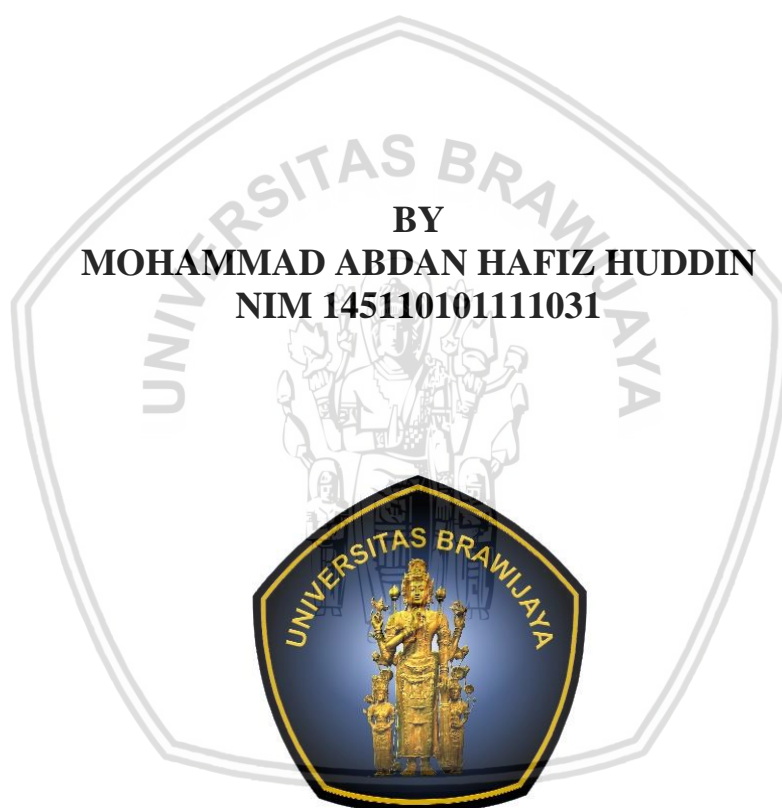


**THE PORTRAYAL OF RECIPROCAL RELATION
BETWEEN HUMAN AND NATURE
IN RON CLEMENTS AND JOHN MUSKER'S *MOANA***

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

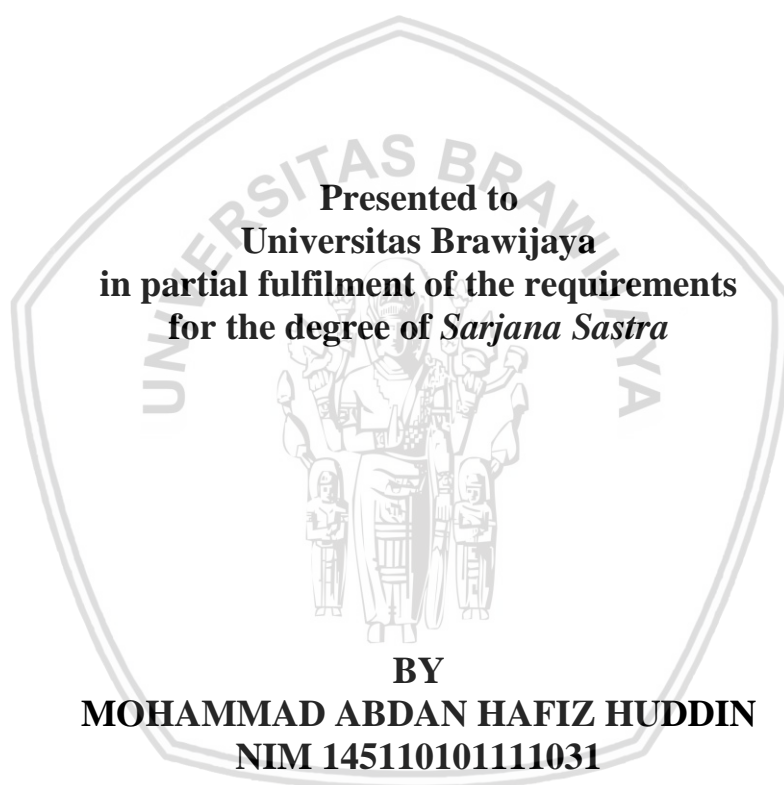


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DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2018**

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BETWEEN HUMAN AND NATURE
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UNDERGRADUATE THESIS



**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

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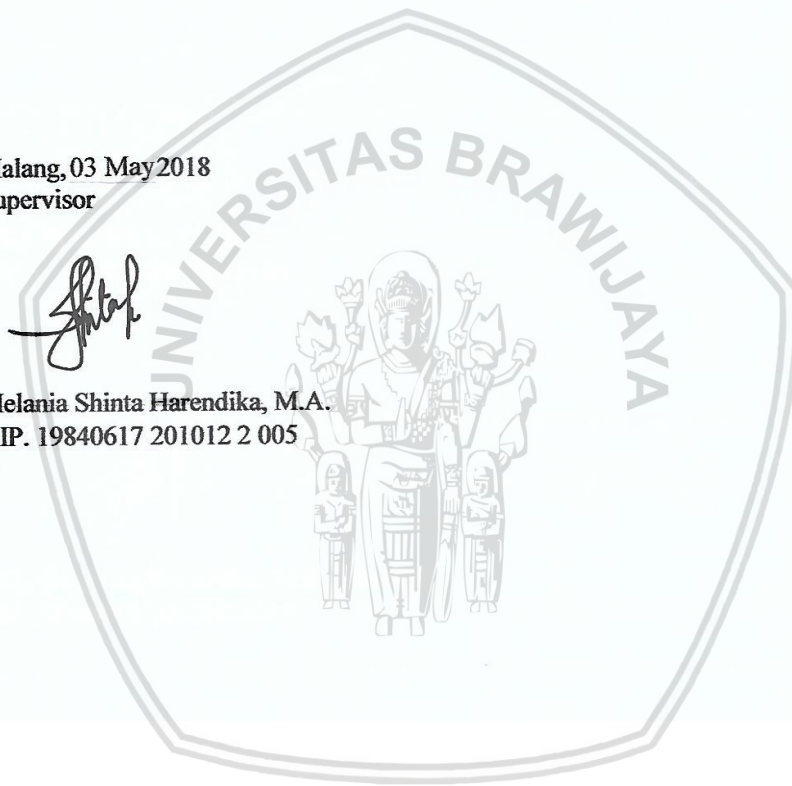


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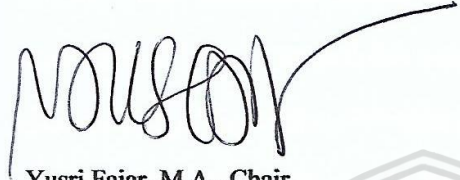
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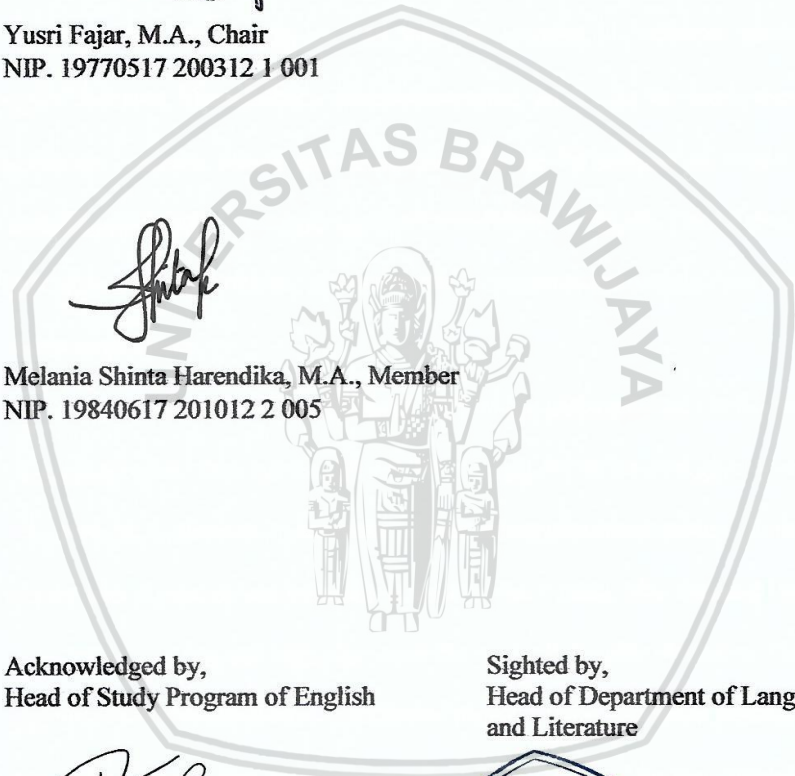
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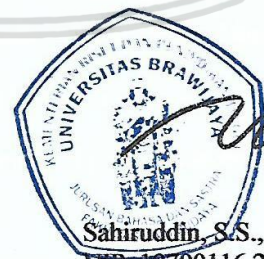
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ABSTRACT

Huddin, Mohammad Abdan Hafiz. 2018. **The Portrayal of Reciprocal Relation between Human and Nature in Ron Clements and John Musker's Moana.** Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Melania Shinta Harendika.

Keywords: Ecocriticism, Ecosystem, Human and Nature, *Moana*

Human and nature relationship emerged since they live together on earth and establish an interaction that affect each other, whether it is positive relationship or negative relationship. A movie entitled *Moana* reflects the relationship between human and nature in certain ecosystem. Hence, by conducting this research, the writer aims to answer how reciprocal relation between human and nature is portrayed in the movie using Ecocriticism and movie studies to support the research findings. The result of the study reveals that in the relationship between human and nature, they hold both beneficial and harmful relationship. The beneficial relationship is occurred when nature through plant and animal resources provide human's need such as food, shelter, clothing, tools, and companionship. Then, humans reciprocate nature around them by planting trees and protecting animals from any harm. Meanwhile, the harmful relationship is occurred when humans act badly against nature by revoking a core of nature life and forest exploitation; as the response, nature gives a warning to humans by environmental destruction and lack of natural resources. In order to live harmoniously with nature, humans should be conscious toward their activity. The next researchers can analyse the other environmental issues about environmental degradation in which nature cannot fulfill human's requirements to survive since humans are highly depended on natural resources and what the impact toward humans' life in *Moana*.

ABSTRAK

Huddin, Mohammad Abdan Hafiz. 2018. **The Portrayal of Reciprocal Relation between Human and Nature in Ron Clements and John Musker's Moana**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Melania Shinta Harendika.

Kata Kunci: Ekokritisisme, Ekosistem, Manusia dan Alam, *Moana*

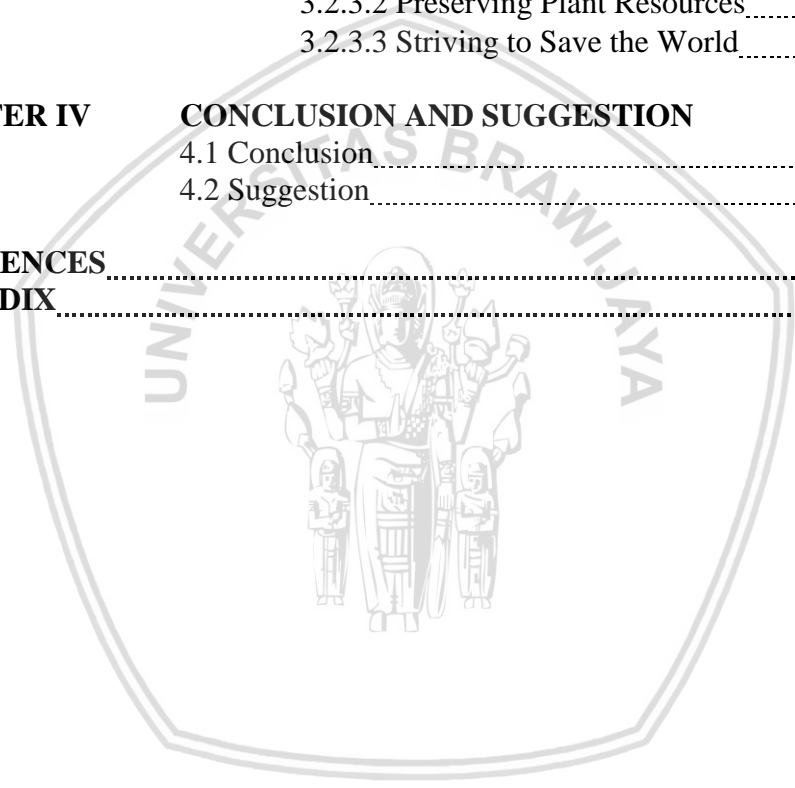
Hubungan manusia dan alam terjadi karena mereka hidup bersama di bumi dan menciptakan sebuah interaksi yang dapat memengaruhi satu sama lain baik berupa hubungan yang positif maupun negatif. Sebuah film berjudul *Moana* mencerminkan hubungan antara manusia dengan alam pada ekosistem tertentu. Karenanya, dengan penelitian ini, penulis bermaksud untuk menjawab bagaimana hubungan timbal balik antara manusia dengan alam tergambar dalam film tersebut dengan menggunakan pendekatan Ekokritisisme serta kajian Film untuk mendukung hasil penelitian. Hasil dari penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa dalam hubungan antara manusia dengan alam terdapat hubungan yang menguntungkan dan juga merugikan. Hubungan yang menguntungkan terjadi ketika alam melalui sumberdaya nabati dan hewannya menyediakan kebutuhan manusia seperti makanan, tempat tinggal, pakaian, peralatan, dan persahabatan. Manusia membalasnya dengan cara menanam pepohonan dan melindungi beberapa binatang dari bahaya. Sedangkan, hubungan yang merugikan terjadi ketika manusia berlaku buruk terhadap alam dengan cara mencabut inti dari kehidupan alam dan mengeksploitasi hutan; sebagai respon atas tindakan tersebut, alam memberikan peringatan melalui kerusakan lingkungan dan keurangannya sumberdaya alam. Untuk hidup secara harmoni dengan alam, manusia seharusnya sadar akan tindakannya. Peneliti selanjutnya bisa menganalisis permasalahan lingkungan lainnya dalam film yang sama mengenai degradasi lingkungan ketika alam tidak dapat memenuhi kebutuhan manusia untuk bertahan hidup karena manusia sangat bergantung pada sumberdaya alam dan dampak apa yang ditimbulkan di kehidupan manusia.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher will elaborate the background of the study, where the issue chosen in this research will be explained further. In addition, the problem of the study, and the objective of the study are explained briefly.

1.1 Background of the Study

The planet earth is a place where all creatures live on. The creatures under these circumstances are humans, animals and plants. Those creatures live together and create an interaction among non-living things particularly natural elements such as water, soil, and air. The creatures rely on the nature to gain their needs such as food, place for living, and even clothes to cover and protect the body. Especially as humans, we hung upon the nature to maintain our life as strengthened by National Geographic:

Humans are part of nature, and like every other species on the planet, we depend upon healthy ecosystem for our survival. Nature provides us essentials like clean water, food, medicines, even recreational retreats. Intact ecosystems also help regulate our weather and climate.

The principal relationship between human and nature happened since the beginning of humankind's civilization about thousand years ago. The statement is strengthened by (William, 2010, p. 1), he said that ancient people are fundamentally connected with nature and the cosmos. For millennia, they lived with nature's

cycles, rising up and bedding down with the sun, hunting, gathering and farming according to the seasons, weather and other dictates of the environment.

Technically, the relation between creatures, specifically humans and nature, create the positive and negative impacts toward each other. Meanwhile, to achieve the harmonious living in this world, the relation between creatures and nature should be balanced. Some people believe that they have dominant role above nature, make them perceive that they can control the environment whatever they want. Therefore, human and nature should have an equal relationship toward each other and keep the stability on the ecosystem. Stability is the tendency of an ecosystem to reach and maintain an equilibrium condition. If the system is highly stable, it resists departure from a steady state, and if disturbed, it recovers rapidly (Smith, 1992, p. 353).

The failure of the system can affect the stability of nature and create disturbance over the ecosystem. Furthermore, a great disturbance can ruin the stability of an ecosystem as strengthened by Smith (1992, p. 354), “a strong disturbance may carry a system into a different level of stability. The system may be so greatly disturbed that it is unable to return to its original state.” It will lead to a condition where the different system that might be more dangerous replaces the original stable system. For example, human greed which is triggered by their capitalism mindset toward the environment that they spoil the forests on behalf of business, economy or just personal satisfaction such as cutting down the trees to increase the land or urban development. To fulfil what human need, basically they will do whatever they want and as the result, this certain behaviour of greediness

leads to the forests degradation and deforestation. According to Kooten and Bulte (cited in Chakravarty, *et al.* 2012, p. 1), deforestation is the conversion of forest to an alternative permanent non-forested land use for agricultural purpose, grazing or urban development. The phenomenon of the deforestation apparently has already taken place from the beginning of human civilization. Garrard (2004, p.106) stated, “human activities such as deforestation, hunting and farming have been crucial ecological agents since the evolution of the species”. This environmental issue becomes the major problem of human and environment.

The World Wild Fund for Nature organisation (n.d. para. 2), presents the data of deforestation on its website that some 46 up to 58 thousand square miles of forest are lost each year—equivalent to 48 football fields every minute. High rates of deforestation and woods degradation become conventional things in many parts of this world. In fact, some important forest types, such as rainforests, and tropical dry forest, are additionally being lost after getting contact with human as Chakravarty, *et al.* (2012, p.6) stated “agents of deforestation are those slash and burn farmers, commercial farmers, ranchers, loggers, firewood collectors, infrastructure developers and others who are cutting down the forests. Causes of deforestation are the forces that motivate the agents to clear the forests”. To prevent the unequal relationship, a balanced relationship between human and nature should be established in order to give and receive the benefit from both parties properly.

The issues of the environment have attracted scholarly and artist to express their thought into their works both in scientific works or literary works such as articles, journals, novels, movies, etc. They put such issues in the works, explicitly

or implicitly to deliver their thoughts to the society through particular media. One of the best media to express the environmental issues to the society is through the movie. By the movie, society can easily understand what the meaning delivered, besides they can be entertained at once. It is appropriate with what Barsam and Monahan (2010, p.3) said, movie is a popular entertainment and a product that is produced and marketed by a large commercial studio. Many movies in this world bring up environmental issues, for example *The Simpsons*, *SpongeBob SquarePants*, *Okja*, *Moana* and so on.

Through this research, the researcher would like to observe an animation movie that raised the environmental issues entitled *Moana* (2016) produced by Walt Disney Animation Studio and directed by John Musker and Ron Clements. This movie tells the story about the journey of Moana, the heir of Motunui chief who is given the responsibility upon her people to take care of the island from damage and bring back the heart of island goddess called Te Fiti that had been stolen by Maui, before the terrible disasters destroy the whole world. Even though Maui has stolen the heart of the island goddess thousand years ago, but the impact begins to occur at the moment when Moana lives, Motunui island begins to decay, many plants die, and fish are gone. The destiny of the world and her people relied on her shoulders. Before the terrible tragedy about to come, the condition of the island was peaceful, they lived in harmony with nature as well. They utilized the natural resources both from plants and animal as they are part of the Motunui island ecosystem. The directors' aim of producing *Moana* is to convey the messages about the importance

of respecting the nature and the environment as humans' position are interconnected with all system in this universe.

The reason why the researcher chooses *Moana* as the material object because it is produced by popular animation studio in America. So that, it is easier for the researcher to collect the data and understand the meaning of the movie from the perspective of audiences and deliver the analysis to the reader of this research since this movie is also popular through all ages and got some awards. According to IMDB *Moana* won some awards for Top Box Office Films, Best Animated Female, Outstanding Achievement in Animated Effect in an Animated Production and many others. Next, this movie also delivers the message about environmental consciousness to the audiences and the researcher attempts to bring it up into an analysis that can be easily understood so it can increase the awareness of the reader towards environmental problems in this universe. By using this movie, the researcher will provide an explanation on how the reciprocal relationship between humans and nature represented in the movie. Ecocriticism theory can be employed to analyse the movie since the movie tells about the environmental phenomenon on how actually the relationship between human and nature. The ecocriticism can be linked to the relationship between humans and nature in ecosystem.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of study above, the researcher aims to solve the research problem on how the reciprocal relation between humans and nature emerged as portrayed in *Moana* movie.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of the research in accordance with the problem of the study is to find out how the reciprocal relationship between humans and nature is portrayed in *Moana* movie.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents the theory that will be used by the researcher to conduct this research. The researcher will give the readers about the discussion of theoretical framework which is used to support the analysis of this research, previous studies which are related to the study will be executed in this research and the last is the research method which contains the steps of research analysis.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The ecocriticism will be used in this research to highlight some issues that focus on the environmental phenomenon. The theory of ecology and ecosystem will help the researcher to get the better understanding to analyse and find the answer of the problem statement. In addition, the theory of movie studies will be used to reveal the issue through the reflection inside the movie.

2.1.1 Ecocriticism

The critics about environmental issues nowadays are familiar with what we called as ecocriticism. From the point of view of academics, ecocriticism according to Garrard (2004, p. 4), is dominated by the Association for the Study of Literature and the Environment (ASLE) as the professional association which was started in America but now has significant branches in Japan and UK. The definition of

ecocriticism term itself is apparently broad. Glotfelty (1996) cited in Garrard (2004, p. 3) said;

ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment. Just as feminist criticism examines language and literature from a gender conscious perspective, and Marxist criticism brings an awareness of modes of production and economic class to its reading of texts, ecocriticism takes an earth-centred approach to literary studies.

Yet, according to Dean (cited in Branch & O'Grady, 1994, para. 1), ecocriticism is a study of culture and cultural products (art works, writings, scientific theories, etc.) that is in some way, connected to the relationship of the natural world, eco-criticism is also response to needs, problems, or crises, depending on one's perception of urgency. Furthermore, ecocriticism is about the relation between human and nature which is the combination between the study of ecology and its critics toward the literary works by using the perspective of ecology. In addition, As Sarver (cited in Branch & O'Grady 1994, para. 1) stated, "ecocriticism is the term to identify the range of approaches to the study of literature that share a common concern with the relationship between humans and the non-human world". The statement reflects that ecocriticism is a bound relation between the study of literature and study of ecology.

The notion of ecology is required to support the analysis of this research due to the focus of this study is about the relation between human and the environment in a literary work. Ecology, by the general definition according to Smith (1992), is the study of the relationship between organisms and their environment (p. 3). He added that environment here not only includes the physical but also the biological condition under which an organism lives (p. 3). Physical environment represents

the physical aspects of human itself, soil, water, animals and plant resources. Meanwhile, biological condition represents the environment where the living and non-living things relied on. Furthermore, by applying ecological notion of literary studies in this research, it can provide the deeper analysis toward the environmental issue reflected in the movie, particularly in defining the reciprocal relationship between human and nature.

Moreover, ecocriticism looks to examine writings and other literary works regarding their rationality and convenience as a reaction to the environmental crisis. Ecological issues, thus, have turned into an expanding incitement both for scholars and the artists. It motivated many creators and motion picture or movie producers to put such issues in their work and according to Eagleton (2003, p. 155), movie itself is categorized as literature alongside with novels, poems, and plays. Since it was generally developed from the old form of literary works which is known as drama or play in the past before the technology of movie production was established. As the result, there are many literary works that are influenced by ecological issues, for example a movie entitled *Moana* which contains the environmental issue specifically to the relationship between humans and nature phenomenon. Ecocriticism is used in this research to find out the environmental phenomenon that carried out in the movie through ecological perspective in literary study and developing its idea to make people more aware toward the environmental phenomenon.

2.1.2 Reciprocal Relation between Humans and Nature

The researcher will focus on the reciprocal relationship between humans and nature that is presented in the movie scene. Reciprocal relation itself is considered as the principles of ecosystem where there are interactions between elements of environment that affect each other and create the reciprocal relationship (Irwan, 2014, p. 29).

Humans are portrayed as the part of nature meanwhile, their activity somehow can be considered as the cause of nature destruction, while nature refers to the whole unity of living things as they are natural supplier in the ecosystem. This phenomenon happened when people still use natural resource to fulfil all they requirements. Arsene (n.d.) said that “reciprocal character of the human-nature relationship is nothing new. Humankind has had a significant impact on its environment ever since it first started using fire”. It indicates that the relationship between human and nature cannot be separated from each other throughout humans’ history. Humans have a great dependence among the nature, they live within the nature itself because nature always provides what human need “people have a fundamental physical, emotional and intellectual dependence on nature” Kellert (1997, p.7).

Human beings also make use of the natural resources which are available only for them and furthermore, they will feel safe if they always take care of the environment. Consequently, the nature makes them feel safe to live on the earth because everything they needed is already provided.

Leopold (1968, p. 224) also stated “A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise”. From the citation, the researcher implies that man and nature are equal because they make a crucial system in keeping the stability on earth and living in harmony. The system of the interrelation between the human as a living thing and nature as non-living thing defined as ecosystem. In accordance with Smith (1992), ecosystem is a community of living organisms in conjunction with the non-living components of their environment that interacted as a system.

The positive relation among the creatures in their environment would be emerged if one of the organisms treats other organisms well, naturally, and not excessively. Humans should utilize the resources from nature properly to gain the stability on the environment. This kind of relationship can equally be achieved if one creature treats the other in a good way. Otherwise, if the configuration of ecosystem is seriously disturbed, it can break the chain of harmony living among those creatures and caused the instability of ecosystem.

Imagine that human started to damage the nature by cutting down the trees in forest ecosystem in large scale without any limitation and without reforestation, obviously it will bring the negative impact to the environment. When the rain comes for example, since the soil has no longer ability to absorb the water-flow as the trees' function is to improve the soil structure and prevent the erosion done by water. Consequently, the water would not be absorbed and the soil could easily be eroded, this kind of phenomenon brings up the disaster such as flood and landslide. Those disadvantages, not only experienced by the nature and other creatures in the

particular environment, but also towards humans themselves. It will be different if humans put their perception towards nature aside, they will see that trees have essential functions such as to provide the oxygen, provide the harvest and also simply can be used as a shade from the sun.

Discussing about the ecosystem, it divided into some types and some of which are forest and coastal area (Smith, 1992). The interrelation between forest and humans that live on within, is created since at least 20 centuries ago. Humans can easily get the food and place for living in the forest. Smith said:

For at least 20 centuries, humans have been associated with tropical forests. They entered the rain forest first as hunter-gatherers. Nomadic, they lived off the forest, hunting its wildlife and gathering its abundance of fruits, roots, and tubers for food, and leaves, bark, and wood for clothing and shelter. Because they were a part of the forest ecosystem (1992, p. 522).

Humans and forest ecosystem including plants and animals here make a relationship where humans take the advantage of forest resource and involved to the forest ecosystem, and forest provided everything that human need, for example, foods and fruits and also give a safe place for human to rest their body.

The other ecosystem that reflected in *Moana* movie is coastal area. Besides from the forest, human also employing marine resource to fulfil their needs of food such as for fishing, because the coastal area in marine is essential part of human living. Smith (1992, p. 599) also said that humans are strongly attracted to the seashore. In addition, Clark and Clausen (2008, p. 91) stated, “the world ocean covers approximately 70 percent of the earth. It has been an integral part of human history, providing food and ecological services”. In the coastal area ecosystem, there are home for many different types of plants and animals, not only fish beneath

the surface but also mangroves and sea turtles. The function of the coastal area that directly connected with the sea is as the natural resource that need to be maintained, managed and preserved.

2.2 Movie Studies

Since this research employs a movie as the object study, it is important to know the essence of the movie itself, because the researcher also applies the theory of movie studies to analyse the movie. Movie is dependably the best media to convey the message through its elements as it is argued by Jacob (n.d. p.1), “most films include lines of dialogue and depict obvious developments of character that explicitly communicate meaning to the viewers”.

Through the movie, producers want to deliver their personal thought toward the idea of certain issues that have been extracted from their works by some particular techniques in arranging movie production. Especially, in this case, delivering the meaning toward the phenomenon about environmental issues to the society and tell them that there is such issue that should be concerned in this universe and to make them aware about the environmental issues by understanding the meaning behind as it is stated by Abrams (2001, p.1) “films can be studied as cultural products, texts that carry particular values and beliefs which are open to a number of different interpretation”.

Moana is computer animated adventure movie that will be analysed by movie studies. The producers use animation movie to convey the stories through interesting picture that is easier to understand by the audiences especially children who will more attracted to animated movies. The adults also have their own

perspective in recognizing animated movie. Animation has its own way to convey some messages and meanings to the audiences. Regarding on this statement, John Halas states:

Animation can also ‘penetrate’ interior workings of a body or a machine, or other kinds of complex inner state (dream, memory, consciousness, fantasy), and provide a literal and conceptual interpretations which enables them to be more readily understood. Further, by ‘selecting’ an aspect of a scene or a scenario to be visualized this can be accentuated or brought into the foreground for effect; thus, it may be ‘exaggerated’ or ‘transformed’ to better reveal its properties or significance. All of these elements can be contextualized within various time frames – things can be represented from the long past and projected easily into the future, perhaps on the one hand depicting extinct fauna and flora, or on the other, reimagining nature in a thousand years’ time as a consequence of current ecological issues and effects (cited in Jill Nelmes, 2012, p.232).

Animated movie has no significant difference with non-animated movie. It has message, meaning, setting, themes, and plot inside. It also stated that animation movie enables the producers to visualized unusual state such as, reimagining nature from the past and help the audiences to imagine how the condition of nature in thousand years ago. *Moana* also takes movie set about thousand years ago since there are no modern things found throughout the story.

Moreover, the researcher employs film analysis elements and several techniques of cinematic composition elements to support this research. By using particular techniques, the producers can lead our perspective and emotion to the meaning that they want to deliver. According to Boggs and Petrie (2012, p. 115), “The filmmaker guides our thoughts and emotions where he or she wants them to go. Focusing our attention is certainly the most fundamental concern of cinematic composition, but, as we shall see, it is not the only one”. These film analysis

elements and cinematographic techniques are chosen since they are compatible to be used to analyse the meaning of movie.

2.2.1 Characterization through Dialogue

Character role in the movie is absolutely necessary to bring the storyline of the movie or it can be said, the filmmakers need a media as well within the movie to deliver their thoughts which is through the character they made. The characters present the storyline through their dialogue. As the result, the dialogue can reveal the particular events from the storyline and highlight several meanings and important issues inside the movie. Boggs and Petrie state:

Characters in a fictional film naturally reveal a great deal about themselves by what they say. But much is also revealed by how they say it. Their true thoughts, attitudes, and emotions can be suggested in subtle ways through word choice and through the stress, pitch, and pause patterns of their speech (2012, p. 50).

According to the statement above, characterization through the dialogue can recognize the character itself by what they say through the dialogue. It can help the researcher to understand what the characters intention in the movie are.

2.2.2 Characterization through Action

The action of characters reveals their important personality and specific motivation by doing something. The intention of the character can be seen by their particular action because as Boggs and Petrie say, the best reflections of the character are a person's action (2012, p. 51). By understanding the personality through character's action, the researcher can analyse what kind of the characters that shown in the movie and present their motivation of doing particular things

because the character cannot be separated from their actions. As strengthened by Boggs and Petrie (2012, p. 51), "It must be assumed, of course, that real characters are more than mere instruments of the plot, that they do what they do for a purpose, out of motives that are consistent with their overall personality". Furthermore, it will help the researcher to reveal the personality of character and concludes how their actions holds the important impact on the storyline.

2.2.3 Color

The other element of film analysis is and color. According to Oxford dictionary (2008) color is appearance that things have that results from the way in which they reflect light. For example, red, green and blue. It becomes the important part to drawing the attention of viewers. Boggs (2012, p. 115) stated, "special uses of light and color also help draw the eye to the object of greatest significance. High-contrast areas of light and dark create natural centers of focal interest, as do bright colors in a subdued or drab background". This element provides the richness of the movie expression. Boggs and Petrie (2012) give some examples of the impact of color application in the movie to the human perception. Decorating restaurants in red apparently stimulates the appetite and results in increased food consumption. Blue surroundings can significantly lower human blood pressure, pulse, and respiration rates. And violent children relax, become calm, and often fall asleep within minutes when placed in a small room painted bubble-gum pink. Moreover, color is a language that can convey the meaning of certain events and hold the important position in the elements of film.

2.2.4 The Composition of Movie Shots

According to Thompson (2009), shot is the small part of photographic that is coverage a person, action, or event in a motion picture. These units are usually shown in different angle, perspective, or distance (p. 8). By the arrangement of movie shot, producer presents the different perspective to make the viewers get the clearer sight toward the setting.

2.2.4.1 Medium Shot

Medium shot is the shot type that nearly approximates how we see the environment most immediately around us (Thompson and Bowen, 2009, p. 8). The view of medium shot can be described as standard view or normal view in ordinary. When we see the medium shot image, our eyes will get the comfort experience. As stated by Thompson (2009, p. 8) “a viewer watching a medium shot should very comfortable with the image because it should feel like a normal observation”.

2.2.4.2 Close-Up

Close-up is the focus version of shot type where the image that presented is in the centre of frame and shown in a detail image. Thompson (2009, p. 8), explained that close-up is the intimate shot that provides a magnified view of person, object, or action. It can yield rather specific detailed information to the viewer.

2.2.4.3 Long Shot

The long shot captures much broader view within a frame. As explained by Thompson (2009), long shot is more inclusive shot that frames much more of the

environment around the person, object, or action. It often shows their relationship in physical space in better way (p. 10).

2.3 Previous Studies

There are two previous studies related to the topic in this research. The first previous study is undergraduate thesis conducted by Widiyanti (2015) from Brawijaya University. She undertaken the thesis entitled "*Harmful Reciprocal Relationship between Human and Nature Portrayed in The Epic Movie*". In her thesis, Widiyanti discusses the harmful reciprocal relation and focuses on the relation between human and nature in ecosystem, especially the harmful effects that caused by human and imbalanced stability between human and the environment. Widiyanti also applies ecocriticism theory to analyse the object of study specifically the theory of human ecology. She concluded that human can freely exploit the nature and enable nature as the research purpose with the harmful treatment. Humans get the benefits from nature itself. However, on the contrary, nature will be more exploited and damaged by human habits. The difference of her research from this present research is in the research focus, Widiyanti's research mainly focuses on specific kind of reciprocal relation which is harmful reciprocal and what the impact of reciprocal relation between them. Meanwhile, this research focuses on the general terms of reciprocal relation between man and nature first, and furthermore, will define the branch of reciprocal relation.

The second previous study is the thesis conducted by Meiriza (2013) from Bina Nusantara University entitled "*Environmental Issues and the Relationship Between Human Being and Nature in The Emerald Forest Movie by John*

Boorman". The issue which is taken by Meiriza is correlated with this research, her topic is the relationship between human being and nature. She also uses movie studies to analyse the object of study. But there are some significant differences between Meiriza's thesis and this research. Her thesis focuses on the main character in *The Emerald Forest* movie. She reveals that the environment can affect the characterization of the main character. She combines the elements of fiction and the environmental phenomenon to show the relationship between human being and nature where nature will get the bad impact if it exploited by human and vice versa. Meanwhile, this present research will investigate on how the relationship between human and nature works in ecosystem where humans are considered as the part of ecosystem as well.

This present research is different from those prior research, in this research, the researcher offers the understanding about the interrelation between human and nature as well as they are living in the same universe and cannot be separated. This research focuses on the reciprocal relation between human and non-human as one system of ecology called ecosystem by using ecocriticism approach and the theory of ecosystem from ecology study.

2.4 Research Methods

In conducting this research, the researcher need some steps. And in this sub-chapter, the researcher will present the steps of research methods that employed in conducting this research.

2.4.1 Choosing the Object of Study

The researcher chooses movie entitled *Moana* as the object of research because the researcher interests on the phenomenon that portray the environmental issue of the reciprocal relationship between human and nature in the movie as they are part of earth living and somehow, human's activities could affect the stability of ecosystem.

2.4.2 Collecting the Data

To get the data collection, the researcher watches the movie several times intensively and comprehends the story in order to get the data resource that will be used to analyse the object of study. The researcher also read some articles and research that are related to this research to gain the additional sources which are needed to analyse this research, transcribing the material in this research by taking the important notes from the object of the study. For validating the data, the researcher uses some techniques such as watching the movie comprehensively, collecting the image and frame of the movie that is related to the issue discussed and collecting the data from the dialogue and movie images.

2.4.3 Analysing and Interpreting the Data

After collecting all the data, the researcher analyses and interprets the data from the movie by using chosen approach. In this case, the researcher applies ecocriticism approach and theory of reciprocal relation between man and nature that is relevant to the *Moana* movie and also using the movie studies.

Firstly, the researcher analyses the movie by finding the data related to the reciprocal relation phenomenon between man and nature, by using the perspective of ecology in literary work. In addition, the researcher uses movie theory to strengthen the research since this thesis uses movie as the object research. After the data are collected and analysis completed, the researcher interprets the data and connects the data to the related issue and finally, answers the problem statement of this research.

2.4.4 Drawing Conclusion

The researcher applied ecocriticism and supported by ecosystem study to conduct this research. Therefore, in the final step, after doing all research methods needed to analyse the object of the study and analysing the findings, the researcher will generate the conclusions about research findings that answering the question in the problem of study.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of this study on how reciprocal relationship works between human and nature portrayed in a movie called *Moana*. In this chapter, the researcher will explain the condition of Motunui island as the home of Motunui inhabitants and the relationship between those organisms living there, including humans, animals and plants that create interaction between them as an ecosystem presented in the movie by using ecocriticism study and ecological theories which are primarily concerned with the relation between literature and the physical environment (Glotfelty, cited in Garrard, 2004, p.3). The study of ecocriticism itself is apparently broad; therefore, the researcher puts a limit only on the discussion about human and nature relationship. Furthermore, to make a deeper analysis in this research, the study of ecology is required to support the explanation of reciprocal relation between humans and nature portrayed in the movie.

In correspondence with *Moana*, the human-nature bound is reflected by people in Motunui island as the setting of the film. They occupy a beautiful island of Motunui with other living creatures such as animals and plants. By living together in one ecosystem, they create interaction which can be categorised as positive relationship where each part of organisms experiences a mutual bound between each other and negative relationship in which one organism causes harm to others so that they undergo something unpleasant.

Motunui island is filled with rocky mountains and is covered in dense forest which looks like a green jewel rising above the crystal clear water of the ocean and white-sand beaches in every corner.



Figure 3.1 Motunui island
(Source: *Moana*, minute: 00:25:29)

Grandma Tala : “The legends are true. Someone will have to go!”
Chief Tui : “Mother, Motunui is paradise. Who would want to go anywhere else?”
 (*Moana*, minute: 00:04:37)

The scene shown in Figure 3.1 presents the landscape of Motunui island. Coconut trees create natural shade and make a peaceful atmosphere in the middle of sunlight. Blue and green colour give the impression that the place is at a fairly low temperature as those colours represent coolness. Boggs and Petrie (2012, p. 197) claimed that, “blues and greens are deemed cool because of their associations with water and the shade of trees”. The fact that blue and green are predominant throughout the movie strengthens the impression that this movie contains environmental values. Also, the dialogue above demonstrates that the Motunui is considered as a paradise by Motunui chief. Motunui is an island where all people live harmoniously with nature. Everything they needs are already provided in the

island and no one will have to sail across the ocean. By saying that Motunui is paradise, Chief Tui wants to convince his mother that they are safe in the island without having to worry to go beyond island in order to bring back Te Fiti's heart. He also frequently tells Moana that they do not travel outside the reef by the same reason. The scene in Figure 3.1 proves that they used a long shot to illustrate the beautiful view of the island and the ocean. Motunui island is the reflection of the best place where all the inhabitants live with the abundance of natural resources that can be utilized.

3.1 Nature Benefits in Human's Life

Humans have been interacting with nature throughout the history. Therefore, the relationship among them have already been strongly established since humans cannot get away from their basic need of natural resources, they are clearly dependent on the nature for survival or fulfilling their day-to-day needs. It is supported by Smith (1992, p. 272) who stated that, "humans have always had a close relationship, positive and negative, with plants and animals. From the first we depended on them for food, clothing, shelter, and tools".

The relationship with nature can be important not only for surviving, but also for maintaining the quality and stability of the ecosystem if the relationship built up in positive way.

In *Moana*, Motunui culture believes in supernatural power of island goddess Te Fiti as the creator of life in entire world. This supernatural belief leads them to gain strong identity in glorifying nature in which they see nature as source of life and they respect it as their beliefs. As explained by Tala in a dialogue below.

Grandma Tala : “In the beginning, there was only ocean until the mother island emerged. Te Fiti. Her heart held the greatest power ever known. It could create life itself and Te Fiti shared it with the world”.

(Moana, minute: 00:00:55-00:01:16)

Te Fiti is mother island based on Motunui beliefs and the word mother gives an impression that Te Fiti is a goddess who giving birth to all life in universe. It becomes obvious why earth is usually associated with mother. Dickie (2005, p.5), describes that “the earth (land and water) are viewed as being under the guardship of the earth goddess. Most tell the origins of the vast sea from which land was born”. The children of the mother island Te Fiti regarding on Motunui beliefs are all living things in this world as they believe that all creatures are came from the sea and were created from or within the ocean. Therefore, they highly respect to Te Fiti as the mother island who created them and provide them with natural resources; so that, Motunui people are sure to reciprocate the goddess, by being more aware on the nature sustainability. As survival requirements for humankind, nature contains abundant benefits. In Motunui, nature also depicted as one that provides everything including food source from plants and animals, place for living, clothing, tools, and also provides assistance represented by animals.

3.1.1 Plant Resources

Plants play an essential role in human civilisation because they perform a function for humans to survive since they provide human beings with not only food but also a home, medicine, clothes, and many other basic human needs. In *Moana*,

plants bring plenty of benefits where almost all Motunui inhabitants hang their life on the agricultural resources. In fact, plants basically supply a gas essential to most of the living creatures, i.e. oxygen, without which humans cannot live so that all living organisms relying on this life supporting gas are able to continue to exist. Therefore, plants play a vital role in all living things' lives as only can plants provide the oxygen.

3.1.1.1 Food

To obtain basic nutrition, food is required and is generally produced from plants and animals. As an organism, humans need food basically gained from other organisms. Humans depend on food providing such abundant nutrients as minerals, protein, and vitamins, which are important for the maintenance of life and for growth. Plants possess several parts which can be used as food, leaves and stems from spinach, mustard, and lettuce can be made into a sauté and the roots of carrots, potatoes, cassavas, and taros can be transformed into a variety of foods. Another part of plants commonly consumed by human beings is the fruit's flesh. Fruits give a lot of advantages in terms of the nutrients they have, which are significant for health. It is very obvious that plants are beneficial to be utilized by humans as they can be a source of food especially those rich in essential nutrients. In addition, in some cases, plants can be very useful to avoid the risk of being affected by certain diseases.

Moana presents an overview of the utilization of plants by humans represented by Motunui people through a few scenes, yet they can still be eligible evidence to indicate that there is a mutual relationship between human and nature.

People in Motunui island hang their life upon natural resources in their surroundings. Consequently, there is intimate interaction between humans and nature in their daily lives particularly in gaining food from the plants. As a tropical island, however, Motunui land is capable of producing various kinds of plants which grow fertile on this island such as taros, bananas, and coconut palms. In some of the movie scenes there are many coconut palm trees, indicating their great dependence on this kind of plant for they need them to survive.



Figure 3.2 Banana fruits in Motunui

(Source: *Moana*, minute: 00:07:56)

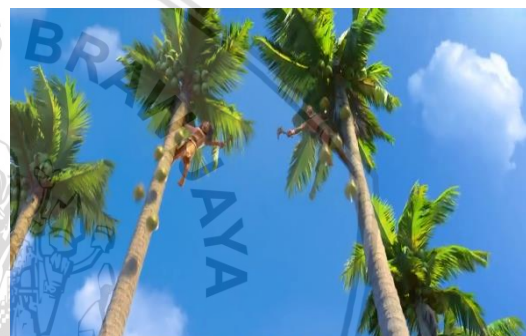


Figure 3.3 Coconuts harvesting
(Source: *Moana*, minute: 00:08:52)

Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3 point out the crops are produced by the Motunui people and as the source of food. It is seen from both figures that they employ different shot sizes. In Figure 3.2 is a medium shot deployed, where the object is presented in an ordinarily normal view. The figure focuses on a villager who carries banana fruits on his shoulders. Bananas appeared abundantly with the characteristic of fresh fruits as it can be seen through its colour. Meanwhile, the long shot is used as shown in Figure 3.3 in order to illustrate the process of harvesting the coconut fruits directly from the trees. The figure also shows two people climbing the coconut tree and the coconut falling down simultaneously. From the previous explanation,

it can be suggested that Motunui has an abundance of priceless resources available on the island from which people take many advantages as long as they are able to preserve nature by utilizing land and planting some kind of trees such as coconut trees.

3.1.1.2 Place for Living

Home or shelter is one of the basic humans needs besides food and beverages, it becomes the essential element that humans have to require in order to survive. It can protect humans from the sun, rain, wild animals, hot or cold temperatures, crimes, and any other dangers. Basically, a place for living has already been provided by nature resources and humans only need to develop it since humans are able to make use of natural resources to provide themselves with shelter.

Before using the modern housing materials in this era, the ancient people have a traditional way to construct a house; they still use some parts of plants, particularly woods and leaves, as the materials to build a shelter. Besides, the materials are easy to obtain since it has already been provided by nature. The materials also seem to be environmentally friendly and make those who live in it feels comfortable so that it can positively impact the wellbeing.

The natural resource utilization as building materials is also reflected in *Moana* movie where the all buildings in Motunui island are certainly made of wooden materials as the basic construction.



Figure 3.4 The buildings in Motunui
(Source: *Moana*, minute: 00:13:44)

In Motunui, the form of housing applied is called as *fale* and it looks like traditional huts where each member of families lives in one *fale* together. There are no walls around the *fales* and the roofs are made of dried palm leaves or frond and it can be seen in their colour which is light brown, implying the colour of dried grass or leaves. The scene in Figure 3.4 shows a long shot in order to emphasise the whole appearance of the *fales*' building and its characteristics.

Fales have many function such as school, public kitchen, and meeting hall. The largest building in Motunui is the chief's *fale* where some traditional ceremonies are held, such as Moana's inauguration for becoming a new chief in Motunui.

Another form of plant resource utilization to build a shelter by humans in *Moana* is using fronds or dried palm leaves as the material to make roofs.

- A man** : "And every storm, this roof leaks, no matter how many fronds I add."
Moana : "Fixed! Not the fronds. Wind shifted the post."
 (*Moana*, minute: 00:12:01-00:12:10)

The conversation happens between Moana and one of her unnamed friend who has a problem with his roof that getting leaks during the storm consequently causing his house to be filled up with raindrops then, Moana tries to find out the cause of the leaks by climbing up the pillar and examines the issue and eventually she finds that the problem is not on the fronds but on the post, which blown by the wind. The technique of using fronds for roofs is commonly considered as a traditional method from tropical islands.

Motunui people have shown their interaction with the nature as they prove that humans can use anything from the nature to survive. The proof itself is before the modern things emerged in this era, the ancient people thousand years ago was evidently able to survive only by utilizing natural resources around them. In fact, there are more benefits that humans can get from the nature since it provides humans with what they need, including a place for protecting humans from any kinds of harm, depending on how humans treat the resources from nature. All kinds of good things can happen if humans use the nature well as can be seen in *Moana*.

3.1.1.3 Clothing and Accessories

The next benefit provided by nature is that it can fulfil human beings' needs for clothes and accessories. As a human, wearing clothes is necessary because it has such various imperative functions as to protect humans' body against any harms, for example, clothes protect from sunburn, extreme temperatures, reducing damages from animal bites or poisonous plants especially when in the forest. Wearing clothes is also obliged if it is considered as part of the norms in a particular

society. However, most humans spend their entire life wearing clothes. So, basically, clothes are primarily needed by humans for their survival.

Before using modern machine to produce clothing materials, people in the past made their clothing from natural resources. Animal skins and plants became the fundamental materials for clothing and to some extent, some parts of those resources were also made for accessories. Clothing is important to determine the timeline of clothing development as it can be seen through its material availability in a particular era. During that time, much of humans clothing was made from materials gained directly from natural resources, especially from plants. In some societies, wearing accessories on some body parts can also demonstrate a typical characteristic and identity of a certain society. For example, indigenous people from tropical islands in the Pacific Ocean are often found wearing necklaces made of shark teeth or sometimes from shells of crustacean. It indicates the condition of the island where they live near the seashore.

Motunui people can be the manifestation of the condition in their environment and their era by identifying the way they use natural resources as the basic materials to produce their clothing and their accessories. It can be seen in the scene that they are strongly bound with the nature in terms of the fashion they create and popularize at a particular period of time.



Figure 3.5 The costume of Motunui people ancestors
(Source: *Moana*, minute: 00:25:20)

Figure 3.5 demonstrates the whole appearance of the ancestors of Motunui people. They wear clothes made of large leaves and tied with some fibre rope. It can be seen from Figure 3.5 that the medium shot is deployed in order to show the whole costume of Motunui people and some others when they are voyaging for migrating to another island and the shot focuses on the ancient Chief. What is pictured in the scene emphasises the differentiation between the one who has a power among the group, i.e. the Chief, and the rest of the people who possess no power to rule or control the group, also known as ordinary people by looking at the appearance. Besides wearing attributes made of plants, the chief of Motunui usually puts on a beautiful crown which is made of feathers as well with striking colours to highlight the impression that he or she is a leader of the group and give a reflection that he or she has a power to rule.



Figure 3.6 The attributes of chief's family
(Source: *Moana*, minute: 00:11:41)

The Chief's family consisting of Chief Tui, his wife Sina, and his daughter Moana who later becomes the heir to the throne are wearing special costumes designed for the initiation ceremony which are special dresses for women made of some plant fibres and several accessories on their body parts like wrists; Moana is wearing bracelets made of a strand of flowers while Sina uses a strand of flowers for her crown. The captured scene shown in the figure employs the medium shot to lay a great emphasis on the details of the ceremonial costumes of the Chief's family. Apparently, there is a dissimilarity with regards to costumes between those worn by the ancestors and those put on by the descendants of Motunui inhabitants in the movie, where the ancestors of Motunui are frequently clad in costumes and accessories made of plants as can be seen in Figure 3.5. Meanwhile, in Moana era they seem more prefer to combine their clothing and accessories from plants and animals' material such as feathers and shells.

3.1.1.4 Utensils or Tools

Tools are required to help humans in achieving their goals. Employing tools may be necessary in almost every aspect of life to make everything easier to complete. Without using tools, humans might live a daily life with various difficulties likewise, Motunui inhabitants make utensils out of natural resources to fulfil their needs. In the movie, Motunui inhabitants cannot be separated from employing utensil as it enables them to work efficiently in cultivating lands, gathering food, fishing, etc.

These people of Motunui have the ability to make some implements out of plants since the movie has its setting completely far from the modern era as they live within nature thousand years ago and the modern technology is not developed yet. Due to that limitation, Motunui people develop their own special equipment to help them survive by utilizing materials coming from plants. They treat and utilize natural resources which are available around them well.



Figure 3.7 Basket woven from palm leaves
(Source: *Moana*, minute: 00:08:28)

The first thing that Motunui people make out of plant resources is a basket. In Figure 3.7, a group of women is weaving baskets together, indicating that they master the basket-weaving techniques except Moana as she is not ready enough to weave her own basket, and basket weaving is a craft that is hard enough to master at her young age. Instead, she creates a toy boat, and this makes her parents surprised. Meanwhile, the happy faces of a group of women are set on the background, indicating that they live peacefully in Motunui. In Motunui island, palm leaf is the prime material for making some sorts of baskets, since it is the main material that is available and suitable for making some crafts with certain techniques. Figure 3.7 uses the medium shot in order to show the basket weaving activity in Motunui and to show the specific setting which is outside at the front of the *fale*.

*Consider the coconut
The what?
Consider its tree
We use each part of coconut it's all we need
We make our nets from the fibres
The water is sweet inside
We use the leaves to build fires
We cook up the meat inside*

(Moana, minute: 00:08:49-00:09:05)

By looking at the lyric, it is clear that another tool that is made from suitable plant resources in Motunui island is nets. They use coconut fibres to weave nets. The fibrous plant material to weave the nets is also considered as a traditional method used for fishing purposes. However, it suits the condition in Motunui island. In addition, not only do they use coconut fibres to make nets, but they also use coconuts to make something essential for survival that everyone needs, i.e. fire.

Without fire, it is impossible for them to cook food, to light up the darkness of the night, or simply to keep their bodies warm from the cold. They use the dry leaves of coconut trees to make fire because the fire can easily be lit and burn the dry leaves as they are flammable.

From the advantages that humans can get from plant resources, it is obvious that humans and nature are destined to have a good relationship, and this creates the harmony in the universe. This circumstance can only happen if humans always maintain the relationship in a good way without causing the nature any harm and by utilizing natural resources properly as it is reflected in *Moana* movie.

3.1.2 Animal Resources

Originally, human and animals have a similarity. They both are dependent upon the plants. Just like humans, animals need plants as well to support their survival since plants help provide animals with the oxygen. Even some carnivorous animals still need plants to survive, for example, they use plants as their protection and shelter. Therefore, human and animals also have relationship between each other. Besides using plants as natural resources to maintain their life, humans can also utilize animal resources as well. Humans use one of the organisms in the ecosystem, for instance, an animal, as the food source or for other purposes. It is also reflected in *Moana* that humans and animals build a very mutual relationship in which they receive an advantage from each other or it is predominantly beneficial to human beings.

3.1.2.1 Food Source

Animals play an essential role in providing humans with food. similar with plants, animals also provide nutrients, if consumed, for humans' life. Meat and eggs are the examples of food that human generally consume in daily life, which are derived from animal resources. There are varieties of animal resources that humans utilize including terrestrial animals and aquatic animals. Animals living on land usually consumed by humans are cow, goat, chicken, pig, etc. while the scope of aquatic animal consumption is relatively broader because humans generally can consume various species of fish. Additionally, humans usually domesticate animals for meat or milk.

Having regard to *Moana*, Motunui inhabitants also utilize animal resources to fulfil their need for food besides of using plant resources on their island. The fact that Motunui island is geographically surrounded by the sea enables those living on the island to easily gain animal resources from both land and water area. Land animals they usually consume are pigs and chickens. Additionally, they can obtain various types of fish from the sea.



Figure 3.8 A bowl of pork for Moana
(Source: *Moana*, minute: 00:12:12)

The first evidence showing that people in Motunui rear animals for meat is when Moana eats a few pork chops handed by her friend and she tells her friend that the pork tastes good. It is not clearly portrayed in the movie whether they consume pork from livestock or from hunting. The medium shots are used, as shown in Figure 3.9, focus on the Moana's facial expression and gestures to make a statement that she delighted by the taste of the pork along with a picture of a bowl that full of pork pieces. In fact, the movie itself does not give the further explanation about how they exactly obtain pigs from; whether it is from hunting or farming is still unclear. However, from Figure 3.8 it can be concluded Motunui people take advantage from animals that nature has provided.

Next, the second evidence of the exploitation of animal resources done by humans portrayed in *Moana* is when Motunui people engage in fishing activities in some movie scenes, owing to the fact that they live along the coastline of Motunui island. The livelihoods of all people in Motunui depend on the fish so much, so that it becomes the essential part of their survival as well. Actually, the wild fish that are caught contain protein and many other nutrients which are good for and beneficial to humans' growth.



Figure 3.9 Fishing activity in Motunui island
(Source: *Moana*, minute: 00:08:29)

Figure 3.9 shows the fishing activities of some Motunui fishermen, more specifically when they come back from the sea. It can be seen from the figure that the fishermen use various kinds of tools to catch fish in the sea. There are nets and fish traps along the seashore and this indicates that they use netting and trapping techniques to catch fish using traditional boats to sail through the sea. As seen in Figure 3.9, the long shot is used in order to show the condition of the fishermen after they finish their job, i.e. fishing activity, and when they bring the fish to the ground. Animal resources exploitation by Motunui people put an emphasis on the fact that nature has been very nice to humans as long as they can also treat the nature properly without trying to damage the stability of ecosystem.

3.1.2.2 Pet

One of the benefits that animals provide humans with besides raising them for meat is they can be kept for companionship, or commonly known as pets, the most popular of which are cats and dogs. For some people, owning a pet for companionship is imperative to enhance their mood. Regarding to *Moana*, animals in the movie play an important role as well; they can be protagonists as typical sidekick animals in some other Disney movies, or they can also be antagonists like monsters that have to be defeated in order to wipe out the evils. In addition, animals in the movie provide with both assistance and entertainment or often become integral to the story's ending. Sometimes they act silly and dumbly, yet in some cases they can be seriously helpful to the owner.



Figure 3.10 Moana’s animal sidekicks, Pua and Heihei
 (Source: *Moana*, minute: 00:12:51)

- Old man** : “I am curious about that chicken eating the rock.” (pause)
 “He seems to lack the basic intelligence required for pretty much everything. Should we maybe just cook him?”
- Moana** : “Sometimes our strengths lie beneath the surface. Far beneath in some case. But I am sure there is more to Heihei than meets the eye.”
 (*Moana*, minute: 00:12:47-00:13:10)

In the movie, Heihei the rooster and Pua the pig are introduced to the viewers and later on they are known as Moana’s sidekicks as can be seen in Figure 3.10. The dialogue occurs when an old man in a kitchen *fale* comments on how silly the chicken is and asks Moana whether he is allowed to cook Heihei since the rooster suffers from lack of intelligence due to his weird attitude in trying to eat a big rock which is impossible because it is far bigger if compared to the size of its body. However, Moana expresses her defence of Heihei by implying that no matter how silly he is, or, behind his silliness, Moana believes Heihei may have hidden strength. Therefore, she makes a statement that she does not allow the old man to cook Heihei. From the dialogue, it can be concluded that Moana loves Heihei as her sidekick even though Heihei behave abnormally unlike many other chickens. It can be seen from Figure 3.10 that the medium shot is used in order to show the

appearance of Pua and Heihei. Furthermore, Pua's expression captured in the scene shows he feels pity for Heihei's silliness.

Unlike Heihei, Pua is smarter and seems more reliable to Moana as a sidekick, but in fact Pua does not join Moana's journey and he stays behind in Motunui island instead. Beyond his silliness and his annoyance throughout the entire storyline, Heihei is apparently reliable since Moana cannot count on Pua's assistance as he is not with Moana in her journey. Early on, Heihei has sneaked into Moana's boat and she discovers him in a small container in her boat and pulls him out. As the journey goes on, Heihei becomes the only friend that provides the source of comfort when she feels low. He is also very helpful as in some scenes he several times keeps the heart of Te Fiti from being stolen or falling down to the sea as can be seen in Figure 3.11 below. Using an amazingly deft movement, he tries to catch the stone so that it will not drop when Moana is struggling with the huge wave as she tries to escape from Te Ka's attack.



**Figure 3.11 The salvage of the heart of Te Fiti by Heihei
(Source: *Moana*, minute: 01:25:51)**

The film image in Figure 3.11 was taken using the close-up shot in order to show the event when Heihei handed Te Fiti's heart to Moana. However, in this

scene Heihei acts like he can be the character Moana rely on. They will fail the mission if Heihei does not help Moana. That close relationship between Moana and Heihei draws our attention to an implication of beneficial reciprocal relation between humans and animals, in which they benefit from each other. where each side received an advantage from the action of other side. The action of Moana when she prohibits the oldman to cook Heihei leads to the assistance offered by Heihei that Moana count on when she is facing the trouble. They both generate indirect interaction that affected both in a positive way. Under this circumstance, beyond the discussion about the relation between humans and animals in *Moana*, animals themselves are surely essential to human survival. Besides being consumed they can be used as the source of comfort and they can sometimes be very helpful as they can be simultaneously a pet and a companion for humans. They are an amazing gift that the nature has given to human beings and they should realize it in order to be more aware of the stability of the universe. Tracing back to the previous discussion, those examples of animal's roles for human survival are noticeably reflected in *Moana* movie as well. Therefore, the researcher conducts this research to provide further explanation about the importance of animals for humans.

3.2 Human's Attitude toward Nature

The relationship between human and nature is basically mutual. Nature provides the resources to be utilized and human have a responsibility to take care of it as well. Somehow, humans treat the nature unfairly, it will affect the balance of their relationship. Their attitude toward nature can shift the reciprocal relationship which has been established in a proper way into some disasters as the

result of human activities. Hence, the humans' attitude towards the nature varies: it can sometimes be positive or negative, or it can be a combination of both.

3.2.1 Natural Resources Exploitation

Natural resources provide humans' viability with many essential benefits. Humans take a dominant control in the ecosystem. However, it will cause dangerous effects if humans do not limit their activity in exploiting the resources. Plants are one of the resources that humans commonly used to support their daily lives. In line with the population growth, natural resources consumption is highly increasing. It is strengthened by Smith (1992, p.272) who says that "Growing human populations and cultural changes demanded greater exploitation of resources. Forest were levelled to provide building materials for cities, ships, and armies". Based on the statement, humans usually exploit nature for several purposes. Building materials, is one of the examples. Smith also gives an additional comment stating that not only do humans exploit the nature for building materials, but they also do it for agricultural purposes. He says that nature is rapidly destroyed to clear land for agriculture (1992, p.285).



Figure 3.12 Ancient villagers arrival
(Source: *Moana*, minute: 00:25:37)



Figure 3.13 The building process of settlements
(Source: *Moana*, minute: 00:25:38)



Figure 3.14 Motunui settlements completion
(Source: *Moana*, minute: 00:25:40)

Figures 3.12, 3.13 and 3.14 reflects the exploitation of natural resources done by the ancestors of Motunui. Before villagers came, Motunui is an island filled with dense forests along the coastline as portrayed in Figure 3.12. To build their settlements and open the land, they need to cut down some trees in the forest. Since they are voyagers, they build the settlements near the ocean since they catch fish for living. Figure 3.13 shows the settlement building process as the trees around the settlements are gradually chopped. They use some parts of the trees as basic materials for their building. Wooden pillars they use come from timbers and the roofs are made from dried fronds. Eventually, in Figure 3.14 the trees around the settlements are fully chopped, yet several coconut trees still remain uncut. In Figures 3.12, 3.13, and 2.14 the long shot is used to show the sequence of frames of ancient Motunui arrival and it also records changes in Motunui condition slowly from time to time. Figures 3.12, 3.13, and 3.14 highlight the process of forest exploitation done by ancient Motunui in order to establish their settlements.

After the settlements are completely built, Motunui people need to cook some food so they cultivate plants. The act of cultivation required a large area of land, so they need to cut down more trees to open more space. It leads to the deforestation if the activity is not controlled. The cultivation in *Moana* is reflected

in Figure 3.15 where there are a group of adult men who are tilling the soil using traditional tools made of a big log.



Figure 3.15 Motunui people cultivation
(Source: *Moana*, minute: 00:07:46)

The medium shot used in Figure 3.15 shows a normal view through the environment around those adult men and the condition of Motunui farm. Moreover, by looking at the situation in the surroundings, it can reveal that they are going to plant some crops. From the shape of their large leaves, these plants are commonly known as taro. The edible part of taro is its root. The figure highlights that people in Motunui have their own agricultural area by looking at the stone barrier on each field. It looks like they only exploit natural resources for their own satisfaction but actually it is common and essentially needed to support human's life as long as their activity does not lead to overexploitation that can endanger the trade-off between production and environment. If viewed from another perspective, felling trees to provide agricultural land is not entirely dangerous because they also make use of it to grow edible plants for their own food source even though it reduces the ability of soil to absorb water flow. By cultivating land, they can develop their own plant

resources without interrupting the ecosystem stability as they will regrow new crops after they are harvested in the same farm.

3.2.2 Human Greediness

In this universe, humans receive an abundance of advantages with the presence of nature since humans are still being part of it. They can utilize its resources as much as they want. Something that makes humans different with nature is their activities. In other words, human's attitude toward nature can affect the nature itself. Consequently, the way how humans treat the nature can affect the relationship between both. Nature allows humans to obtain some benefits from it. As long as humans keep the balance of nature by preserving it well, nature will provide everything to human beings. Sometimes, humans unconsciously act like they have power to dominate the nature. As a result, nature increasingly ruined due to human's activity which cannot keep the balance of the nature.

On the other hand, the nature sustainability is highly dependent on the human activity. Anything which happens to the nature, whether it is good or bad, is always influenced by humans. Then, humans will directly face negative effects as a consequence of what they have done to the nature. If humans consciously care about the nature sustainability by not cutting down the trees too massively for example, it will make the nature preserved. Whereas, if humans' greed is more predominant in the way they ruin the ecosystem for personal satisfaction, it will change the mutual relation into harmful relation between human and nature.

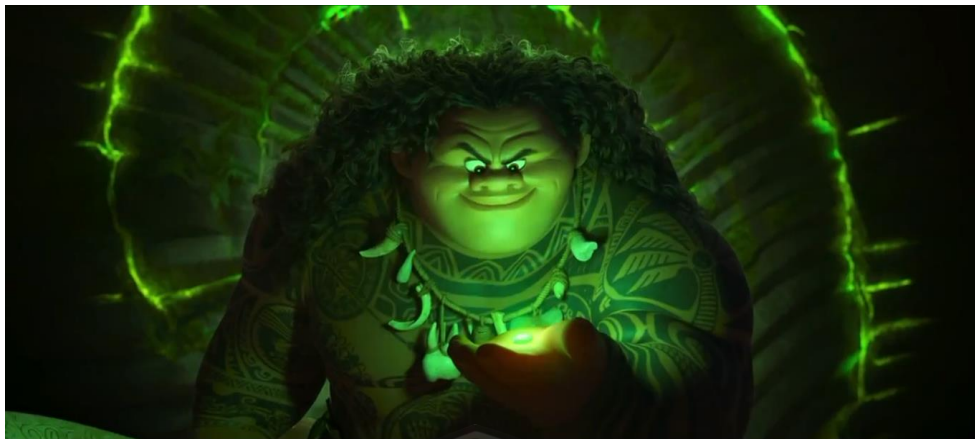


Figure 3.16 The Stealing of the heart of Te Fiti by Maui
(Source: *Moana*, minute: 00:26:17)

In accordance with *Moana*, nature is also destroyed by human's greed. This was illustrated in the film in which a character named Maui who possesses the desire to be acknowledged by all people so they will love him, but unfortunately, it is never be enough. Then, he stole the heart of Te Fiti to gain the goddess power. Te Fiti's heart is a greenstone held the power of life creation according to Motunui people belief. It highly crucial in maintaining the world balance, if it misplaced the world will slowly degenerate and eventually causing damage over the world. The greediness done by Maui leads to the environmental destruction over the world. According to Dickie (2005, p.8) "We have created lifestyles based on greed and wanting more, causing us to abuse and diminish natural resources". It is appropriate with what Maui did.

As described in Chapter 3.1, Motunui inhabitants embraced supernatural beliefs in their way of survival as they see nature is sacred and believe that they are part of nature and interconnected with all ecosystem including land, sea, plants, and animals. Once the relationship order violated by one side, the other sides would response with the same thing. Humans are the most often to do violation against

nature. Dickie (2005, p.1) states that, “Due to this close relationship between supernatural beliefs and social behaviour, moral transgressions can create/trigger natural calamities. Disharmony with the community upsets the spiritual world, leading to illness and misfortune”. Therefore, Maui action of stealing Te Fiti’s heart leading to the disaster from mother island as the response of violation done by human. Dickie (2005, p.1) also suggests, to maintain the positive relation with nature, one side must act in accordance with natural laws and should respect the sacred ecology. Close-up shot in Figure 3.16 focuses on Maui’s facial expression, which he looks satisfied enough as he successfully obtains the Te Fiti’s heart.

The destruction caused by the disappearance of Te Fiti’s heart which has begun to spread from island after island is also highlighted by grandma Tala when she tells Moana about the history of Motunui in the past, Moana finally knows the fact that their ancestors were voyagers before the terrible event happened.

Grandma Tala: “When he stole from the mother island, darkness fell. Te Ka awoke. Monsters lurked and boats stopped coming back. To protect our people, the ancient chiefs forbid voyaging and now we have forgotten who we are.”
(pause) “And the darkness continued to spread, chasing away our fish, draining the life from island after island.”

Moana : “Our island...”

Grandma Tala: “But, one day, someone will journey beyond our reef, find Maui, deliver him across the great ocean to restore the heart of Te Fiti.”

(Moana, minute: 00:26:17-00:27:06)

This conversation happens when grandma Tala tells the history of Motunui to Moana. From the dialogue, grandma Tala relies on Moana as she tells her that Moana is the chosen one to sail across the sea, find Maui and deliver him to restore the heart of Te Fiti to make amends for the mistake he had done and then, she

handed the heart of Te Fiti to Moana. By this way, the terrible things beginning to strike Motunui island will cease. The evidence obtained from the movie emphasizes that the greed of a human to nature causes huge damage which effect to many people.

3.2.3 Environmental Consciousness

Given previous situation about humans' greediness, not all humans beings act badly against nature. There are still many people who care about the nature and try to preserve it as it should be. They tend to consciously keep the balance of the nature in order to express their gratitude for what nature has already given and become aware of the ecosystem stability. Once the populations declined, as a result of harmful humans' activities, they cannot do anything to restore it and they only can do it gradually. According to Smith (1992, p.288), "Restoration involves planting, protection, and maintenance. Eroded lands can be restored to grassland, cutover forest land replanted to trees, and drained wetlands refilled and replanted with aquatic vegetation". It takes a long process to fix the destruction done by humans. Everybody in Motunui island depends on natural resource availability on the island. It seems rude if they do not preserve the nature around them. *Moana* movie provides a simple reflection of how they treat nature since their attitude towards it is very influential to the its sustainability.

3.2.3.1 Keeping Animal's Life

Humans find out that animals are beneficial to them by providing humans with a lot of benefits including an assistance and food supplies for human's survival.

They have a tendency to keep and protect the animal's life in order to express their gratitude and appreciate the nature for the resource availability. Moreover, protecting animals from any dangers may help them to breed and somehow make them believe that humans are not evil even though animals have no consciousness alike human.



Figure 3.17 Little Moana protection to a baby turtle
(Source: *Moana*, minute: 00:05:19)

Figure 3.17 suggests that human can also be beneficial for the nature, in the way that they can bring a positive effect to the ecosystem. In the figure, Moana protects a new-born sea turtle from the attack of a bird that wants to catch it as its prey. Moana also guide it to the beach so that it can make its way to the water successfully. After reaching the sea, the turtle waves using one of its front legs to Moana in order to express the thankfulness. Figure 3.17 shows that they use the medium shot to emphasize the event when Moana protects a baby turtle from the predator. However, this occurs when Moana is still a toddler, but her purity has already appeared. Therefore, she is considered by the ocean as the chosen one who will become the heroine to save the world. The scene gives an idea that not all

humans do wrong deeds to the nature. Some of them are still aware of what happen if they destroy the nature and consciously know that they are also part of the nature.

3.2.3.2 Preserving Plant Resources

Before utilizing plants for food, Motunui people grow some edible plants which can subsequently be consumed by all inhabitants in the first place. Planting crops is an example of the activity in preserving natural resources. Irwan (2014, p.165) says, “Besides playing a role in physical environment sustainability, vegetation also can provide with aesthetic benefit and mental health”. By planting crops, humans gain many benefits in the way that plants give good quality of oxygen that humans need to breathe, provides shade, and add aesthetic values to the island. It also helps to improve the supply of edible food for all inhabitants on the island.

- A woman** : “It’s the harvest. This morning, I was husking the coconuts and (showing rotten coconuts).”
Moana : “Well, we should clear the diseased trees and we will start a new grove. There!”
A woman : “Thanks Moana.”
(Moana, minute: 00:13:17-00:13:38)

The dialogue is the conversation between Moana and a resident who brings a basket full of harvested coconuts that are already rotten. She asks Moana for some advice, then Moana instructs that they can start put new plants in the available ground so that it can grow. The dialogue gives an impression that besides exploiting plant resources, they also preserve the resources by growing some plants. The activity of planting the trees has a purpose to conserve the population of one species. There are many benefits described which regard planting trees, but this situation

points out that they plant trees for a one special purpose, i.e. gaining food resources from coconut trees. Planting coconut trees helps Motunui people to supply their own food sources without doing harmful logging anymore against the forest around them to free up more space available for agriculture.

3.2.3.3 Striving to Save the World

The final reflection of positive feedback that humans provide the nature with the substantial responsibility that Moana holds to save the world from natural damage. The fact that Moana struggles to bring back the heart of Te Fiti in order to save both the world from destruction and her people in Motunui island is deemed as an important duty to restore the imbalance of the ecosystem due to human greediness. She has to face many challenges to achieve her goals to save the world as the destiny of the nature is in her hands. She sacrifices anything to accomplish her mission, indicating that she really cares about the world, her people, and nature sustainability. Her struggle comes to an end when she finally returns Te Fiti's heart into Te Ka's chest. She quickly realizes that Te Ka, the lava monster, is apparently the manifestation of Te Fiti's anger who are then calmed down as her heart is given back. Furthermore, the goddess withdraws her curse across the world and at last dying islands including Motunui recovers.



Figure 3.18 Return of the Heart of Te Fiti to Te Ka's chest
(Source: *Moana*, minute: 01:29:55)

Figure 3.18 shows the scene when Moana successfully sends back the heart of Te Fiti. Some small plants and flowers begin to regrow when Moana gives back that stone. The green spiral put an emphasis on the core of life where all life begins in that heart of Te Fiti as the core of nature. By using close-up shots, detailed view about the beginning of new life is perfectly shown. It is obvious that humans also possess a tendency to preserve nature. Some of them still feel concern to keep the relationship with nature so that they are strongly united as well since humans are also part of the nature, they live with nature, and they rely upon the natural resources. Considering the struggle Moana has done to save the world, nature gives a positive response over the world by bringing back the life. Everything that have been destroyed are fully recovered by the goddess. Highlighting that nature does also need humans to preserve it since their attitude towards it give a huge impact positively or negatively on the nature sustainability. Therefore, the relationship between humans and nature should be maintained in order to gain the beneficial relationship between each other.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter explains the conclusion of the research which focuses on the relationship between humans and nature portrayed in *Moana*. Furthermore, this chapter provides suggestion for the next researchers who are interested in ecocriticism study.

4.1 Conclusion

After analysing some data in *Moana* related to the research topic about reciprocal relation between humans and nature by employing Ecocriticism and Movie Studies, the researcher concludes that reciprocal relationship held between humans and nature in *Moana* seems to be unequal; it can be both positive or negative. Nature gives more benefits to humans' survival needs. From plant and animal resources, humans can obtain food as nutritional support, building materials to build their settlements, clothing and accessories, tools or utensils to make everything easier to complete, and also provide companionship. Otherwise, human beings do not seem to give benefits to the nature, instead, they take from nature more benefits than they can give. In fact, Motunui people embrace supernatural beliefs which make them to see nature as source of life. It leads them to be more conscious to their environment even though they seem to give less benefits to the nature, at least they try to nurture nature as their attempt to reciprocate nature by keeping animals' life, planting some trees, and devoting some struggles to save the world.

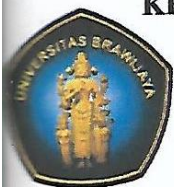
Moreover, the relationship between humans and nature is not always in positive way. Sometimes, it can be harmful to each other if humans as the key to control the relationship doing something that can destroy nature as the greediness presented by Maui by stealing the heart of Te Fiti, it leads nature to give destruction in order to give a warning to humans. Generally, human beings in *Moana* do not fully interrupt their environment, even though they exploit nature by cutting down trees as building materials to make their settlements and to make more space to be cultivated. All of this is not to explain that Motunui people do not have negative impacts to their environment, it is to say that the degree of their actions of exploiting nature are not as terrible as what Maui does. They still work to maintain their environment and sustain the resources; and they are still conscious, aware, and show their gratitude to the island they inhabited. Those are the only way they can do to reciprocate the nature, so that humans and nature relationship will always be harmonious.

4.2 Suggestion

The object of this study is *Moana*, which primarily discusses about the relationship between human and nature that is important to preserve the nature. The discussion about environmental issues is always interesting, therefore, the researcher suggests the next researcher who wants to carry out a similar study or use the same theory of Ecocriticism to analyse different issues that is related to the environmental degradation as reflected in *Moana* movie to reveal the depiction of the degradation occurring in the movie since the ability of an environment to meet ecological objectives is degraded so that the nature cannot fulfil humans' need

anymore as the result of goddess wrath according to Motunui people belief and what the impact of the degradation towards humans.





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