

CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION

3.1. Summary of The Story


First the audience is introduced by the voice of the panther named Bagheera, as it opens the film by saying that there are many stories in the jungle, but none quite like that of the man-cub, Mowgli. Mowgli is seen running through the jungle above the trees with his wolf brothers. Since he was a baby, Mowgli has grown up with the wolf pack, raised by Raksha, his wolf mother and Akela as the leader of the pack. Lived among them, Mowgli has been teaching by Bagheera about how to live in the Jungle.



The jungle experiences a very dry season, so the animals come together by the Peace Rock to form a truce and drink water from there. Mowgli uses the shell of a fruit to grab water for himself, which makes the other animals see him oddly. The wolf pack leader Akela tells Mowgli not to use his man tricks in front of the other animals. The crows then begin to caw, signalling the arrival of the fearsome tiger Shere Khan. He is aware of Mowgli's presence and considers Man to be forbidden in the jungle. Akela covers Mowgli and tells Shere Khan he cannot have the boy. Shere Khan vows to come for Mowgli once the rivers run again.

Knowing the jungle is not safe for Mowgli anymore, Akela and the other wolves argues his future there. Bagheera volunteers to take him back to the man village, despite Raksha's protests. The others agree that it is for the best, and Mowgli shares a goodbye with Raksha, who says he will always be her son.

Bagheera guides Mowgli toward the village, but once they come across a field of buffaloes, they are ambushed by Shere Khan. Bagheera holds the tiger off for Mowgli as he runs down a hill as the buffaloes' stampede. Shere Khan tries to spot Mowgli, but the boy escapes. Shere Khan returns to the Peace Rock to confront the wolves. He attacks Akela and throws him off the cliff. The tiger then assumes leadership over the other animals and waits for Mowgli to return.

Now wandering alone through the jungle, Mowgli comes across a huge snakeskin that has recently been shed and soon meets the python, Kaa. She puts Mowgli under her spell with her hypnotic voice and eyes. Kaa tells Mowgli of where he came from. He was an infant when his father came across a cave in the jungle and protected him from Shere Khan with the "red flower" (fire). Mowgli's father blinded Shere Khan's left eye, as the tiger  killed the man. Got left behind, little Mowgli came out of the cave and Bagheera who came across the cave have found and approached little Mowgli. As hypnotized him, Kaa wraps herself around Mowgli and prepares to eat him but is attacked by another animal, forcing her to release the child.

Fear of never seeing his parents again, fear of leading the wrong life, Mowgli wakes up and meets the bear, Baloo. Since he saved Mowgli's life, he asks the boy to help him gather some honey from a cliff face. Mowgli breaks off some honeycomb but gets stung a few times in the process. Thankful, Baloo takes Mowgli under his wing (or paw) and they form a friendship. Baloo shows Mowgli that the man village is nearby and that he can go whenever he wants, but Mowgli decides to stick with Baloo, who shows Mowgli all about the "bare necessities of life".

Bagheera encounters Mowgli and Baloo when they are at the river. Baloo claims that Mowgli is helping him hibernate for the winter, until Bagheera points out that bears do not hibernate in the jungle. The panther still wants to get Mowgli to safety and decided to leave with Mowgli when the morning comes.

At night, Mowgli hears a herd of distressed elephants. Baloo and Bagheera see this and get worried until they watch Mowgli help a baby elephant out of a hole. Bagheera tells Baloo how Shere Khan is after Mowgli and that he needs to get to safety. Reluctantly, Baloo tells Mowgli he never thought of him as a friend and wants him gone.

Heartbroken, Mowgli retreats to a tree. A small monkey starts to bother Mowgli, and soon more monkeys show up and capture him. Baloo and Bagheera see this and follow. The monkeys bring Mowgli to the temple of King Louie, a massive orangutan. Louie claims he can protect Mowgli, but he wants to learn the secret of the red flower that human called as fire and thinks Mowgli can deliver it to him. Mowgli says he cannot, sending Louie into a rage. Baloo and Bagheera arrive in the nick of time and fight Louie's monkeys while Louie chases Mowgli. Louie taunts Mowgli by telling him that Akela has been killed, which Bagheera knew about. As Louie tries to get Mowgli, he runs through his temple, causing it to crumble and crush him.

Enraged that Bagheera did not tell him about Akela, Mowgli runs away. He enters the man village undetected and takes a burning torch back into the jungle. As he runs back, the other animals see him with the fire and follow. A piece of ember falls from the torch and slowly starts a fire.

Mowgli confronts Shere Khan as the other animals gather to watch. Shere Khan tries to turn the animals against Mowgli by stating that man has brought the red flower into the jungle. Mowgli tosses the torch into the water right before Baloo and Bagheera show up and declares that his name is Mowgli of the Seonee and the Jungle is his home. They, along with the other animals, stand by Mowgli and against Shere Khan. Baloo battles Shere Khan. Mowgli wants to fight, but Bagheera says he must fight as a man and not as a wolf. Mowgli realizes what he says and runs toward the trees. Shere Khan takes Baloo down, but before he can kill him, Raksha and the other wolves attack Shere Khan.

Mowgli sets up a trap in the trees and waits for Shere Khan. Escaping the wolves and Bagheera, the tiger climbs the tree and walks the branch where Mowgli is standing. The boy tells Shere Khan he is not afraid of him. The tiger pounces at Mowgli as the branch snaps. Mowgli jumps to safety, but Shere Khan ends up falling and is consumed by the fire.

Mowgli returns to the other animals, and the river, aided by grateful elephants, turns its flow, putting out the fire and the Jungle is now clear and safe for every creature that lives there. At the ending, Mowgli is seen running with his wolf brothers again and is reunited with them and Raksha. Baloo now lives close with Mowgli, Bagheera and the other animals, and he says he could get used to this as they are hanging out on top of the big tree's branch.

3.2. Analysis of the Story

In this part, the writer will discuss about the types of identity and the process of identity development. Those things can be found from the main character in the movie.

3.2.1. The Types of Identity

The writer used the theory in Chapter II to identify the types of identity in the main character. There are a few theories from experts that had explained the identity. The types of identity analysis that the writer had used is the combination of 2 theories which are Erikson's theory and Marcia's theory. Erikson stated that Personal identity is the person's individual identity that created branches from experiences they had gone through by themselves and Ego Identity is constantly changing because of new experiences and information obtained in daily interactions with others. Meanwhile Marcia argued that ego identity means that it is sustaining a style of individuality inside of the person. By those definitions can be concluded that there are 2 types of identity which is Personal Identity and Ego Identity, according to what the writer had found from those theories above.

1. Personal Identity

Data 1



Figure 3.2.1.1. Mowgli race with other wolves and Bagheera

Supporting Dialogue:

Bagheera : “You must be the very worst wolf I’ve ever seen.”

Mowgli : “Yeah, but if that branch didn’t break, I would’ve made it.”

Bagheera : **“Crossing upwind, breaking from your number. If you can’t learn, one of these days you’ll be someone’s dinner.”**

(At the forest, 00:02:25 – 00:02:37)

In this scene, Bagheera tells Mowgli that if he is still keep going like that and not improving, then he will be dead one day got hunted by other animals. This scene showed the feeling for personal identity according Erikson which tell the person's individual identity that created branches from experiences they had gone through by themselves. Immediately, that will have caused him to will remain the same in so many years. The writer think that this scene is where the personal identity takes. While the other cubs gradually grow up and ready to do hunting, Mowgli still keep growing and cannot keep following them on the race for so many years even though he tried.

Bagheera said, “If you can’t learn, one of these days you’ll be someone’s dinner.” That words refer to be a reminder that Mowgli cannot keep up with the wolves at the race and have to keep trying for his benefit and safety so he can prepare for the worst even though he is not born as a wolf.

Data 2



Figure 3.2.1.2. Mowgli tells Bagheera about the race evaluation

Supporting Dialogue:

Mowgli : “It was higher ground.”
 Bagheera : “Wolves don’t hide in trees.”
 Mowgli : **“I can’t keep up with them, Bagheera. I tried. I just pick the wrong tree.”**

(At the Peace Rock, 00:02:44 – 00:02:50)

In this scene, Bagheera said that the wolves do not hide in trees like how Mowgli climb them at the race and told him about the dead tree and the alive one. This scene showed the feeling for personal identity according Erikson’s theory from the first data above. The writer think that this scene is where the personal identity takes. He tried to follow them and do as Bagheera instructed to race with them, but he just cannot made it and cannot keep with the young wolves.

Mowgli said, “I can’t keep up with them, Bagheera. I tried.” That statements seems to be a reminder that Mowgli cannot keep up with the wolves at the race just like how the previous data have been explained, and he is still cannot win over the race for over the years.

Data 3



Figure 3.2.1.3. Rakhsa says goodbye to Mowgli

Supporting Dialogue:

Rakhsa: “Never forget this. You’re mine. Mine to me. **No matter where you go or what they may call you, you will always be my son.**”

(At the forest, 00:15:34 – 00:15:48)

In this scene, Rakhsa tells Mowgli that even if he is far away from home, Mowgli have to never forget that he will always be her cherished son. This scene also showed the feeling for personal identity according the same Erikson’s theory that is used in the previous data. The writer think that this scene is where the personal identity takes. Mowgli will always remember that Rakhsa is his mother even though he had to leaving her and his wolf brothers for both of their safety’s sake.

Rakhsa said, “No matter where you go or what they may call you, you will always be my son.” That words refer to be a reminder that Mowgli will always be her son even though got separated away by distance or name, and the risk of seeing each other is so big that there is a huge possibility that Mowgli will never see them again.

2. Ego Identity

Data 1

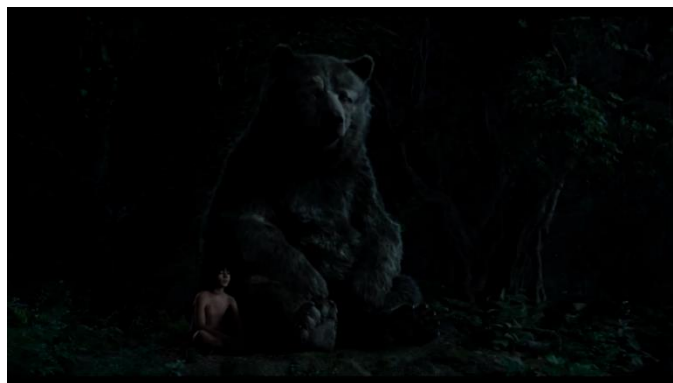


Figure 3.2.1.4. Baloo talks with Mowgli about his tricks

Supporting Dialogue:

Baloo : **“When I saw you today, I’ve never seen anything like that. I’ve been trying to get that honey for years.”**
 Mowgli : **“But I used my tricks.”**
 Baloo : **“What tricks?”**
 Mowgli : **“You know... Everything that I built, it’s not the wolf way.”**
 Baloo : **“Who cares the ‘wolf way’? That’s the Mowgli way. That’s the Baloo way. That’s our way. That’s how we get things done. I can’t even imagine what kind of potential you’d have if you had somebody helping you out.”**

(At the edge of forest near man village, 00:44:37 – 00:45:03)

In this scene, Baloo tells Mowgli that the tricks are his best ability, and he approved it as. This scene showed the feeling for ego identity according Marcia which it is sustaining a style of individuality inside of the person. This secret similarity and unique personal lifestyle should be accepted and confirmed by other individuals or the community. The writer think that this scene is where the ego identity appeared.

Baloo said, “That’s the Mowgli way.” had showed that his words referred to be an encouragement for Mowgli that tricks are not a bad thing and it can be used for good reason to help him prepare for hibernation and live with him for a meantime until the winter is coming soon.

3.2.2. The Process to Searching the Self-Identity Development

The writer used the theory in Chapter II to identify the identity process and the development in the main character. There are a few theories from experts that had explained the Self-Identity Development. The analysis that the writer had used is the combination of 3 theories which are Erikson’s, Clinard’s, and Marcia’s theory according to what the writer had found from those theories above.

The description of the conflicts and the feelings felt by Mowgli as the main character in movie can be seen with the theories from the experts and will be explained thoroughly. Below are the scenes that Mowgli felt about searching for his true identity.

1. Identity vs Role Confusion

Data 1



Figure 3.2.2.1. Mowgli feeling confused and talk with Bagheera

Supporting Dialogue:



- Mowgli : **“But this is my home!** I don’t even know what man’s like.”
- Bagheera : “You’ll learn.”
- Mowgli : **“But I wanna stay in the Jungle. Why do I have to go there?”**
- Bagheera : “Because the Jungle is no longer safe for you. You’re being hunted by a tiger. **Only man can protect you now.**”
- Mowgli : **“This isn’t fair.** You’re not giving me a choice. There’s a lot of stuff you’re not telling me, too. Don’t think I didn’t notice. **You say you’re taking me where I came from, but you found me in the Jungle.** Are you bringing me back to the Jungle? No. **Why are you bringing me back to the man village if you found me in the Jungle?** And why does the tiger hate me so much? **Does he know me?** Sure seems like he knows me.”

(At the meadow, 00:18:32 – 00:19:07)

Mowgli was trying to convince Bagheera if he can live with another packs of animals and stay in the Jungle as they entered the meadows field where the buffalos were gathering. He was utterly confused and asked why he would had to go to the man

village even though he was found and grew up in the Jungle, as for all of he knows that the Jungle is his home, until it is no longer safe because Shere Khan asking for a revenge to kill Mowgli. This scene showed Erikson's theory in Santrock about Identity vs Role Confusion. According to Erikson's theory of psychosocial development which is *identity vs. role confusion*, it occurs during adolescence, from about 13-21 years and Mowgli has aged as an early adolescent in the movie.

During this stage, adolescents search for a sense of self and personal identity, through an intense exploration of personal values, beliefs, and goals. The writer knows that identity can be very difficult to be known and noticed as the process is still going on about searching it and Mowgli kept asking Bagheera about why he would need the people to protect him and lived there.

2. Feeling Curious About His True Identity

Data 1



Figure 3.2.2.2. Mowgli encounter Kaa and curious about his past self by unconsciously getting hypnotized

Supporting Dialogue:

Kaa : "Poor, sweet little cub. What are you doing so deep in the Jungle?"

Mowgli : "**This is my home.**"

Baloo : "Don't you know who you are? **I know who you are. I know where you came from.**"

Mowgli : "**You do?**"

Kaa : “Yes. **Would you like to see?**”

Mowgli : “**Yeah.**”

(At the deeper Jungle part where Mowgli get lost, 00:31:20 – 00:31:58)

After ran away from the meadow, Mowgli went into another part which is the darker side of the Jungle. When he stopped and eating the fruits, it was stolen by the other animals and he chased them up until arrived at one of the trees which the branches were big, old, and foggy around him. Then, he met Kaa, a giant female python that lived there. The conversation leads to the curiousness of Mowgli about wanting to know about his past self even though got hypnotized by the snake.

These scenes showed the moratorium stage according to the theory from Clinard in Pranawa that adolescence is a period of identity seeking which will lead them to re-examine their identity once again. The writes think that a teenager who is confused and has the curious mind may want to know what exactly they are even if gotten by hypnotized to know what happened in the past.

3. Identity Formation

Data 1



Figure 3.2.2.3. Little Mowgli was found by Bagheera outside of the cave (00:34:07)

As Kaa had said to him, Shere Khan ran off after the fire scarred his face, leaving the little Mowgli who was a toddler behind. After that, he was found by Bagheera which later was brought to the wolf pack and lived among them since then. These scenes showed the identity crisis which is *exploration* according to Marcia in Desmita, who also cited that based on the two elements above and the self-identity formation, a teenager will experience an *identity crisis* to go on a *commitment*, which can be said that it is a temporary final and sometimes the fatal decision on the future that will happen and affect in their life.

The writer thinks that this flashback scene had caused Mowgli, who is still confused and explore about his identity, came to realize where he really come from and why he is found in the Jungle when he was still very little. He now knows that man-cub is a name for a child of human, even though he said that he did not know what man is like, but he cannot help but think that he will grow up to be a man someday and he cannot escape his humanity.

Data 2

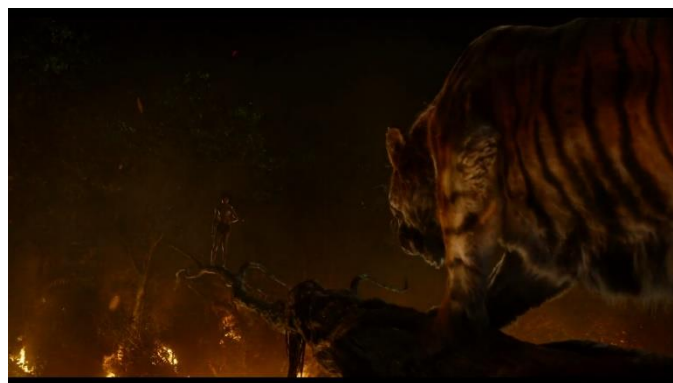


Figure 3.2.2.4. Mowgli face-to-face with Shere Khan at the top of branch trees in the middle of the fire

Supporting Dialogue:

Mowgli : “I’m not afraid of you! Do you hear me? I’m done running from you!”

(At the Jungle part where it burns with fire, 01:29:29 – 01:29:43)

Mowgli was facing the most dangerous enemy at the top of the branch tree, Shere Khan. Before that, he used all of his skills to build tricks and then made the tiger chasing him. The tiger confronted him with the names of his father and Akela, but Mowgli gathered his guts and declared that he is not afraid and had enough running from Shere Khan. These scenes showed the identity crisis which is *commitment* according to the previous same theory of data above.

The writer thinks that this is the counterattack where Mowgli decided to be the hunter and Shere Khan be the hunted, the opposite of their position from before back then when the tiger hunted him down for a revenge and Mowgli ran from him.

4. Achieving the Self-Identity

Data 1



Figure 3.2.2.5. Mowgli declares himself in front of Shere Khan and the animals at the forest

Supporting Dialogue:

Mowgli : “I am Mowgli of the Seeonee and this is my home!”

(At the forest near Water Truce Rock, 01:22:12 – 01:22:14)

Shere Khan tries to confront him to use the red flower to attack him, but then Mowgli threw it off in the water and declared himself that he is one of the Seeonee and the Jungle is his home so he would not use the red flower whatsoever. These scenes showed Achieving the Self-Identity according by theory from Erikson which is when a teenager who has managed to achieve a stable self-identity such as he had obtained a clear view of what they are, understanding differences and similarities of themselves with others, realized about their strengths and weakness, stay confident regardless what other think about them, and respond to various situations.

Mowgli has declared that he is part of the Jungle because it is his home and he will never leave his animal family or even where he was found which is in the Jungle. The writer thinks this is end of the stage after the discovery of self-identity formation.

Data 2



Figure 3.2.2.6. Bagheera tells him that he has to fight like a man

Supporting Dialogue:

Bagheera : “Stay there!”
 Mowgli : “But I wanna fight with the wolves!”
 Bagheera : **“You can’t fight him like a wolf. You’re not a wolf. Fight him like a man. Now go!”**
 Mowgli : “Okay.”
 Bagheera : “We’ll hold him off.”

(At the forest near Council Rock, 01:34:01 – 01:34:20)

Shere Khan had a duel with Baloo and it was a tight fight, but Shere Khan bit him and made Mowgli exploded in rage. Akela and the wolves attacked him, and Mowgli tried to run with them too, but was grounded by Bagheera that told him to not fight like a wolf, instead allowed him to fight like a man. Bagheera said, “Fight him like a man.”

These scenes showed the decision after achieving the identity according to the previous same theory of data above. That statement made Mowgli realized that he could not fight or wrestle just like the pack, but he had to fight Shere Khan with his tricks and his cleverness so he can save himself from the death, from both Shere Khan and fire.

Data 3



Figure 3.2.2.7. Mowgli accepted the fact that he is not a wolf

Supporting Dialogue:

Baloo	:	“You guys are going too fast. Anybody ever teach you how to jog?”
Mowgli	:	“You went high when everyone else stayed on the trail.”
Wolf 1	:	“But that’s what you do.”
Mowgli	:	“ Maybe, but I’m not a wolf. Next time, stay together. Come on, guys.”

(At the forest near Council Rock, 01:34:01 – 01:34:20)

After that fateful night, finally Mowgli went back to the Jungle and lived among the packs again, free to be himself. These scenes also showed Achieving the

Self-Identity according by Erikson's theory in the previous data. Mowgli has accepted the fact that he is not a wolf to the young male wolves after race to the Council. It means that he confidently said that he has shown the characteristic of a stable self-identity. The writer thinks this is end of the stage after the discovery of self-identity formation.

Mowgli said, "Maybe, but I'm not a wolf." That declaration showed that Mowgli had admitted that he is not a wolf and he is stay true to himself and keep living among the wolf packs.

3.2.3. The Process to Achieve the Self-Identity

The writer used the theory in Chapter II to identify the identity process and the development in the main character. Erikson argued that the process of achieve the self-identity has been going on since children develop the need for trust, autonomy about themselves, feeling capable to take the initiative, and a sense of being able to produce something. These four components contribute to formation of identity in order to achieve the self-identity. The description and explanation of the conflicts and the feelings felt by Mowgli as the main character can be seen below. Below are the scenes that Mowgli had experienced in the movie when the four components appeared.

1. The Need for Trust

Data 1



Figure 3.2.3.1. Baloo talks with Mowgli about his tricks

Supporting Dialogue:

Baloo : “You said that you want to go the to the man village. **I say, you could be a man right here.** I tell you what, now you know where the man village is, you can go down there, whenever you want to. And I would appreciate it, as a personal favour to me, personally if we just work together, just us, tricks and all. I think it would be interesting to see just how much honey we could accumulate before winter. **Whatever I could do to make your trickiness happen, I will do. And if it turns out to be not fun for you, I will walk you right down to that man village myself. Is that a deal?**”

Mowgli : “**Just until winter.**”

Baloo : “**Just ‘till winter.**”

(At the edge of forest near man village, 00:45:04 – 00:45:47)

In this scene, Baloo tell Mowgli that he does not have to go to the man village if he could be a man in the forest. This scene showed the feeling the need for trust according Erikson which the individual need to trust someone to live with among them. The writer think that this scene is where the need for trust appeared. Baloo said, “I say, you could be a man right here.” had showed that his words referred to be an encouragement for Mowgli that he can keep using his tricks and Baloo will help him

whenever it can, and the bear will walk him down to the man village if Mowgli had enough and Mowgli agreed about it.

2. Autonomy About Themselves

Data 1



Figure 3.2.3.2. Mowgli said he will be leaving from the pack

Supporting Dialogue:

Mowgli: **“I am leaving. I don’t want to see anyone get hurt.”**

(At the Council Rock, 00:14:40 – 00:14:47)

In this scene, Mowgli told them that he will be leaving for the pack’s safety. This scene showed the feeling for autonomy about themselves. Based from Erikson’s theory, the autonomy about themselves means that the child will get the independence with their own reason and will. The writer think that this scene is where his autonomy about themselves appeared.

Mowgli said, “I am leaving.” had showed that his statement referred to be him to leave the pack because he afraid that Shere Khan would hurt them in the near future just because of Mowgli who is a man-cub, so he had to be aware and take his independence whether he like it or not. And for both side’s safety.

3. The Feeling of Capable to Take the Initiative

Data 1



Figure 3.2.3.3. Mowgli got angry to know about Akela's death

Supporting Dialogue:

Mowgli	: "Bagheera!"
Bagheera	: "Mowgli? Stay there. We'll come around to you."
Mowgli	: "Is it true?"
Bagheera	: "What?"
Mowgli	: "Is Akela dead?"
Bagheera	: "We're going to tell you."
Mowgli	: "You knew! You both knew! And nobody did anything about it!"
Baloo	: "Kid, just hold on."
Mowgli	: "Someone's gotta do something!"

(At the Ancient Temple yard, 00:02:25 – 00:02:37)

In this scene, Mowgli felt infuriated that Baloo and Bagheera did not said anything to him about Akela's death and nobody did anything about it, so he had the urge to do something and runs off, which is to the man village. This scene showed the feeling for capable of take the initiative according Erickson's theory which is that the individual has the urge to do something with their own strong will. The writer thinks that this scene is where the initiative appeared. Mowgli said, "Someone's gotta do something!" had showed that his words referred to be the strong declaration, if the animals do not do anything about Akela's death, then Mowgli will.

Data 2



Figure 3.2.3.4. Mowgli steal the red flower/fire from the man village (01:18:45)

In this scene, Mowgli runs off to the man village. This scene also showed the feeling for capable of take the initiative according Erickson's theory that is discussed in the previous data. The writer thinks that this scene is also where the initiative appeared. Mowgli steal a burning torch from the village by his own will and bring it back to the Jungle, but unfortunately the small sparks of fire fell from the torch and accidentally started a fire that later made him to be in the climax of the story where he cannot escape his humanity and the animals cannot deny about it.

4. The Sense of being able to Produce Something

Data 1



Figure 3.2.3.5. Mowgli use his tricks to build the tools to get the honey at the cliff and help Baloo get ready for hibernation (00:48:53)

In this scene, Mowgli used the vines, rocks, and logs that he got from the cave surrounding and made tools to get the honey for hibernation. Suitable to Erikson's theory which is one of the components to achieve the self-identity. The writer thinks that this scene is where the fourth components appeared that is the sense of being able to produce something. This scene had showed that Mowgli will help him and used his tricks to get the honey for Baloo's hibernation as their agreement said before he had enough and walk down to the man village and later at the end of the story, he will be saved by his trickiness to save himself from Shere Khan who wanted him dead before returned to the Jungle to Bagheera, Baloo, and his wolves family who loved him unconditionally.

