]	See? | Exactly like a gorilla!
[Porter]	Extraordinary!
[Jane]	Ah, it was amazing! | And he bends his elbows out like this, | And then he walks like this.
[Porter]	Oh, I see ! | **Like Aunt lsabel !**
[Porter]	Bup-bup-bup, oh-oh | This is capital! | Mmm. | Oh, Janey, Jane! | What a discovery! | A man with no language, no human behaviour.
[Jane]	And no respect for personal boundaries.
[Porter]	How do you mean?

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[Jane]	He was this close, Daddy! | Staring at me. He seemed confused at first, as if he's never seen another human before. | His eyes were intense and focused and-- I've never seen such eyes.
[Porter]	Oh, shall l, ahem, I leave you and the blackboard alone for a moment
[Jane]	Daddy, stop it. The point is, think of what we could learn from him. | We must find him.
[Clayton]	Ooh! | Professor, you are here to find gorillas, not indulge some girlish fantasy.
[Jane]	Fantasy? I didn't imagine him! | Tarzan is... | (Gasps) | real.

In this scene, Jane figures about Tarzan to his father. She tells his father about how the way Tarzan walks by his both feet and hands. Jane tells his father the impression of her first meeting with Tarzan; she concludes that Tarzan does not speak because he has no language. Tarzan is really being a big discovery for Jane and his father. In this scene, the character of Mr. Porter mentions the name “Aunt Isabel”, perhaps it refers to Isabelle, one of famous cases of isolated and feral children.

Tarzan does not meet another human until he meets Jane and her father; therefore his experiences only belong to the jungle and what inside it. He only makes interaction with his gorillas fold and other animals. Tarzan uses his both feet and hands for walking like the way a gorilla walks and has no language. What happened to Tarzan is normal since he does not have other humans as his caregiver and role model. Human’s growth is influenced by their environment, that’s why what happens to Tarzan is normal.

With the birth of a child, mothers are more interested in establishing physical and affective contact than in thinking about the biological and cognitive programs that will guide the child’s development (Boysson-Bardies, 1999: 211). Whereas, Tarzan does not have a human mother in his growth, he had a mother

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gorilla that took care of him. Of course, Tarzan makes Kala as his mother and other gorillas as his role model. At birth, though the human brain is prepared for spoken language, the baby's subjective experiences and states of consciousness are still quite rudimentary. Consciousness is built out of experiences issuing from perception, memory, the formation of concept, and interactions with others, as well as from the relations among these experiences (Boysson-Bardies, 1999: 213). Since Tarzan does not have experience with humans, that's why his style to walk is the same with the gorillas, and he has no language until he meets Jane and her father who teach him language then.

Data 10

Scene 33 (minutes 50.01 – 52.45)

There was nothing conversation between the characters in this scene, there was only the back song which was perhaps a reflection of Tarzan's heart. In this scene, Tarzan began learning language, human habits and many things correlated with human life. He was taught by Jane and Mr. Porter. They taught Tarzan alphabet and how to read, they showed some pictures and some words. Tarzan was really learning about so many things that he never knew before he met Jane.

[A man voice, song] Whatever you do | l´ll do it too | Show me everything | Tell me how | it all means something | And yet nothing to me | I can see there´s so much to learn | lt´s all so close and yet so far | I see myself as people see me | Oh, I just know there´s something bigger out there | I wanna know | Can you show me | I wanna know about these strangers like me | Tell me more | Please show me | Something´s familiar about these strangers like me | Every gesture | Every move that she makes makes me feel like never before | Why do I have This growing need to be beside her | Ooo, these emotions | I never knew | Of some other world

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far beyond this place | Beyond the trees above the cloud | I see before me a new horizon | I wanna know | Can you show me | I wanna know about | These strangers like me | Tell me more | Please show me | Something´s familiar about | These strangers like me | Come with me now to see my world | Where there´s beauty beyond your dreams | Can you feel the things | I feel | Right now with you | Take my hand | There´s a world | I need to know.

In this movie, Tarzan meets Jane and Mr. Porter when he has been an adult. Tarzan can be included into wild, isolated and feral children. Even though the case of Tarzan only appears in the movie, the writer thinks that it case can be compared with some famous cases of isolated children such as Victor, Genie, Isabelle and Chelsea.

If we see from the age when Tarzan is found by Jane, the writer thinks that Tarzan's case is close to the case of Chelsea. Both of Tarzan and Chelsea are found when they have been adult. The writer estimates that Tarzan meets Jane when he is about 20th-25th years old and Chelsea begins her language acquisition when she was 32th years old. Though Chelsea has developed rapidly in vocabulary and the use of language in a wide range of speech acts (complaints, requests) and social rituals (greetings), she is unable to form grammatically correct utterances and to remain on topic (Steinberg, 2001: 126). The inability to contribute to the progression of topics may be due to difficulties she still experiences with comprehension. And yet, when someone considers the age at which she began to learn language, Chelsea implicitly was success enough in her language acquisition. In this case, it is possible for Tarzan to get his late language acquisition and find difficulties or inability in his next process of language acquisition.

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The case which is the closest to Tarzan's case may be the case of wild man, Victor. The boy appeared to be 11 or 12 years old, was naked except for what was left of a tattered shirt, and he made no sounds other than guttural animal-like noises (Steinberg, 2001: 126). His general appearance and behaviour were typical of the wild men of popular legend and he seemed to have survived on his own for years in the wild. Beside the age of Tarzan and Victor were found by other humans, their story was almost the same.

There was similarity between the way of Tarzan's and Victor's language acquisition. Victor's education was taken over by an eager educator, Jean-Marc-Gaspard Itard. Itard decided to abandon attempts to teach Victor language by speech imitation and moved on to another of his goals, to sharpen the boy's perceptual abilities. He embarked on a programme of having Victor learn to match colours and shapes, and then match drawings with the objects they represented (Steinberg, 2001: 129). The way Itard taught language to Victor is similar to the way Jane to Tarzan. Jane and his father showed some words with the pictures as the objects, the pictures that were shown to Tarzan were related to normal human activities.

Both Tarzan and Victor have no speech when they were found; although their hearing was normal and they uttered some sounds. Other physicians thought that Victor was deaf and retarded, but Itard was optimistic that he could be trained to be socialized and to use language. Itard worked intensively with Victor for 5 years, using techniques of language training and behaviour modification similar to those used by modern researchers who belong to Skinner (Carrol, 1998: 311).

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Itard's conclusion were couched within Skinner's philosophical framework, offering Victor's accomplishments as evidence that human beings are almost a 'blank state' to be written upon by our experiences in the environment and society (Steinberg, 2001: 131). However, what Jane did to teach Tarzan language belongs to the theory of Skinner, learning theory. According to this theory, children acquire language based of general learning mechanisms that are also involved in learning many other phenomena.

Data 11

Scene 34 (minutes 52.46 – 53.55)

By only about a week, Tarzan had been able speaking in language even though in the simple way. In this scene, Tarzan could answer Jane's question and understand what Jane's purpose.

[Clayton]	We´ve wasted all this time on what he wants. | The boat could arrive any day. | Now ask him straight out.
[Jane]	**Tarzan? Will you take us to the gorillas? Do you understand?**
[Tarzan]	**I understand.**
[Porter]	Ooh! Good work, Jane.
[Clayton]	**Well?**
[Tarzan]	**I can't.**
[Clayton]	What?
[Porter]	What?
[Jane]	Why not, Tarzan?
[Tarzan]	Kerchak.
[Jane]	Wh-wh-- | (Sighs)
[A man voice, song]	I wanna know | Can you show me | wanna know about these strangers like me | Tell me more | Please show me | Something´s familiar about these strangers like me | I wanna know.

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There are two things which are pointed in this scene. First, Tarzan does not need a long time to have big progression in his late language acquisition. Second, the influence of Tarzan's age to the development of his late language acquisition.

In the story of the movie of *Tarzan of the Apes*, Tarzan looks like only need a short time to have a big progression in his language acquisition process. After a week passed since Jane and her father taught Tarzan human language (English), Tarzan had given a good response for the question that were given by Jane.

Here, the writer thinks that a week is too short to have a good and big progression in language acquisition for someone who is late to get it. Victor at least needs 5 years in learning language to have a better development and he is failure in some aspects. Indeed, at the end Victor to be mute until his death in 1828 at the age about 38. Genie's language acquisition was studied for about eight years, after which time she made little progress. While Isabelle needs 20 months to have complete sentence in speaking language. Chelsea, after 18 years she is raised, she has been able to communicate with other, to do reading and writing. All those famous cases became the reason why the writer thinks that a week is not enough to have a good response for a question that was tended to a human without language before. Moreover in this scene, Jane's question to Tarzan is complex enough.

In this movie, Tarzan looked easy to learn language. Of course, he did not have a normal stage of language acquisition before, because he was isolated in

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the jungle until he met Jane. When we analyse it case by using the theory of Chomsky, it is possible happen. Even though Tarzan was raised by gorilla and lived with them for a long time, however, the character of Tarzan is a human. Abstracting from possible individual differences, there is some innate mental state common to the species that provides the basis for acquisition of knowledge of grammar, a characteristic that distinguishes humans from birds or apes (Chomsky, 1981: 3). That could be a reason why Tarzan was easy to get his language acquisition even it was very late.

Tarzan began his language acquisition when he has been an adult; it meant his language acquisition was very late. If we see the perception of Lenneberg, Tarzan will find any difficulties during his language acquisition. At one time, Lenneberg's views were widely accepted. Children clearly start talking at about the age of 2 and it seemed plausible that language ability ceased at around 13 (Aitchison, 2007: 90).

Like the explanation before, the writer thought that the case of Tarzan was close to Chelsea, they began their language acquisition when they were adult. In fact, Chelsea found difficulties in some aspect of language, but the point was she could learn language and then able in speaking and writing. Tarzan also would be able in speaking and writing in his next language acquisition, moreover, in the story, Jane chose to stay in the jungle with him.

Both of the cases of Tarzan and Chelsea, though the one case only appeared from a movie, Lenneberg's view appears to be right in outline, but wrong in some details. Each of Tarzan or Chelsea has severe non-linguistic

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problems, which could account for their rudimentary language. However, their age when they began their late language acquisition has some influence. Such as finding some difficulties in the learning process. Though Chelsea has developed rapidly in vocabulary and the use of language in a wide range of speech acts (complains, requests) and social rituals (greetings), she is unable to form grammatically correct utterances and to remain on topic (Steinberg, 2001: 137).

Data 12

Scene 47 (minutes 01.18.51 – 01.21.45)

Tarzan could not go to England with Jane, he had to keep the gorillas fold. Jane decided to stay in the jungle since she considered that she was falling in love with Tarzan. Mr. Porter also decided to stay in jungle and let the ship go back to England without him and his daughter.

[Jane]	London will seem so small compared to all this.
[Tarzan]	I will miss you, Jane.
[Captain]	Miss Porter!
[Jane]	I, I know. I'm coming. | (Sighs) | Well, I suppose we should say goodbye.
[Tarzan]	Goodbye.
[Jane]	(Sighs, Crying) | Goodbye, Tarzan !
[Tarzan]	Goodbye.
[Porter]	Oh, I'm going to miss that boy. | Jane, dear, I can't help feeling that you should stay.
[Jane]	Daddy, please don't. We've been through all ofthis. I couldn't possibly st-- | I, I belong in England with you, with people, and-- Aah !
[Porter]	But you love him. | Go on.
[Jane]	(Chuckles) | Oh.
[Tarzan]	Oh !
[Jane]	(Laughing) | (Chuckles)
[Tarzan]	Uh--
[Jane]	Thankyou. | Thanks for getting my glove.
[Tarzan]	Thankyou.

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[Porter] (Clears Throat) | Well--| (Laughing) | But, what-- | What am I doing ? Captain ? | Tell them that you never found us. Eh ? | After all, people get los in the jungle every day. Right ? | Tootle-pip ! | (Clears Throat) | Ooo-ooo-ee-ah-ooo. | (Cheering)

Jane and his father decide to stay and Tarzan will not be the only human who lives in the jungle. It means, Tarzan's language acquisition will continue since he has partner to speak and also learn human language deeper. To speak language, human needs other humans to be speaker or hearer.

Lenneberg argues that children clearly start talking at about the age of 2, and it seemed plausible that language ability ceased at around 13. Normally, at the age of puberty, the humans' language development is essentially complete, apart from vocabulary. Humans will continue to accumulate lexical items throughout her life. But Tarzan was not the same; he just began his language acquisition when he was meeting with other humans for the first time in his life.

The writer thinks, if Jane decides to come back to England and leaves Tarzan in the jungle, Tarzan's language acquisition will stop. Tarzan needs his entire life to acquire humans' language, and he cannot do it only by himself. Even though humans have language acquisition device which make speaking comes naturally, humans still need good environment that support the process of language learning. However, it would be wrong to think of language as something which is governed only by internal mechanisms. These mechanisms require external stimulation in order to work properly (Aitchison, 2007: 95). Humans need a rich verbal environment during acquisition period, including the character of Tarzan.

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Jane and her father decide to stay in the jungle with Tarzan; it means Tarzan can continue his language acquisition. In the previous data, Tarzan looks like easy in learning language and does not need a long time to have big progression in it. It cannot be the reason for Tarzan to not need other humans to develop his language competence. In speaking, there are two aspects which should be fulfilled, speaker and hearer. That's why humans cannot speak without other humans, and Tarzan needs to speak to increase his language competence in order what he already learns from Jane before will not lose. Tarzan will continue his late language acquisition with the support from Jane and his father for the rest of his life. He will get later language acquisition, including acquisition of grammatical morphemes, later syntax development and so on, like what happened to Chelsea. Chelsea, who is now about 50 years old, has held a job where she does some reading and writing and is able to communicate with others (Steinberg, 2001: 138).

4.2 Discussion

What happens to Tarzan also happens in the real life, there are many discoveries of children raised by animals in centuries. Linnaeus, the famous Swedish scientist who gave us our system classifying animals into genus and species, discovered nine reports of children found in the wild or raised by animals: 'a wolf-boy from Hesse (1344), a Lithuanian bear-boy (1661) said to have suckled at the teats of bears, an Irish sheep-boy (1672), then Peter (a German boy who, despite instruction, did not learn language), and two girls, one from Cranenburg

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(1717) and one from Champagne (1731) (Steinberg, 2001: 126). These children are known as wild or feral children. The writer considers that there are other cases that are not discovered and what happens to the character of Tarzan is possible happens in the real life.

Tarzan is found by Kala, a mother of gorilla when he is about two until six months old because he is only able to cry and coo. Infants are able to coo at least in their end of the second months old. After cooing stage, by about six to seven months, babbling begins. It means, Tarzan is at least two months old and not more than six months old when Kala finds him. It reflects that Tarzan's articulatory organs develop well since he is able cooing. The writer thinks that Tarzan's language acquisition stops since he is left by his parents and stays with the gorillas fold.

When we talk about language acquisition, it cannot be separated from two main theories. One, nativism theory, belongs to Noam Chomsky and the other, learning theory, belongs to B.F Skinner. Tarzan is a human, and based of Chomsky's theory, he ought to speak language. In fact, Tarzan does not speak language at all until he meets Jane. What happens to Tarzan reflects the theory of Skinner; however, humans need a normal environment and learning process to pass language acquisition. The process of language acquisition is not instantaneously. It needs long process, until a baby can speak adult language perfectly from only crying, cooing and babbling.

In the movie *Tarzan of the Apes*, there is no visualization how Tarzan grows up until he is being five years old. He does not begin his language

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acquisition until this time, it means that he has no language at all. He speaks with the gorillas fold and other animals like what happens in the 8th scene. On the other hands, animal do not speak but they do signalling to communicate each other. But numerous studies in recent decades have demonstrated that many animals use alarm call and/or food calls, which for all practical purposes function as if they carried symbolic referential meaning (Johansson, 2001: 9). But it is hard to establish the meaning or intend of each calls or signals which are vocalized by the animals.

Based on the movie, Tarzan does not speak at all until he meets Jane and her father. Tarzan does not realize that he is a human; he thinks that he belongs to the apes. He does not speak, but he does signalling. There are about three sounds that are vocalized by Tarzan through the movie. The first sound is grunting, it is audibly "eergh..eergh. He vocalizes this sound by the low voice. The purpose of it sound is only to have interaction with the gorillas fold and other animals. The second sound is growling, it is audibly "aarrgghh.. aarrgghh". The writer considers that the purpose of this sound is such a predator alarm call, to give a signal for his gorillas fold and for the predator to go away. The third sound is yelling which becomes Tarzan's own signal, it is audibly "auoo..uooo..uooo..". It sound appears many times in the movie and has two purposes, the first purpose is to be a signal if Tarzan comes to an area and the second purpose is to show up his existence.

Here, the writer thinks that it is possible if Tarzan talks to the gorillas, because he belongs to them since he is a baby. Since Tarzan is a baby, he catches

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all things around him, not only about his gorillas fold but also about the jungle where he lives itself. Babies' vocal tracts are not yet ready to produce speech sounds, but their hearing is sensitive to them and their brains are suitably prepared. Children's speech is transformed by the mysteries of listening and the projections of adult (Boysson-Bardies, 1999: 214). What Tarzan is listening to is all about the jungle, not the environment of human beings. He does not get normal input like other infants get. So, it is possible for Tarzan to understand the way of communication of gorillas and other animals.

Besides the capability of speaking language, Tarzan is not respect to the personal boundaries since he does not understand the social role of humans' life. Parents, especially mother, have the important role as role model and caregiver not only for teaching personal boundaries and other social roles, but also for learning language. Mother uses speech that directs attention to particular aspects of their message. The phonological characteristics of child-directed speech are most pronounced when mothers are using a word for the first time to an infant (Carroll, 1998: 250). Tarzan lives with her mother only until when he does cooing as his language acquisition and then he is nursed by a mother gorilla. That's why Tarzan is not able to speak language and he is not respect to personal boundaries. Indeed, he communicates with the gorillas and other animals in the jungle where he lives. Tarzan's appearance also likes an ape, he use his two legs and feet for walking. It shows that even actually he is a human, he does not think so, and he thinks that he belongs to the apes. Tarzan is different from normal humans, because he does not grow in the normal environment likes other humans in the

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world. He stays in the jungle in his entire life; he makes some interactions with the animals inside it.

Tarzan's language acquisition stops since he is leaved by his parents and then he is taken over by Kala, a mother of gorilla. His language acquisition begins when he meet other humans for the first time, Jane and her father. When Tarzan meets Jane for the first time, he has no language at all but he is able to imitate what Jane's talking. It indicates that Tarzan's articulatory organs develop well even though its organs are not used for speaking at all before. God has mentioned in the Quran (verse 95: 4) that God creates human as a perfect and the best creature in the world. Humans are created with a sense of grace that is not possessed by other creatures. Like what have been explained in Tafsir *Al-Jalalayn*, book of exclamation of passages of Qur'an by supplying additional information (verse 17:70), humans as the children of Adam have honoured and preferred since God has given them knowledge, speech and a creation which has the best proportion among other things. Humans have a special mind that it differentiates them from other creatures and it is the tool for being talented and make a manner then they can reach the highest levels possible for a creature.

The writer compares the case of Tarzan with some famous cases of isolated children. Tarzan is found by Jane and his father when he has been an adult, and it is close to the case of Chelsea. The writer estimates that Tarzan meets Jane when he is about 20th-25th years old and Chelsea begins her language acquisition when she was 32th years old. Though Chelsea has developed rapidly in vocabulary and the use of language in a wide range of speech acts (complaints,

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requests) and social rituals (greetings), she is unable to form grammatically correct utterances and to remain on topic (Steinberg, 2001: 126).

Tarzan gets his language acquisition by learning process, he is taught by Jane and her father. The writer considers that the way Tarzan learns language is close to the case of wild children, Victor. The boy appeared to be 11 or 12 years old, was naked except for what was left of a tattered shirt, and he made no sound other than guttural animal like noises (Steinberg, 2001: 127). The way Itard, who teaches Victor language, is similar to the way Jane to Tarzan. Jane and his father show some words with the pictures as the objects, the picture that are shown to Tarzan are related to normal humans' activities.

In the story of the movie of *Tarzan of the Apes*, Tarzan looks like only need a short time to have a big progression in his language acquisition process. After a week passed since Jane and her father taught Tarzan human language (English), Tarzan had given a good response for the question that were given by Jane. Here, the writer thinks that a week is too short to have a good and big progression in language acquisition for someone who is late to get it. Victor at least needs 5 years in learning language to have a better development and he is failure in some aspects. Genie needs about at least eight years and Isabelle needs 20 months to have complete sentence in speaking language. Indeed, Chelsea need about 18 years old to be able to do reading and writing. All those famous cases became the reason why the writer thinks that a week is not enough to have a good response for a question that was tended to a human without language before. Moreover in this scene, Jane's question to Tarzan is complex enough.

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In this movie, Tarzan looked easy to learn language. When we analyse it case by using the theory of Chomsky, it is possible happen. Even though Tarzan was raised by gorilla and lived with them for a long time, however, the character of Tarzan is a human. Abstracting from possible individual differences, there is some innate mental state common to the species that provides the basis for acquisition of knowledge of grammar, a characteristic that distinguishes humans from birds or apes (Chomsky, 1981: 3). That could be a reason why Tarzan was easy to get his language acquisition even it was very late.

Tarzan will continue to acquire language throughout for the rest of his life. The writer thinks, if Jane decides to come back to England and leaves Tarzan in the jungle, Tarzan's language acquisition will stop. Tarzan needs his entire life to acquire humans' language, and he cannot do it only by himself. Even though humans have language acquisition device which make speaking comes naturally, humans still need good environment that support the process of language learning. However, it would be wrong to think of language as something which is governed only by internal mechanisms. These mechanisms require external stimulation in order to work properly (Aitchison, 2007: 95). Humans need a rich verbal environment during acquisition period, including the character of Tarzan.

One thing is certain, and that is: without exposure to language, children will not acquire any language. Children need some form of exposure, be it in the form of speech, signs, writing, or touch, before language learning can occur and that exposure should be offered as early as possible in the child's life (Steinberg, 2001: 140). That's why, even though Tarzan was born normally, his articulator

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organs are normal, as a human he has LAD and perhaps he has high intelligence. Its do not make him being able to speak instantly, because he does not get what he needs before beginning his language acquisition until he is being an adult and meets Jane.

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