

**THE EFFORTS TO PRESERVE NATURE FROM HUMAN'S
DESTRUCTIVE ACTIONS IN *FURRY VENGEANCE* MOVIE**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

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**Presented to
Brawijaya University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

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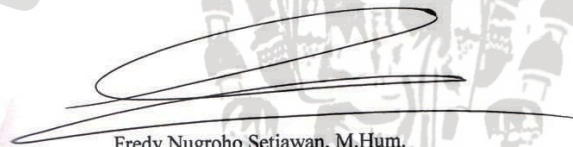
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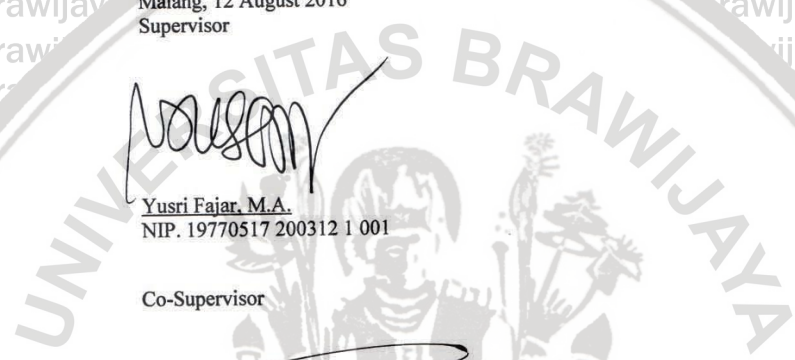


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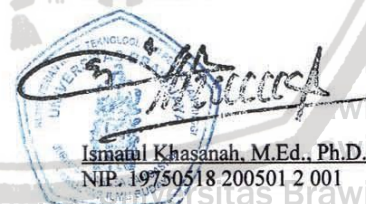
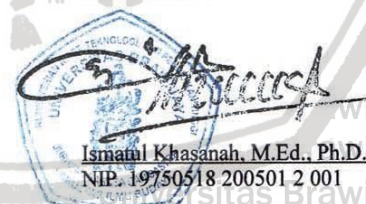
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ABSTRACT

Patristia Dewi, Larasati. 2016. **The Efforts to Preserve Nature From Human's Negative Actions in *Furry Vengeance* Movie**. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Yusri Fajar, Co-supervisor: Fredy Nugroho Setiawan.

Keywords: ecocriticism, human's ndestructive actions toward nature, efforts to preserve nature, *Furry Vengeance* movie.

Human's destructive action causes a great damage nature. In movie entitled *Furry Vengeance* show about human's destructive action toward nature.

In this study, the writer uses ecocriticism approach to analysis the object. Movie studies also help the writter to elaborate the analysis. From the analysis there are human's destructive actions toward nature such as human's develope residential area in Rocky Spring forest, human polluting environtment and also animals is caged by human. Because human's destructive actions, animals and some human do some actions to stop development of residential which endangers fores. Finally, they are successfull to preserve nature.

The writer thinks that the next reseacher needs to use another studies and carry out other piece of analysis. This movie can be analysed by using another theory such as capitalism approach.

ABSTRAK

Patristia Dewi, Larasati. 2016. **Upaya Mempertahankan Alam dari Tindakan Destruktif Manusia di Film *Furry Vengeance***. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Yusri Fajar, Pembimbing (II) Fredy Nugroho Setiawan.

Kata kunci: ekokritik, tindakan destruktif manusia terhadap alam, upaya melestarikan alam, film *Furry Vengeance*..

Tindakan destruktif manusia menyebabkan kerusakan besar bagi alam. Dalam film berjudul *Furry Vengeance* menunjukkan tentang tindakan destruktif manusia terhadap alam.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan pendekatan ecocritik untuk menganalisis objek. Kajian film juga membantu penulis untuk mengelaborasi analisis. Dari analisis, ditemukan adanya tindakan destruktif manusia yang merusak alam seperti membangun perumahan di hutan Rocky Springs, manusia membuat polusi dan juga hewan yang dikurung oleh manusia. Karena tindakan destruktif manusia, hewan dan beberapa manusia mencoba untuk melestarikan alam. Akhirnya, mereka berhasil melestarikan alam.

Penulis berpikir bahwa Peneliti selanjutnya perlu menggunakan studi lain dan melaksanakan bagian lain dari analisis. film ini dapat dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori lain seperti pendekatan kapitalisme.

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Malang, 12 August, 2016

Larasati Patristia Dewi

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
SUPERVISORS APPROVAL	iii
BOARD EXAMINERS CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL	iv
ABSTRACT	v
ABSTRAK	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Problems of the Study	6
1.3 Objectives of the Study	6
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHODS	
2.1 Theoretical Frame Work.....	7
2.1.1 Ecocriticism.....	7
2.1.1.1 Relationship Between Human and Non Human	8
2.1.1.2 Human Actions Toward Nature	9
2.1.1.3 Preserving Nature.....	11
2.1.2 Film Studies.....	12
2.2.1.1 Photography (Cinematography).....	13
2.2.1.2 Mise en Scene.....	16
2.2 Previous Studies	17
2.3 Research Method	18
CHAPTER III FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	
3.1 Human's Destructive Actions Toward Nature	20
3.1.1 Turning Forest into Residential Area	21
3.1.2 Polluting Environment	28
3.1.3 Endangering Animals	31
3.2 The Efforts to Preserve Nature	35
3.2.1 Animals Efforts to Preserve Nature.....	35
3.2.2 Human Efforts to Preserve Nature	42
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
4.1 Conclusion	48
4.2 Suggestion	49
REFERENCES	50
APENDIX	52

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1 The Rocky Springs forest	21
Figure 3.2 The plan of housing area.....	23
Figure 3.3 The process of developing residential area.....	24
Figure 3.4 News paper shows Lyman Enterprise and protected forest.....	25
Figure 3.5 Mr. Grupta forced by Neal to sing the contract.....	27
Figure 3.6 Riggs Smoking	29
Figure 3.7 Smoke from cigarette	30
Figure 3.8 Frank brings a dynamite to blow up the beaver dam.....	32
Figure 3.9 Tyler and Amber see the animals have been caged.....	34
Figure 3.10 An animal set a trap	36
Figure 3.11 Riggs car fell off to cliff	37
Figure 3.12 Sanders car almost nearly hit by a boulder.....	38
Figure 3.13 Sanders get birds' attack.....	39
Figure 3.14 Tammy's face become a raccoon face in Sanders nightmare..	40
Figure 3.15 The animals are ready to disturbing forest festival.....	41
Figure 3.16 Tyler confronts his dad	42
Figure 3.17 Amber holds a megaphone and pamphlets about stopping the development in Rocky Springs	43
Figure 3.18 Sanders takes out raccoon from cages	44
Figure 3.19 Sanders said to stop the development in Rocky Springs	45
Figure 3.20 A Poster showed Sanders as a ranger forest	46



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Nature cannot be separated from humanity because it is a part of human's lives. But not only human, all living things such as animals, plants need nature.

They are depend each other. All living things live in ecosystems like forest, beaches, mountains, meadows, and so on. Cohen (2012, p.66) stated "Eco" comes from the Greek word *oikos* (the house or home). The prefix "eco-" is usually used now to refer to the total environment within which one or another "living" creature "dwells." Each creature dwells in its "ecosystem." Included in that system are other circumambient creatures—viruses, bacteria, plants, and animals—but also the climate in the broad sense of the environment. The ecosystem also includes "technical apparatuses" which refers to instrument or tools that people often use such as television, hand phones, and cars. One of most important parts in the world is forest because it affects in every aspect of human's live. There is abundant food, shelter habitat for other creatures, the timber for paper and furniture, producing oxygen, to absorb and hold water cycle as to reduce erosion and flooding.

Endangering nature happened not only caused by unexpected events such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, meteor strikes, and hurricanes. As Klappenbach stated (2016, para.4) in recent evolutionary history, threats facing many animals and other organisms have been driven primarily by the effects of a single species:

humans. The extent to which humans have altered this planet has effected countless species and has initiated extinctions on such a vast scale that many scientists believe we are now experiencing a mass extinction (the sixth mass extinction in the history of life on earth). Human's is the importance character toward nature. They are have thinking and actions. But mostly human did not realize that their action only destructive not to preserve nature. In line with the development of industry in modern era, human population increase. people start to forget preserving nature. They start to exploit nature, turning forests into houses and malls. Furthermore, they deforest just to build factories, care more about wealth and money, and nature is abandoned. Klappenbach (2015, para.2) said that habitat destruction is fueled by a fast-growing human population. As population increases, humans use more land for agriculture and cities and towns spread out ever-widening areas. The effects of habitat destruction not only impact native species and communities, but they impact human populations as well. Degraded lands are frequently lost to erosion, desertification, and nutrient depletion. Natural disasters such as floods, droughts, outbreak of pests and water pollution take a toll on human populations.

Often having been seen throughout years, industry, especially people's demand for conveniences, has been a significant reason for environmental degradation. As cited in *Practical Ecocriticism: Literature, Biology, and the Environment* by Glen A. Love, the damage in the earth is becoming worse and worse.

Industrial accidents like that in Bhopal, India, where the death toll lies between 20,000 and 30,000. Destruction of the planet's protective ozone layer. The overcutting of the world's remaining great forests. An accelerating rate of extinction of plants and animals, estimated at 74 species per day and 27,000 each year. The critical loss of arable land and groundwater through desertification, contamination, and the spread of human settlement. Overfishing and toxic poisoning of the world's oceans. Inundation in our own garbage and wastes. A tide of profit- and growth-driven globalization that overwhelms the principle of long-term sustainability, our best hope for the future. (2003, p.14)

Most human do not realize that their actions, which endanger nature, will also endanger people's lives. If they do not do anything, the consequences will come back to bite them, and all the living things. Global warming, floods, out-of-season storms are just some natural disasters which are caused by human's action in degenerating nature. Ice in North Pole and South Pole is reducing and some species of animals are becoming extinct. Water is becoming scarce and there is drought in some parts of the earth. In addition, storms which are happening more often are actually the effect of earth becoming warmer than before.

The problems about human relationship with nature, animals and other creatures become a trend in movies. In this thesis, a movie entitled *Furry Vengeance* is taken as the material object. This movie tells about the efforts of the animals and some human to preserve forest in the area called Rocky Spring. Dan Sanders, a real estate developer was asked by his boss, Neal Lyman, to turn Rocky Spring into residential area. He came there after former real estate developer, Riggs quit from Lyman's company.

Nevertheless, Dan got many obstacles. His son, Tyler, objected his father's work so hard. Tyler had a friend named Amber and she did not approve of

what Dan was doing. Dan was also disturbed by animals from the forest. The animals led by Raccoon, decided to defend the forest because they know their home would be destroyed by human to be real estate. Dan told everyone what happened to him but they did not believe him. Because Dan disturbed by animals, he decided to put the animals in cages. Amber and Tyler knew about Dan's action and they finally realized that.

In another story, Dan's wife decided to be a committee of forest festival in Rocky Springs forest. Dan gave advice to her if she could get sponsor from Lyman. Finally Lyman agreed. During the event, Lyman evidently promoted his bussiness to all people who attended the forest festival. He also signed the contract with Mr. Gupta and innagurated to develop residential area in Rocky Spings. But Tammy then was aware if forest festival sponsored by Lyman did not anything for forest but it was just for Lyman's bussines. In the event, Tammy and Amber also tried to remind the people to preserve forest from developing residential. Tyler and Amber were angry to Lyman and Dan because they were destructive to Rocky Springs forest. Then Dan felt guilty and he came to the animals' cage. There, he knew if the animals had a family and the they wanted to protect. Because of that, he released the animals and his family and Amber helped the animals to get back forest from Lyman. They attacked Lyman and his teams in forest festival event in order to save forest. Finally, they were successful to stop the development of residential area. Dan resigned from Lyman Enterpriseb and he became a forest ranger because he knew nature needed to be preserved, not to be exploited.

Because of the relation of the movie to the notion of ecocriticism in the movie, the writer is interested in analyzing the effort of the animals and some humans to preserve nature in this film. Opperman (1999,p.1) stated ecocriticism actually launches a call to literature to connect to the issues of today's environmental crisis. In other words, ecocriticism is directly concerned with both nature (natural landscape) and the environment (landscape both natural and urban). But the attempt to synthesize natural phenomena with literary criticism raises conceptual problems, because ecology itself is an abstract concept that emerged in a historical process of academic formation . In this film, the animals are led by Raccoon, shown to struggle in saving their place of living called Rocky Spings forest. The forest as the protecting forest. Indirectly the animals in the movie which preserve nature try to tell the human if the forests are destroyed, the people will get consequences.

The study is conducted to solve a question about the efforts to stop environmental degradation. Therefore, the title of this study is "The Efforts to Preserve Nature From Human's Destructive Actions in *Furry Vengeance* movie as it covers the problems of the study. This research is important because it reflects on people's destructive actions toward nature, and the effect of those actions.

1.2 Problem of the Study

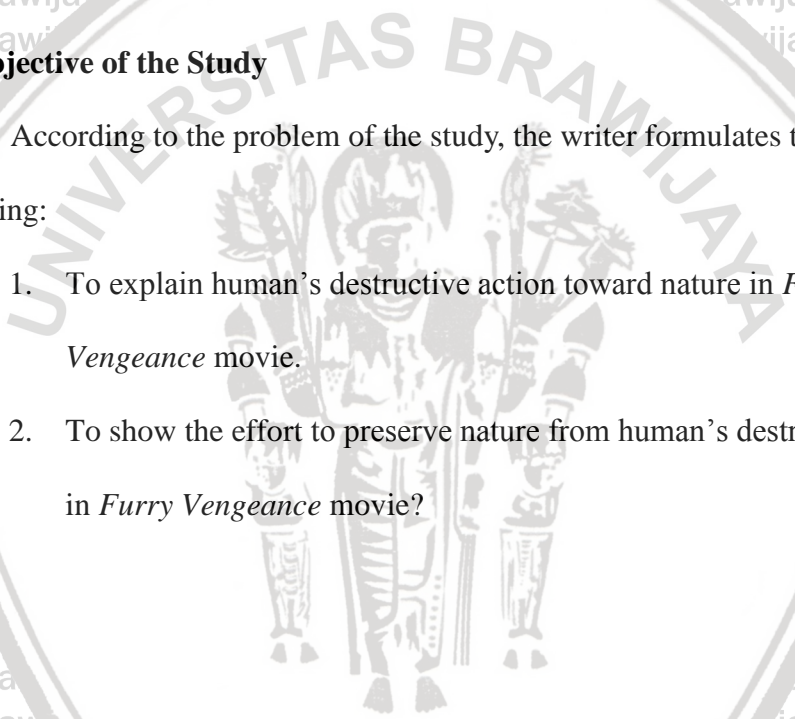
The writer of this study formulates questions on:

1. What are the human's destructive actions toward nature in *Furry Vengeance* movie?
2. What are the efforts to preserve nature from human's destructive action in *Furry Vengeance* movie?

1.3 Objective of the Study

According to the problem of the study, the writer formulates the study as following:

1. To explain human's destructive action toward nature in *Furry Vengeance* movie.
2. To show the effort to preserve nature from human's destructive action in *Furry Vengeance* movie?



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this thesis, the theoretical framework consists of ecocriticism as the primary notion and also film studies. Ecocriticism is the study about relationship between environment and literature. The literary study that scrutinize the literary product such as are song, movie, and novel as media to describe about environmental issue. In addition, theory of film studies is used because the object of the study is a film.

2.1.1 Ecocriticism

Cheryll Glotfelty, cited in *Beginning Theory* by Peter Barry, said; "Simply defined, ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment." (2002, p.248). In other words, ecocriticism tries to explain the relationship between nature and the surrounding, or ecosystem.

Ecosystem, as stated in Chapter I, refers to place where living creatures live. In this movie, the ecosystem is forest named Rocky Spring, and the characters are the animals and some people.

Loretta Johnson, (2009, p.1) said that even though it is young compared to other literary studies, over the last three decades, ecocriticism has emerged

as a field of literary study that addresses how humans relate to nonhuman nature or the environment in literature.

Now many ways to criticize about environmental degradation through media such as novels, films, song. It was intended people to know nature is very important for the survival of living things. Ivakhiv (2008, p.1) stated as ecocriticism develops in scope and in influence, it is spreading beyond its original home in literary studies and colonizing new niches in related fields. Among these is film criticism. Many ecocritics have taken an interest in film and visual media: there have, for instance, been a number of discussions on the ASLE listserv about environmental films, and several courses in environmental literature include screenings of films. Yet most references to film among ecocritics have tended to focus on films that are considered “environmental,” especially those that portray nature and its defenders positively.

2.1.1.1. Relationship Between Human and Non Human

The notion of ecocriticism itself can be viewed as the relationship between human and the non-human. Indeed, widest definition of the subject of ecocriticism is the study of the relationship of the human and the non—human, throughout human cultural history and entailing critical analysis of the term ‘human’ itself. (Garard, 2004, p.5). Human itself cannot be separated with animals and plants. The non-human itself makes the significant factor in the relationship.

However, as William Howarth stated in *Some Principles of Ecocriticism*, (1995, p.71) “unlike hunters or writers, nature makes direct statements, without

implication or analysis.” It can be concluded that nature does not imply anything and tells things literally, which most people do not realize or misunderstand about it. If animals are going to be harmed, they will retaliate. It is actually as simple as that.

Serpil Oppermann said As such, Ecocriticism functions as an attempt to find a common ground between human and non-human. Ecocriticism, then, attempts to find a common ground between the human and the nonhuman to show how they can coexist in various ways, because the environmental issues have become an integral part of human’s existence. This is one problem that ecocriticism addresses in its attempt to find a more environmentally conscious position in literary studies. (1999, p.)

2.1.1.2 Human’s Action Toward Nature

They are so many types causes danger in nature. However only some are mentioned in this thesis. Ewa Beaujon explains the types of habitat destruction in her book *Animals and Habitat* (2003, p. 119- 124) as follows:

a. Humans Affecting The Earth.

From cutting down trees or starting forest fires, to dumping dangerous waste and chemicals into our rivers, people’s actions can endanger most of species. Sometimes people’s actions destroy entire habitats. For example, some one walking in a forest might light a match and drop it, and then the whole forest might be burned. Even if they are not harmed by the fire itself, many animals that used to live in trees would no longer to have a place to live. When they lose their home, animals find it much harder to continue living in

particular habitat. If they cannot find new places to live, the animals will not survive. After a while, there will be fewer and fewer of these kinds of animals who are alive in the wild. When that happens, we say these species are endangered for every good reason: they are in danger of extinction. An animal or plant that was extinct has died out and does not exist anywhere in the world anymore.

b. Housing Development

There used to be thousands of bald eagles in the United States. But farmers started to hunt them because they thought the eagles were killing their farm animals. Then, later, people started to cut down the trees in which the eagles built their nests to make way for roads, houses, and shopping malls. With fewer places for them to make their homes, eagles found it harder and harder to survive, and they started to die out. Soon, there weren't very many bald eagles left in the whole United States. People started to notice that there were fewer and fewer bald eagles, and they decided to find out why.

They are so many causes of endangering nature. Nevertheless, this study only include the above mentioned points. Nature is habitat and place for all the creatures. Human, animals, plants need the nature to live. Therefore, deforestation and irresponsible housing development may destroy the harmony between human and non human.

2.1.1.3 Presrving Nature

There are so many ways to affecting the environment positively. As Patterson (2014, para 5) explains, only humans can think and act to make positive changes in the environment. Some of the acts are follows:

a. Captive Breeding and Release of Endangered Animals

Nearly extinct animals are bred in protected environs. When the numbers are sufficient, they are reintroduced in to the wild. One example is the Arabian Oryx. These animals were captive bred in the Phoenix, San Diego and Los Angeles zoos and later released in the Middle East. California condors, Mauritius kestrels, and black-footed ferrets are some of the other species that have been captive bred and released.

b. Protecting Native Species

Chinese giant pandas are notorious for their poor breeding rate in the wild. The Indian tiger is under threat from illegal poaching. Slow-moving, shallow-water-dwelling manatees are also under threat. All of these animals and others are afforded protection by declaring certain areas of their native habitat as protected reserves. This may help increase their numbers.

c. Controlling Wildfires

Every year, wildfires that start spontaneously in Australia, California and other dry areas destroy large areas of forest and the animals living in them.

Human efforts often help contain the damage to some extent.

d. Reforestation Efforts

Large areas that underwent deforestation for cultivation, grazing and for human settlements are reforested with native plant species to restore ecological balance.

Only humans can think and act to make positive changes in the environment. Here are just a few of the ways we are giving back.

Positive human action is needed to preserve nature. There are so many ways to preserve the nature in danger. Protecting native species, controlling wildernes, and reforestation effort was chossed to elaborate this study because this study more explain how the human and animals to preserve nature. Human itself is teh main character to help other creatures protecting nature.

2.1.2 Film Studies

Villarejo (2007, p.9-10) said that theories of film studies are used to analyze the film. By using these, this thesis is expected to be well-explained.

Cinema's dynamism, its capacity to arrange and rearrange time and motion, thus reveal its dimensions that are deeply social, historical, industrial, technological, philosophical, political, aesthetic, psychological, personal, and so forth indeed make what is called Cinema (for individual works, word 'film' or 'movie' is used). For enthusiasts, cinema rewards study like few other objects precisely because its reach is so great that it is never exhausted, its scope so wide that someone rarely find himself thinking along a single plane of thought. Because of the wide scope of cinema, it can be studied by many people. But the study of

cinema, in other words, is emphatically not an attempt to limit its dynamism. It is actually a pursuit which reaches all aspect of individual and collective lives

In doing analysis for this thesis, there are two main ideas which are used;

Photography (or Cinematography) and Mise en Scene. Because the object of study is a film, those are important to give answers of the problems for this thesis.

These notions will give insight about how the characters feel and think throughout the film.

2.1.2.1 Photography (Cinematography)

The definition of cinematography according to Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary is “the art or science of motion-picture photography”. As such, in this thesis, photography is similar to cinematography. However because Louis Gianetti put the notion of cinematography in a chapter entitled ‘Photography’, the writer has an obligation to do the same thing. Except the term, there is almost no difference between the two terms. The ideas of photography which are used are the Shots, and the Angles.

a. The Shots

Gianetti (2004, p.9) explain the shots refers to the amount of subject matter that’s included within the *frame* of the screen. In actual practice, however, shot designations vary considerably. A *medium shot* for one director might be considered a *close-up* by another. Furthermore, the longer the shot, the less precise are the designations. In general, shots are determined on the basis of how much of the human figure is in view. The shot is not necessarily defined by the distance between the camera and the object photographed, for in

some instances certain lenses distort distances. For example, a *telephoto lens* can produce a close-up on the screen, yet the camera in such shots is generally quite distant from the subject matter.

Gianetti also explain, although there are many different kinds of shots in the cinema, most of them are subsumed under the six basic categories: (1) the *extreme long shot*, (2) the *long shot*, (3) the *full shot*, (4) the medium shot, (5) the close-up, and (6) the *extreme close-up*. (2014, p.9).

1. The *extreme long shot* is taken from a great distance, sometimes as far as a quarter of a mile away. It's almost always an exterior shot and shows much of the locale. Extreme long shots also serve as spatial frames of reference for the closer shots and for this reason are sometimes called *establishing shots*. If people are included in extreme long shots, they usually appear as mere specks on the screen. Mostly it is used in epic films, when local people have important roles.

2. The *long shot* may be the most complex in the cinema, and the term itself one of the most imprecise. Usually, long-shot ranges correspond approximately to the distance between the audience and the stage in the live theater. The closest range within this category is the *full shot*, which just barely includes the human body in full, with the head near the top of the frame and the feet near the bottom.

3. The *medium shot* contains a figure from the knees or waist up. A functional shot, it's useful for shooting exposition scenes, for carrying movement, and for dialogue. There are several variations of the medium shot. The two-shot

contains two figures. The *three-shot* contains three figures; beyond three, the shot tends to become a full shot, unless the other figures are in the background. The *over-the-shoulder shot* usually contains two figures, one with part of his or her back to the camera, the other facing the camera.

4. The *close-up* shows very little if any locale and concentrates on a relatively small object—an animal's face for example. Because the close-up magnifies the size of an object, it tends to elevate the importance of things, often suggesting a symbolic significance. The *extreme closeup* is a variation of this shot. Thus, instead of a face, the extreme close-up might show only a person's eyes or mouth.

b. The Angles

Gianetti (2014, p.12) explain angles are also important in movies. It can deliver certain effect and feeling of the movie. If the angle is slight, it can serve as a subtle form of emotional coloration. If the angle is extreme, it can represent the major meaning of an image. The angle is determined by where the *camera* is placed, not the subject photographed. A picture of a person photographed from a high angle actually suggests an opposite interpretation from an image of the same person photographed from a low angle. The subject matter can be identical in the two images, yet the information we derive from both clearly shows that the form is the content, the content the form. Film realists tend to avoid extreme angles. Most of their scenes are photographed from eye level, roughly five to six feet off the ground—approximately the way an actual observer might view a scene. Usually these directors attempt to

capture the clearest view of an object. Eyelevel shots are seldom intrinsically dramatic, because they tend to be the norm. Virtually all directors use some eye-level shots, especially in routine exposition scenes.

Gianetti, (2014, p.12) explain extreme angles involve distortions. Yet many filmmakers feel that by distorting the surface realism of an object, a greater truth is achieved—a symbolic truth.

2.1.2.2 Mise en Scene

According to Gianetti (2014, p.47) stated *Mise en Scène* was originally a French theatrical term meaning “placing on stage.” The phrase refers to the arrangement of all the visual elements of a theatrical production within a given playing area—the stage. But in movies, *mise en scène* is more complicated because it s a kind of a blend of the visual conventions of the live theater with those of painting. *Mise en scène* is a complex analytical term, encompassing four distinct formal elements: (1) the staging of the action, (2) the physical setting and décor, (3) the manner in which these materials are framed, and (4) the manner in which they are photographed. The art of *mise en scène* is indissolubly linked with the art of cinematography (Gianetti 2014, p.47). *Mise en scene* revolves around how the film or picture represents the idea that the filmmakers have. That includes how the actors and the property are set, how the movie are taken in terms of frames, and how the actors and actress are represented. Nevertheless, *mise en scene* is complex and very wide to explain.

Beside Abram stated (2001, p.93), *Mise en Scene* is a term that originally developed in relation to theatre and literally translates as ‘putting on the stage’.

The elements covered by mise en scene are: setting, props, costume, performance, lighting and colour. But in addition to choose what is to be included in a shot, someone also has to decide how the elements are to be arranged. In other words, composition is also central to *Mise en Scene*. By using *Mise en Scene*, the writer can analyze some meanings inside *Furry Vengeance* movie in scenes.

2.2 Previous Studies

The previous study which uses similar theme and motion in environment are thesis by Arif Kurniawan (2014) entitled *Environmental Degradation as the Impact of Capitalist Interest and the Lack of Public Awareness in SpongeBob's Last Stand Movie* and a thesis by Ena Shofa (2014) *The Negative Effects of Environmental Degradation in Wall-E Movie*. Kurniawan's thesis gives general thinking about ecocriticism and includes capitalism as support theory in explaining his thesis. As such, his thesis focuses on how capitalism affects the nature. However, the writer's thesis simply does not use capitalism as main idea. And Shofa's thesis was chosen because it mentioned types of natural degradation and the importance of plants.

The writer thesis primarily focuses on the relationship between the characters; human and non-human. Also, explain how to preserve nature from human's destructive actions in *Furry Vengeance* movie. As it was stated before, this thesis puts more focus on forest as the main setting of the film which is analyzed. Besides, Ena's thesis also focused on non-human characters and this

thesis did too. Human characters are only posed as supporting characters. So the writer will not feel doubt about writing a thesis about non-human characters.

2.3 Research Method

To finish this research, the qualitative approach will be used. So, the steps in analyzing the movie are mentioned below:

1) Deciding Object Material

The movie entitled *Furry Vengeance* is chosen as the object material of the study because the highlight of the movie is about the relationship between nature, animals and human.

2) Employing Ecocriticism Theory

The objective of the research is to observe some human's destructive action toward nature and the effort to preserve it. Then, the ecocriticism theory is applied in order to give clear description and explanation on the subject being studied.

3) Analyzing and Interpreting the Data

In this part, *Furry Vengeance* is watched several times to observe the movie that focus on the picture, characters and dialogues. Ecocriticism theory is used to analyze and interpret the detail of human's destructive action toward nature and also the effort to preserve it.

4) Drawing Conclusion

After observing, analyzing, and interpreting the data based on the theories and some evidences from the movie, the writer finds the conclusion of the study and gives suggestions.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will discuss the finding of the problem of the study in this thesis. First, it will be about forest and the reasons why it is so important to the animals and human. It will discuss human's destructive action toward nature and also the effort to preserve endangering nature in this movie. As it is stated before, the reason of Lyman Enterprise to create housing area in Rocky Springs is for the money or profit which will flow from there. Also this movie mostly shows forest and the surrounding area. Thus, this chapter will be mostly about forest and animals as its focus. Last, this thesis will discuss the efforts from the other characters to stop the deforestation from happening. The Lyman Enterprise lead by Neal Lyman is intending to change the forest into housing area which is practically will killing almost all the animals and reducing the amount of trees significantly. Needless to say, if the amount trees are decreasing, the temperature of earth will increase and climate will change. Most humans do not acknowledge if the climate changes even only for a little, the impact will be great to every living being in earth. Even the amount of oxygen may be not enough for the living beings in earth.

3.1 Human's Destructive Actions Toward Nature

Forest and all the ecosystems within it are home for various creatures, including humans and animals. As Russel Mclendon stated in his article in Mother Nature Network website, forest cover a third of all land on Earth, providing vital

organic infrastructure for some of the planet's densest, most diverse collections of life. They support countless species as well as 1.6 billion human livelihoods, yet humans are also responsible for 32 million acres of deforestation every year.

(2014, para1)

In addition, forest is also providing food for any living creatures. As such, if forest were to be eradicated, most living creatures would be ceased to exist or die. That is the very reason why animals in movie *Furry Vengeance* will try anything to stop the development residential area in Rocky Springs.

Human's destructive action toward nature reflected in *Furry Vengeance* movie can be put into categories namely: 1) Turning forest into residential area, 2) Polluting environment and 3) Endangering animals

3.1.1 Turning Forest into Residential Area

Rocky Springs is a protected forest and there are animals live and they get food to eat. But, endangering forest happened because of human's destructive actions. One of the main destructive actions is about developing residential area in Rocky Spring forest by Lyman Enterprise.



Figure 3.1 The Rocky Springs forest

(Source: *Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:00:49)

Figure 3.1 shows a scene which uses extreme long shot and it was used to explain how the condition in the Rocky Springs forest before the development of residential area. It implied about the condition in Rocky Springs forest. The picture shows how the forest looked naturally and there were many trees. It basically shows the background and setting in the movie. The place was open and unrestricted. The angle was high in order to fully capture the background and setting. Rocky Springs is the habitat for the animals. All living creatures are going to do anything to survive. It is the most basic instinct of all living beings. What the animals do in this film is just a way to keep surviving. However, forest, and nature in general, is not far from the danger. Some human fail to understand it. They will harm earth and forest, unconsciously or not. They will do that especially for profits. They will act as if the earth is their own property and they are free to do whatever to earth. takingg out the natural resources and selling the resources for money. One of the most harmful things toward forest is deforestation, an act to change forest into other state. It was what the head of the company, Neal Lyman, did when he made a plan to change Rocky Springs as housing area. And he ordered Sanders to undersee the development of the area, substituting his former co-worker. Beforehand, Neal Lyman ordered Sanders' fellow salesman to develop Rocky Springs.



Figure 3.2 The plan of housing area
 (Source: *Fury Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:16:05)

Figure 3.2 shows a scene which uses close up manner His eyebrows and eyes gave impression that Sanders did not actually expect the plan and how shocked Sanders when he heard about the plan. Neal’s secretary told him the plan in usual tone. She gave impression that the company was not feeling guilty about deforest Rocky Spring. Lynman industry also want to make residential area also the supporting facilities such as malls. Still holding the plan, Sanders expressed his disbelief of what he had just heard. With his body in the center, the focus was his face and the map he was holding. The central portions of the screen are generally reserved for the most important visual elements. This area is instinctively regarded by most people as the intrinsic center of interest (Gianetti, 2014, p.54). Also the space behind him was restricted because he was in a private plane. The plane looked cramped. It suggested even if he disagreed about the plan, he could not escape and then deny his employer.

NEAL : Show him the plans.

FELDER: All right. You are in charge of phase one, which is this right now.

SANDERS: Right.

FELDER: And this is phase two.
SANDERS: So you're just going to take out the whole forest?
NEAL: Yeah.
(*Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:16:01– 00:16:08)

The dialogue also supported the figure 3.2 which explain about Neal Lyman, the boss who wanted to deforestation the forest and build residential area for getting profit. Dan as a real estate developer, Dan had to accept that job although he was forced to shut down the forest into housing area.



Figure 3.3 The process of developing residential area
(Source: *Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:05:02)

Figure 3.3 shows scene which uses long shot to explain in the process of developing houses in Rocky Springs. The camera do not focus on Dan but it focuses on some workers and builder's equipment. The exposition scenes were shown in movement around the house so that the area surrounding the house can be fully seen. The camera focused on the construction with Sanders' back facing the audiences. Notice the trees in the back. It implied that the danger was even more nearer that people expected. In this case, the danger was the construction of the residential area in the middle of forest which should not happen. In the same frame Dan also said nature, in the monologue while he was looking around his

house. However in front of him there is not any real natural scenery. There is an undergoing construction instead.

SANDERS: Nature
(*Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:04:54– 00:04:56)

Butler state, urban and residential area expansion cause significant forest loss, both in the consumption of building materials and as a source of land. While urbanization can reduce direct pressures on forests by the migration of rural residents to population centers, urban and suburban sprawl can be damaging when they occur in frontier settlements and boomtowns. A single gold or gem finding can quickly swell a population of a remote forest outpost as a sea of prospectors rush to the area in hopes of finding riches. (2012, para.1). The conversion of forestland to residential and commercial uses has many implications. Readily available and sustainable timber supply for the forest products industry may decline, along with forest wildlife habitat, and clean water production. Lyman used forest theme but he destroyed the forest.



Figure 3.4 News paper shows Lyman Enterprise and protected forest
(Source: *Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:04:55)

Figure 3.4 shows a scene which uses close shot. The picture reveals the newspaper collected by Tyler, zoomed at the headlines which was clear enough to be read. He wanted his father, Dan, to know that forest was a protected forest but Lynman Enterprise wanted to destroy for money despite it. Also the figure 3.4 was supported by the dialog of Sanders and Tyler. Tyler tried to explain to Dan if the forest is not only important for human but also the animals.

SANDERS : No I don't know. I am sure that's not the case.

TYLER: It is, okay?

You're building on a nature preserve and Frankly, it's ticking nature off.

(*Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:05:50– 00:05:54)

In dialogue, Dan trying to explain to Tyler that the news was not true, but Tyler had the evidence if Lyman's company had built a residential area in protected forest areas. Tyler showed the newspaper and figure in 3.4 explained this

Even in near the end of the film, Lyman did not feel regret about his actions. He still wanted to get more profit by forcing the other businessmen to sign the contract. When time had come to realize the company plan, it was suggested that the company would be a sponsor for an annual green festival around Rocky Springs. However, the purpose of the company was not for the forest but to sign the final contract for the last plan with an Indian called Mr. Gupta. But Mr. Gupta here even had known what would happen with the forest, he still willingly signed the contract.



Figure 3.5 Mr. Gupta forced by Neal to sign the contract
(Source: *Fury Vengeance*, 2010, minute 01:21:51)

In close-shot picture, Neal was shown to forcibly move Gupta's hand, the other business man's hand, in signing the contract. The contract was used to build residential area in Rocky Springs. Even though Mr. Gupta was shown to be asleep, his eyes were closed and his expression looked calm, Neal insisted in continuing the plan and moved Gupta's hand to sign the paper by himself. Even though their positions were close and in open-space, Neal was on top of Mr. Gupta, indicating dominating and submissive roles. The area near the top of the frame can suggest ideas dealing with power, authority, and aspiration. A person placed here seems to control all the visual elements below, and for this reason, authority figures are often photographed in this manner. This dominance can also apply to objects—a palace, the top of a mountain (Gianetti, 2014, p.55). Mr. Gupta was powerless to react to Neal's insistence. In the background, the booths in the festival were shown to be in mess because the animals were running havoc in the festival to stop the plan of deforestation of Rocky Springs. It can be implied

that even though everything was mess, the plan would not change according to Neal Lyman. Or it could be said, bussiness had to be done.

Stein et al stated increases in housing density and associated development on rural forest lands can be linked to numerous changes to private forest services across watersheds, including decreases in native wildlife; changes in forest health; and reduced water quality, forest carbon storage, timber production, and recreational benefits (2005,p).Developing residential area in protected forest give many effect not for plants or animals but also human races too. So human is the main character in this world must change the destructive actions into preserve action toward nature.

3.1.2 Polluting Environment

Pollution is now a common place term, that our ears are attuned to. Air pollution is one such form that refers to the contamination of the air. A physical, biological or chemical alteration to the air in the atmosphere can be termed as pollution. It occurs when any harmful gases, dust, smoke enters into the atmosphere and makes it difficult for plants, animals and humans to survive as the air becomes dirty. In this movie there is an explanation if human do not care with air pollution and also forest fire and that is causes by human's destructive action.



Figure 3.6 Riggs is Smoking

(Source: *Fury Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:02:09)

Figure 3.6 was also taken in close-shot manner, exposing his aloof manner toward nature. Although the man's dialogue suggested that one should not pollute, he contradicted himself that in fact he was smoking, contributing to pollution. He was Riggs, Sanders' predecessor. The frame suggested a box, which was his comfortable car. With one hand, he was driving along the road and smoking with the other hand. He looked comfortable within his own territory, not minding the others. Albeit his car was not very large and cramped, he was contented and enjoying his ride. The light was dim and the background was blurred, in contrast to the figure of the man which was focused. The full-front position like this offers us an intimate view of the characters, especially in close-up: We can explore their faces as spiritual landscapes (Gianetti, 2014, p.75) Miranda Haiti said that environmental tobacco smoke is a contributor of air pollution particles. These fine particles are a risk factor for chronic lung disease which can be debilitating and sometimes fatal. They can lead to conditions such as asthma, bronchitis, and

emphysema, and are also a risk for lung cancer, as said by the researchers. (2004, para.2).

RIGGS: Give a hoot, don't pollute.
Whatever.

(*Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:02:09– 00:02:13)

Compared with human health effects, the damage caused by air pollution on ecosystems may be less obvious and more difficult to quantify and monetise, but it remains important. Air pollution can cause damage to plants and animals, to aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, impacting on biodiversity and damaging valued habitats.

Beside air pollution, cigarette gives another effect for the example in the movie Riggs putt off the cigarette butt out from his car and he did not care about a fire which may happen in forest because of his cigarette butt.



Figure 3.7 Smoke from cigarette
(Source: *Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:02:18)

Figure 3.7 shows was taken in extreme close-shot manner. The cigarette butt was in center and the space was open. The color was vivid and contrast, clearly differentiated the smoke and dry leaves. A smoke coming from cigarette butt can be clearly seen among the dry leaves. Then audiences' eyes were

straightly attracted to it from higher angle. It implied the possibility of wildfire because of a cigarette butt. It goes beyond saying that a wildfire is a harm toward forest.

Nonetheless, a fire in forest is very dangerous. It can cause wildfire, an uncontrolled fire in an area of combustible vegetation that occurs in the countryside area, in this case a forest. This kind of fire is very influential toward environment, economy, and public health. Wild land fire impacts are often described in terms of lives threatened, structures and homes lost or damaged, overall suppression costs, and damage to the natural resource base on which many rural communities rely. Wildfires can have both positive and negative effects on local economies. Positive effects come from economic activity generated in the community during fire suppression and post-fire rebuilding. These may include forestry support work, such as building fire lines and performing other defenses, or providing firefighting teams with food, ice, and amenities such as temporary shelters and washing machines. John M. Diaz said however, local economies only experience positive effects if fire suppression spending and contracting is done locally. In addition, future benefits are only possible if the fire stimulates, rather than stops, economic development efforts associated with recovery and forest restoration. Among other negative economic effects for communities, wildfires can burn timber, make recreation and tourism unappealing, and affect agricultural production. Local communities often become concerned about the effects of smoke on health and safety, as well. Depending on the severity and location of a

wildfire, post-disaster recovery can come with a considerable price tag. (2012, p.1)

3.1.3 Endangering Animals

In this movie, it was not only explaining about endangering forest but also towards animals. When human destroy forest to build homes, factories, shopping malls, the land is changed. The animals that lived there, all may disappear. Some can move to new home areas, but there are already other animals living there. There is not enough food, water or shelter for all of them and it can make them die. Forest is the habitat for animals but human want to get the forest from animals to be get profit. If the nature and the animals are in danger, so are human races. In the *Furry Vengeance* also explain about the forest as shelter and feeding for the animals but now build into a home for humans.



Figure 3.8 Frank brings a dynamite to blow up the beaver dam
(Source: *Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:20:36)

Figure 3.8 shows Franks who raised a bomb to destroy the beaver dam. In open space, Sanders who was in front was blurred whereas Franks was focused. In a loose frame, Sanders' face was hardly detailed, indicating he was unsure with

the whole thing about the destruction of the beaver dam, in contrast to Frank's figure which was focused. It implied that Frank was eager to destroy some part of forest. Besides that, between him and Frank, there was a car separated them. It implied that Sanders' mind even became more confused with his work as real state agent. In spite of that, the color of Frank's figure was dark, almost falling into the dark background, symbolizing his role as the destroyer of nature.

The dialogue below between Dan and Frank also supported if the beaver dam was destructed by human.

SANDERS: So, good progress on unit number five.
I don't know if I can say the same thing about number three.

FRANK: It's a beaver dam. It's a good one, too. It's blocking the drainage about 30 yards in.

SANDERS: How long's that going to set us back?

WORKERS: There we go.

FRANK: Back.
Well, you want me to keep the beaver dam?
You're looking at week.
If not, we can bust it up.
The beavers, they're not home.

SANDERS : I don't know. We're a green company, Frank.

FRANK: I can make it look like accident. Oops. I accidentally left a stick of dynamite inside the beaver damn.

(*Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:05:26– 00:05:54)

In addition, the company where Sanders worked was supposedly 'a green company'. However what his company did is far from being green company.

From the dialogue, it can be seen almost clearly that the workers will not hesitate to destroy the beaver dam because it is blocking the drainage of residential area.

Frank, was told not to have regret and guilt on harming the part of nature.

Beside blow up the beaver dam, Sanders also caged the animals. Sanders did not realize that the forest is very important for animals. He was not aware the

reason why the animals in Rocky Springs made him suffer. He put them all in cages. He put revenge because he was abused before. Fortunately, he finally understood why the animals are so forceful/insisted in protecting the forest. They just wanted to protecting their families.



Figure 3.9 Tyler and Amber see the caged animals
(Source: *Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 01:07:40)

Figure 3.9 show scene which uses long shot manner. The reveal came later along Tyler and Amber's discovery. Tyler and Amber saw the animals were in cages while running in forest. The sight was shocking to Tyler and Amber. They were shown in the middle whereas there were many cages piled up high in front of them, separated by wire metal fence. They looked small compared to the cages, indicating that they were powerless to prevent Sanders' action. The picture was taken in the long shot, completely captivated the powerlessness of Tyler and Amber. Also this dialogue shows if the animals were in danger too because their home and the place of their food were going to be human's house.

NEAL: Lyman Industries, we don't kill animals. We're just going to relocate them.

AMBER: Yeah, but that's just the same as killing them.
(*Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 01:13:02– 01:13:06)

In addition, what Lyman did is even worse than a more deforestation and he did not care about the animals too. He supported Dan's action to put the animals in cages. He even made a wicked plan to guise the deforestation plan as eco-friendly housing estate. It was practically a trick and fraud. He did that just for profit and to ensure his position and wealth. It almost shows how indiscriminate an industry is toward nature.

Human are dependent on nature but is not dependent on us. When human destroy an ecosystem, they are destroying life that depends on that ecosystem. All living things in an ecosystem depend on nature. Not only animals but also human who have the highest creature in the world. Human's action can affect every aspect in the world such as the action toward nature and animals. If human's destructive nature is still apparent, it will make all creatures be extinct.

3.2 The Effort to Preserve Nature

Effort done in this movie can be put into categories as: 1) by the animals, and 2) by the humans.

3.2.1 Animals Effort to Preserve Nature

Most of the actions to prevent deforestation are done by animals in form of abuses. The animals in this film are shown to have thinking process and so they are considered as sentient creatures.



Figure 3.10 An animal sets a trap
(Source: *Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:02:59)

Figure 3.10 was taken in the medium shot and shows the animals set a trap toward Riggs. Notice the animal who pushed a rock in already-set-up tool. It was clear whatever the animal did was the focus. It was emphasized by the blurred background. By using a plan involving rocks, they made the salesmen of Rocky Springs suffered and retired. In these pictures, it was Riggs, Sander's co-worker who got knocked by a rock and fell off cliff. Before he was shown smoking and throwing a cigarette to dry leaves, not realizing that it might cause a wildfire. In retrospect, the animals would try to eliminate him, in this case, by a rock. And so, he retired and was substituted by Dan Sanders, the main character. It can be seen clearly the picture below. The Riggs car fell off the cliff. Also Riggs was shown to talk to the raccoon because he felt that a raccoon was the reason he got misfortunes.

RIGGS: Bad, bad Raccoon
(*Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:04:04– 00:04:06)



Figure 3.11 Riggs' car falls from a cliff
(Source: *Fury Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:04:06)

In the picture above, the car was on top of a cliff, almost falling down. The angle was high so that the difference in height could be felt strongly. Also the sense of danger was apparent by doing that. Even the sky was blue above the car, the cliff was dominant in the picture, to show the panic surrounding the car.

The animals hoped that the salesmen or CEO of the company change the plan of deforestation because it endangers all species and its place of living. As stated before, the forest was important for them because they would die without it.

If the humans found the forest to be dangerous, they would not try to get near or do anything which put the forest in danger.

The string of abuses was also applied to Sanders, a regular salesman in Lyman Enterprise who continued his former co-worker's work. For Sanders, it was even worse because he was humiliated in top of being abused almost in non-stop way. He was nearly hit by a boulder, like what happened with his co-worker.



Figure 3.12 Sanders' car is almost nearly hit by a boulder
(Source: *Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:23:37)

TAMMY: What happened?

SANDERS: Well, there was a ravine and a boulder,
And then this maniacal raccoon,
And then I lost my phone.

(*Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:26:20– 00:26:30)

The picture above shows that a big boulder nearly hit Sanders' car. It was very dangerous. The picture was taken in long shot and the car was positioned in the center. Sanders car was almost hit by a boulder in the way to discuss about the construction of Rocky Springs. The dialogue also supported the picture if Sanders was almost hit by a boulder. The animals trap has been successfull to deter Sanders' meeting with his bos, Lyman.

His string of abuses was not stopping as long as he tried to discuss the plan to change Rocky Spring into housing area. The animals were trying to abuse him even more in hope Sanders would stop disscussing toward his boss about the plan.



Figure 3.13 Sanders get an attack
(Source: *Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:43:47)

Figure 3.13 shows scene which uses middle shot. In middle shot, Sanders was shown wear pink and tight clothes, which was very silly. He tried to run away from the bird as he was screaming with it in his face. The frame was tight as Sanders was in the same territory with this menace. The bird also want to intervene Sanders' meeting to developing forest into residential area. Many bad things happened to him. Even before, all his clothes were missing and so he did not have another clothes to wear except pink jumpsuit. It was his wife's clothes. The situation totally looked silly because men usually did not wears pink and tight clothes. Dan Sanders in the picture should use formal clothes because he had meeting with Lyman. Abram (2001, p.93) said that setting provides the space in which all the other elements of *Mise en Scene* are situated. The setting, like props and costume, sets up expectations for the viewer and can instantly produce meanings; it signifies certain things. The role of setting is very important since it is used to produce some meanings based on some elements that are used to create a movie. By using setting, the writer can take a conclusion the meaning contained

inside the movie by looking at some relations between prop and costume which are combined to create a setting for the movie.



Figure 3.14 Tammy's face becomes a raccoon face in Sanders nightmare

(Source: *Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:047:22)

SANDERS: Tammy, wake up. I just had the worst nightmare.

TAMMY: *Screaming*

(*Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:47:18– 00:47:21)

In the last, he even got nightmares because of the animals' actions.

Sanders get thinking more about animals that mess his job. Not only in real live but also Dan get bad nightmare about the animal especially raccoon because it's

the leader of the animals. The figure 3.14 was taken in extreme close up shot,

exposing Tammy's hideous figure. The color was mostly dark because the time

was supposedly in the middle of the night. Sanders was facing directly with his

supposed wife. Then it was explained that he did not actually talk to his wife but a

hideous creature posed as his wife. Then it was clear that he actually was still

dreaming. It was pretty obvious that the world he lived in did not create the

creature like that. So it could be said that he was so traumatic that he thought the

animals chased him even in dreams and impersonated his wife.

In the last part of the movie there was a forest festival in Rocky Springs.

The festival was sponsored by Lyman Enterprise. Beside, he also invited Mr. Gupta to sign the contract about developing residential area. And he wanted to promote the residential area with the people who came in the forest festival.

Because of Lyman, the animals were angry and wanted to cancel the contract because if the contract was signed, so animals that live the would be die. The animals' tried to preserve forest and they messed the forest festival. The animals in the movie was described as sentient creatures, they are able to think and feel like humans.



Figure 3.15 The animals ready to disturb forest festival
(Source: *Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 00:047:22)

Figure 3.15 shows a scene which uses medium shot, because it shows the animals standing up together and ready to mess forest festival. And the figure also explains the animals' thinking as if they were warrior ready to go a war. Notice the line the animals made. It was clear and neat, emphasized the thinking process of the animals. The color was contrast and real, showing the different animals.

Forest is more important to animals because they live there, not only human. They also need home, food. The animals preserve nature because they have family. If human could build house, why animals would not do that.

3.2.2 Human's Efforts to Preserve Nature

The actions that are done by the human characters to prevent the deforestation are mostly shown in half end the film. Those actions show how finally humans understand the importance of forest, especially Sanders' family.

The effort to stop development initially came from Tyler, Sanders' son, who finally knew the danger involving the forest from his friend, Amber. Tyler at first did not realize that it was his father's that endangered the forest. However Amber told him the truth.

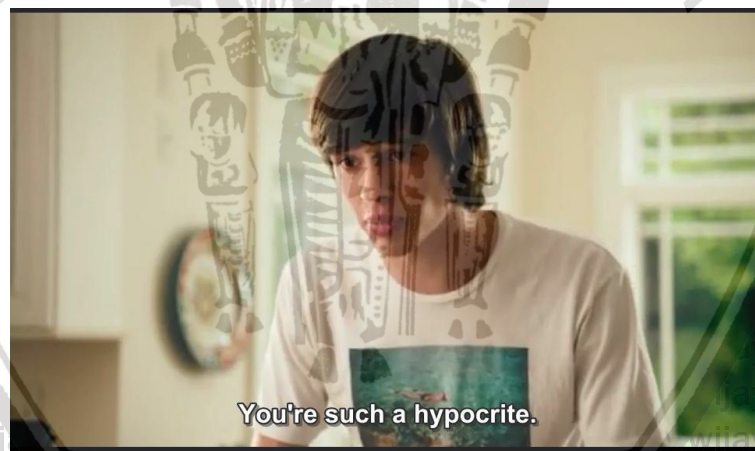


Figure 3.16 Tyler confronts his dad
(Source: *Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 01:09:10)

TYLER: You're such a hypocrite
(*Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 01:09:05 - 01:09:10)

Tyles was in center and the background was blurred, indicating the audience saw him directly as the focus. The color was bright enough to show his

face and expression. It was meant as an impact and an important thing. Indeed, he confronted his father and called him hypocrite.

Amber then tried to stop the festival herself. She voiced her protest in the festival, hoping people realized that the festival was just a scam then they would stop the festival and the signing contract altogether. It was hoped in that way the forest would be saved.



Figure 3.17 Amber holds a megaphone and pamphlets to stop the development in Rocky Springs

(Source: *Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 01:11:31)

AMBER: Stop developments in Rocky Springs.
Keep our forest green. Sign the petition.
(*Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 01:11:30– 01:11:36)

In almost all close-shot manner, Amber was shown to hold a megaphone and pamphlets. She tried to stop the development plan by telling everyone in the festival that the festival was in fact a plan to change the forest into residential area. However in the back, the people around her just ignored her and were enjoying the festival. A woman even faced her back to Amber. Although the range between Amber and people around her was close, Amber was not noticed by them. It was emphasized by the focus which was almost in Amber's figure not in

her back. It almost wanted to convey that only a few people put attention on nature and the problems surrounding it. And Amber was alone.



Figure 3.18 Sanders takes out raccoon from cages
(Source: *Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 01:13:57)

SANDERS: I will do what I can to create a diversion,
So what I want you to do is get your families and
get out of here .
(*Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 01:13:52– 0:13:58)

Meanwhile, Sanders eventually realized that he did wrong things. And then, he released the animals from the cage he put before. He felt guilty about put them there. He finally understood why the animals did those horrible actions toward him. Those animals just wanted to protect their own families. It was shown in the picture which was taken in the medium shot. Sanders and the animals were separated by metal cages in which the animals were in the cages and Sanders was outside. He was free whereas the animals were not. Even though they were separated by metal, Sanders showed his sympathy toward the animals by looking directly at them. Then he unlocked the cages to free the animals. It

explicitly showed that he was redeeming his actions before by liberating the animals.



Figure 3.19 Sanders shouts to stop the development in Rocky Springs.

(Source: *Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 01:16:18)

SANDERS: Stop the development in Rocky Springs
(*Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 01:16:18– 01:16:21)

In this picture, also in close shot, Sanders was shown to finally realize his mistakes and tried to inform the people that the development of Rocky Springs was harmful toward nature and so it had to be stopped. Some people around him then looked at him. It can be meant that his action and intention were delivered to people around him. Tyler was shown to look at his father.

Then the ultimate effort to save nature and forest done by human, Sanders became a forest ranger. In this picture, it was not explicitly shown how he ended as forest ranger. However, it can be concluded that he become the defender of the forest and would protect the forest by giving fine for whoever harms the forest.



Figure 3.20 A poster shows Sanders as a ranger forest
(Source: *Furry Vengeance*, 2010, minute 01:24:16)

From the picture above, the poster was put in the middle therefore it was implied that it was the focus. It could be implied that Sanders stopped being a salesman in development or real estate company and instead changed his job as forest ranger. Besides that, it was also implied that everyone who tried to harm nature would be given a great amount of fine. It could be seen from text 'Protected Forest \$1,000,000 fine'. Surely, 1 million US dollars is not small amount of money by all means. Klappenbach (2016, para 11) said that this may sound extreme but for some people getting involved in the protection of threatened and endangered animals is so important that a career change that enables you to work directly with species of concern may be the most rewarding way of doing so.

From all the scenes above, it implies that the efforts coming from animals or human are not enough to save nature. It needs the effort from both sides, human and animals, to save nature and forest from any harms. Just like how Sanders freed the animals, stopped the festival, and then finally became a ranger

forest, it was implied that the collaboration between human and animals was the most efficient way to protect forest and nature in general rather than only abusing others.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

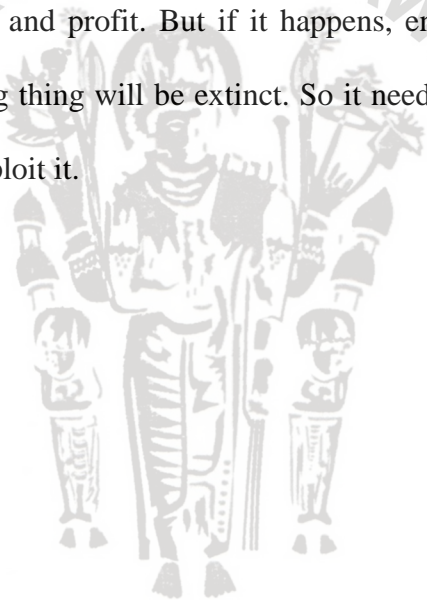
After analyzing the movie using ecocriticism and movie studies, it can be concluded that there are many reasons why the human and animals wanted to preserve the nature from the human's destructive action. In *Furry Vengeance* movie, it shows about human who developed the residential area in Rocky Springs forest. That action could be endangering because it could make deforestation and then the species of plant and animals would be extinct. The animals would lose their home because forest was their habitat. Last, it is about the animals which were put into cages and would be relocated because they protected and attacked human who were developing residential area.

In short, forest and nature is essential toward every lives and in order to keep on living, the living creatures must protect it. However it cannot only the animals or the humans which keep protecting the nature. It needs both sides to successfully protect it.

Cinematography also used in this study. The most element of movie studies that is being used in this research, especially the close up and medium shoot. Beside cinematography, there are some dialogues to supporting the picture so that the readers can easily understand the story too.

4.2 Suggestion

After finishing this thesis, the researcher thinks that the next researcher can conduct further studies using the another approach such as Capitalism. In this movie, there was a company which specialized in developing residential areas. It can be linked to Capitalism as there was an industry involved. In this case, it was real-estate industry. By doing so the next researcher could go deeper in analyzing this movie. Besides, this study also shows about nature, humans and animals that need each other. In our reality there are so many developers that build residential area only for bussines and profit. But if it happens, endangering nature will be happened and all living thing will be extinct. So it needed the effort of human to preserve nature not exploit it.



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1	24 April 2013	Konsultasi Judul	Pembimbing I	
2	16 Agustus 2013	Konsultasi Draft	Pembimbing I	
3	26 April 2016	Mengumpulkan Bab 1 & II	Pembimbing I	
4	28 April 2016	Konsultasi Revisi Bab I & II	Pembimbing I	
5	03 Mei 2016	Mengumpulkan Revisi Bab I & II	Pembimbing I	
6	09 Mei 2016	Konsultasi Revisi Bab I	Pembimbing II	
7	06 Juni 2016	Konsultasi Bab II	Pembimbing I	
8	08 Juni 2016	ACC Seminar proposal	Pembimbing I	
9	08 Juni 2016	ACC Seminar proposal	Pembimbing II	
10	13 Juni 2016	Konsultasi Revisi Bab II	Pembimbing II	
11	20 Juni 2016	Konsultasi Bab III & IV	Pembimbing II	
12	27 Juni 2016	Revisi Bab III & IV	Pembimbing II	

13	30 Juni 2016	Konsultasi Bab III & IV	Pembimbing II	
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15	25 Juli 2016	ACC Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing II	
16	01 Agustus 2016	Revisi Seminar Hasil & ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing I	
17	01 Agustus 2016	Revisi Seminar Hasil & ACC Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing II	
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