

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Related Theories

2.1.1. Language Acquisition

When human was born, he is not born talking. So, he needs to acquire his own language especially his first language (Clark, 2009:1). To get it, human must pass some processes called language acquisition. Chomsky stated that language acquisition is one of process which he (learner) forms an internalized knowledge (in his mind). Or, it is the process which learn about a human process through which he can acquire language, both first language and second language acquisition.

Language acquisition theories generally were divided into two general theories, Nativism and Behavior theory. Nativism theory or innateness theory belongs to Noam Chomsky. This theory argued that language acquisition device is innately inside children themselves. All human born with a Language Acquisition Device in their brain which supports them to have language. Innately, they have a set of ability for knowing structures and patterns of language, it called as Universal Grammar. So, human has innate mechanism which a language is genetically programmed in their brain. Chomsky argues that language acquisition holds some linguistic knowledge in human at birth and human also has automatic grammatizator.

The second is behaviorism theory, it comes from those who believe that language is a thing which learn-able. All factors which affected human to get his language it comes from their external word influences, such as in environment they live in. Some of those who believe this theory are Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, John B. Watson and B.F Skinner. They believe that everyone was born in this world with 'Blank sheet' without any knowledge inside themselves. Afterwards, that 'Blank sheet' will be affected by their environment through some experiences which they undergo (Brown, 2000:23).

2.1.1.1. Nature and Nurture Controversy

In a process of language acquisition, it has been a long time as debatable controversy of any linguist between two different points of view in language acquisition of human. These views are Nurture (behaviorism) and Nature (Nativism), so this controversy usually called as Nature and Nurture Controversy.

This controversy debated about how theories can be used of human to acquire language. One of view is Nurture, any linguists who believe with this opinion believe that the process of language acquisition is affected by the external environment of where is the human live. Shortly, language acquisition of children is habitually can happen through conditioning process (Brown, 2000:34).

Some of scientists who support this behaviorism believe that everyone was born in this world with 'Blank sheet' without any knowledge inside themselves. Then, 'Blank sheet' will be affected by their environment through some experiences which they undergo (Brown, 2000:23).

There are some scientists who supported behaviorism view, such as Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, John B. Watson and B.F Skinner. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov or usually known as Ivan Pavlov (1849 - 1936) is a Russian scientist and psychologist had been developed of conditioned reflex through famous experiments with dogs (Biography.com Editors, *Ivan Petrovich Pavlov Biography*. <http://www.biography.com/people/ivan-petrovich-parlov-9435332>. It accessed December 5, 2015. 12.35 PM). That experiments as known as Classical Conditioning which use a dog to prove that learning process itself constructed by more association between stimulus and responses (Brown, 2000:80). Then, John B. Watson (1878 – 1958) is an academic and psychologist from America, he was remembered for codifying and publicizing 'Behaviorism' through his "Psychologist as a Behaviorist Views It" (Biography.com Editors, *John B. Watson Biography*. <http://www.biography.com/people/john-b-watson-37049>. It accessed December 5, 2015. 12.42 PM). Base of the previous study of Pavlov (Classical Conditioning), Watson

argued that every forms of study is based on conditioning process, when human is learning, he makes relation of stimulus and responses (Brown, 200:80). Watson believes that every human is an organism made by what will be happened tomorrow not when he was born. So, the factor by heredity is not important although a human has superior gen by his parents because Watson thinks that human behavior is totally affected by environment factors where human live in (Prasastie, 2008, *KONTROVERSI NURTURE DAN NATURE DALAM PSIKOLINGUISTIK*. <http://docslide.net/documents/nurture-and-nature.html>. It downloaded December 5, 2015. 12.29 PM). Burrhus Frederic Skinner (1904 – 1990) or as known as B.F Skinner also gave his contribution in behaviorism, well known as Harvard Psychologist, he also developed ‘Operant Conditioning’ in his research. In his research, Skinner use rats, he observed how the rodents (rats) discovered and used to a level in the box when given food in varying intervals (Biography.com Editors, *B.F. Skinner Biography*. <http://www.biography.com/people/bf-skinner-9485671>. It accessed December 5, 2015. 1.42 PM). He tried to train the rats to get their food by pressing the pedals. After that when these rats have been trained to get that knowledge, then Skinner gave the highly levels used the lamps. When the lamps are turned on, the rats should press the pedals to get their food.

These steps would continue, the rats should press the pedals twice when the lamps are turned on, and these steps could be understood by the rats (Darjowidjojo, 2003:235). That research made the new explanation about the changing of the rat's way to get their food then make new theory called Stimulus (S) and Response (R) (Kustomo, 2012: 99).

In Dardjowidjojo (2003: 234) Skinner's theory explains how response tendency can reach up by learning. When the response followed by positive stimulus, the children will be reinforcing the response, and when negative, it will be weakening the response. Skinner also argued that getting insight or knowledge, included acquiring a language is a human habit. The repeatedly process which happen will growth the habit. In Aitchison (2007), Skinner stated that no complicated innate or mental mechanisms are needed to learn language, all that is necessary of observation the events in the environment which there are speakers who utter the words (Aitchison, 2007: 8).

In other hand, there is a contrary view of Nurture and it also discussing about language acquisition that well known as Nature opinion. That opinion argued that children have the innate device which help them to have a language when they were born, that device usually known as *Language Acquisition Device* (LAD). This device has the feature which can predict the

structure of their first language (Kustomo, 2012: 99). Because LAD feature, almost all children do not know about the characteristic of their first language and they do not need to learn it consciously.

Chomsky (in Kustomo, 2012) believes that all children have LAD universally wherever children was born, they will undergo a similar process to acquire first language which unconsciously learned. It assumed that structures and patterns of language under birth is same to all language. So, that structure and pattern called as 'Universal Grammar'.

2.1.1.2. Language Acquisition Process

In acquiring language, humans should complete some phases from they were born until they have completely done the language acquisition process. Language acquisition of normal children itself has some phases which are structured into same order of relative chronology, such as in table below.

Language stage	Beginning age
Crying	Birth
Cooing	6 weeks
Babbling	6 months
Intonation patterns	8 months
One-word utterances	12 months
Two-word utterances	18 months
Word inflections	2 years
Question, negatives	2 ¹ / ₄ years
Rare or complex constructions	5 years
Mature speech	10 years

(Source: Aitchison, 2007: 80)

2.1.1.3. Sign Language Acquisition

To acquire a language, every human must be passed the steps of language acquisition which is started from they were born until the final process they acquired language well. The language acquisition here can be a step of first language acquisition which is explaining steps of human to get their 'mother tongue' or native language.

In language acquisition process, sign language acquisition process might be similar with spoken language. But Laura Ann Petitto's work in year of 2000 claims that sign language is acquired in exactly same way like spoken language. She identifies the milestones in signing and speaking children language acquisition as follows: babbling (7 - 12 months); first word stage (11 - 14 months); and the first two words stage (16 - 22 months).

Whereas Baker, Anne; Beppie van den Bogaerde; and Bencie Woll (2008: 38) made time course of sign language development and assessment. That time course generally is divided into three, they are: Pre-linguistic communication; first word of sign; and acquisition of grammar.

In babbling which underwent by hearing children shows that vocal babbling (repetitive, syllabic sound like "ma ma", "ba ba") happen around 6 - 8 months. Clement (2004: 23-24) argued,

after the few months of children continuous to exhibit the babbling, it process will decrease. Babbling will disappears as words come in (Lillo and Martin, 2008: 3). In observation of Petitto and Marentette, they also found that manual babbling of deaf children also exposed similar with vocal babbling produced by hearing children.

Second is first words and sign. Transition of children who learn sign language is vague by the use of similar modality in gesturing and signing. In this step children can expose the sign language. When about age 12 to 15 months of children has been reported that signing to point which refers to people is not necessary yet. Children use to point to people at around 15 months (Baker, 2008: 39).

Children who are hearing impairment and vision loss have general problems to express pronoun in pointing people, for examples are 'I' and 'YOU'. Thus might be easy for hearing children to appropriate these pronouns. They pointing gesture I and YOU since the gesture must clearly indicate who is being referred to. In avoiding an error of deaf children when pointing pronouns I and YOU, the parents must learn on role and not to objective label. The parents can refer to the child by his own name which attached to the child, not to who is being addressed (Kyle and Woll, 1988: 72).

Devito (2009: 124) defines nonverbal communication as the way of producing to delivering message between addressor and addressee without words usage. Human can transmit the message by some medium other than speech or writing. To transmit a nonverbal communication can be used other than words or sounds, it uses signal or body language (Awwaliyah, Rizqi, 2013: 58). To do nonverbal communication may can use facial expression, gestures, body language, paralinguistic, proxemics, eye gaze, haptic, appearance, artifacts.

2.1.2.2. Types of Nonverbal Communication

In nonverbal communication itself can be divided as some parts, they are:

- Haptic is one of the important tool to nonverbal communication (Tubbs and Sylviana Moss, 2008: 140).

Haptic can be defined as a part of nonverbal communication which use touching or body contact when at least two people do communication. Communication itself according to Lawrence Kincaid (in Cangara, 2009: 20 in Windayanti, 2014) stated that communication is a process which is two or more people unite and share information each other, then it will occur deep mutual understanding. Usually, Haptic also

Stewart (1998:2) argues an approach definition of sign language. He stated the definition using through imagining of American Sign Language definition (ASL). ASL defined as a language used by and how the most American Deaf Community sign. In other case if someone ask what about Italian Sign Language, it is the way of Italian people do.

In people with both deaf and blind, the using of sign language may has modification in use. A common way which use the sign language to communicate between deaf-blind people is tactile signing.

According to (Riggio (1998: 5) in tactile signing, both of our hand should come in contact with deaf-blind people directly, whereas deaf-blind people receive the information by their main receptive method of communication or body contact.

After that, there is tadoma as a method which usually used by children were both deaf and blind. Tadoma was invented by American teacher, Shopia Kindrick Alcorn when she taught Tad Chapman and Oma Simpso in 1920's. Tadoma is a method of speech-reading which based on vibrotactile reception of the articulatory movement that occur when producing speech. This method lets the hand of deaf-blind people placed on the face of the speaker (Reed, 1996: 1). This method is invented a system to

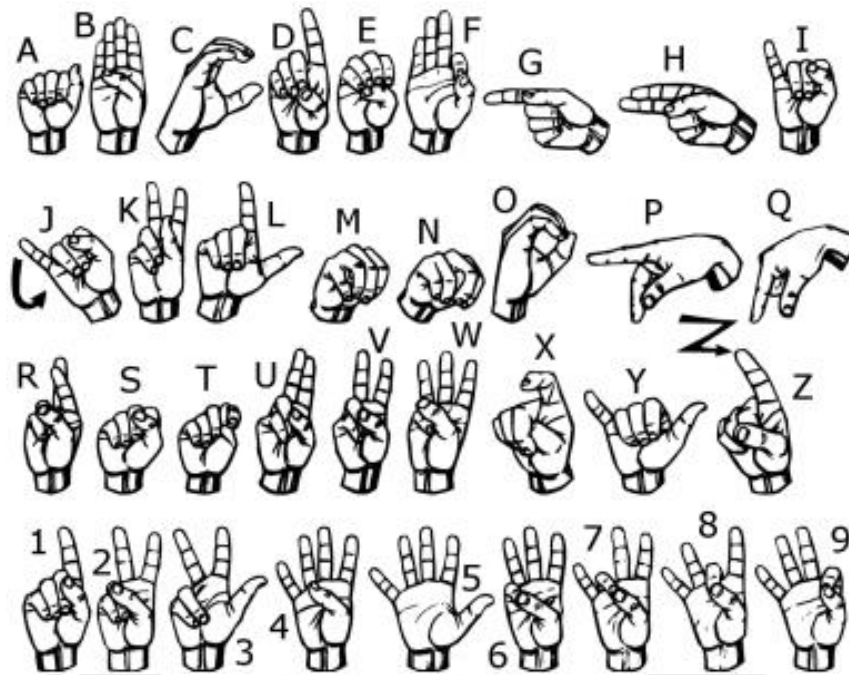
help deaf and blind people in imitating how to speak word (Tabak, 2006: 168).

2.1.2.4. Finger spelling Alphabet

Finger spelling is one of the way which can be used to representing manual codes of the letters or alphabet and is not a signed language. Battison (1978) and Wilcox (1992) in Baker (2010:2) states that finger spelling usually can be used for representing a proper noun for language without sign equivalent.

The using of finger spelling in a case of human who hearing impairment and vision loss practiced by tactile system. Whereas, the information or words are spelled out onto the hand of deaf - blind. So that, this is usually called as tactile finger spelling.

Pattern of Finger spelling in each language can be vary based on the system where the countries are. It because every countries have diversity with each country such as in USA and UK have different pattern in using finger spelling alphabet. In British Sign Language uses two-handed manual alphabet system, whereas in American uses one-handed manual alphabet system (Hollis, 2011:5-6). For example American finger spelling alphabet system pattern which use one-handed manual alphabet system can be seen in the picture in the next page



Source: <http://www.lifeprint.com/asl101/fingerspelling/images/abc1280x960.png>

2.2. Previous Study

In this part, writer presented the similar study. First study by Zahratul Awwaliyah entitled “An Analysis of Tarzan’s Language Acquisition in The Movie Tarzan of The Apes (1999)” in 2015. In her study, she used theory about language acquisition from Skinner and Chomsky to analyze the object of her study. She explained about what steps passed by Tarzan in acquiring the language when his steps of language acquisition was delayed when Tarzan was child.

When Tarzan was a child, he lost in the jungle and discovered by the apes. That tragedy made Tarzan to learn animal language to communicate. It presented when Tarzan meet Jane who speaks human

language. Tarzan was not recognizing what human language used by Jane because Tarzan had used animal language since he lost and grow in ape environment.

Second research written by Ariswara Pratama (2015) entitled “A Psycholinguistic Analysis On Sign Language Used By Helen Keller In *The Miracle Worker* Movie”. In his research, he explained about the language used by deaf-blind children to acquire language. The data that he used from *Miracle Worker* movie was focuses to analyze on the main character of the movie, Helen Keller. He used the main theory of Language Acquisition by B.F Skinner and Noam Chomsky. He analyzed the language used to acquire language of Helen Keller to find out the answer about how Helen Keller can acquire her language in deaf and blind condition.

Third research is from Heri Kustomo (2012) entitled “Pemerolehan Bahasa Pada Anak Kajian Antara *Nurture* dan *Nature* (Kasus ‘Wanita Tarzan’ Kamboja)”. In his research, he tried to explain about a “Tarzan Woman” Rochom P’ngieng who lost in jungle when she was 8 years old was found 19 years later when she was 27 years old. She was found in language lost condition and not recognizing human language anymore. Human language, in this case is “Khmer” which ever acquired by P’ngieng before, now cannot be recognized by her because she was isolated in unsupported environment. When she was lost, P’ngiaeng isolated in the jungle without human interaction. So, she must adapt with her

environment. In the analysis, Kustomo uses theory from Chomsky and Skinner. The theories which explain about how language can be acquired by human.

Based on these previous studies explained above, writer decides to conduct the research about language acquisition in the *Black* movie. This research considered has differences with the previous studies because this research uses different object. So, the result of this study is to present more deeply about specific methods which are used by deaf blind children in *Black* movie to complete the steps of language acquisition.

