

**THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY REFLECTED IN
PRINCESS MONONOKE MOVIE BY HAYAOMIYAZAKI**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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

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MONONOKE* MOVIE BY HAYAO MIYAZAKI**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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

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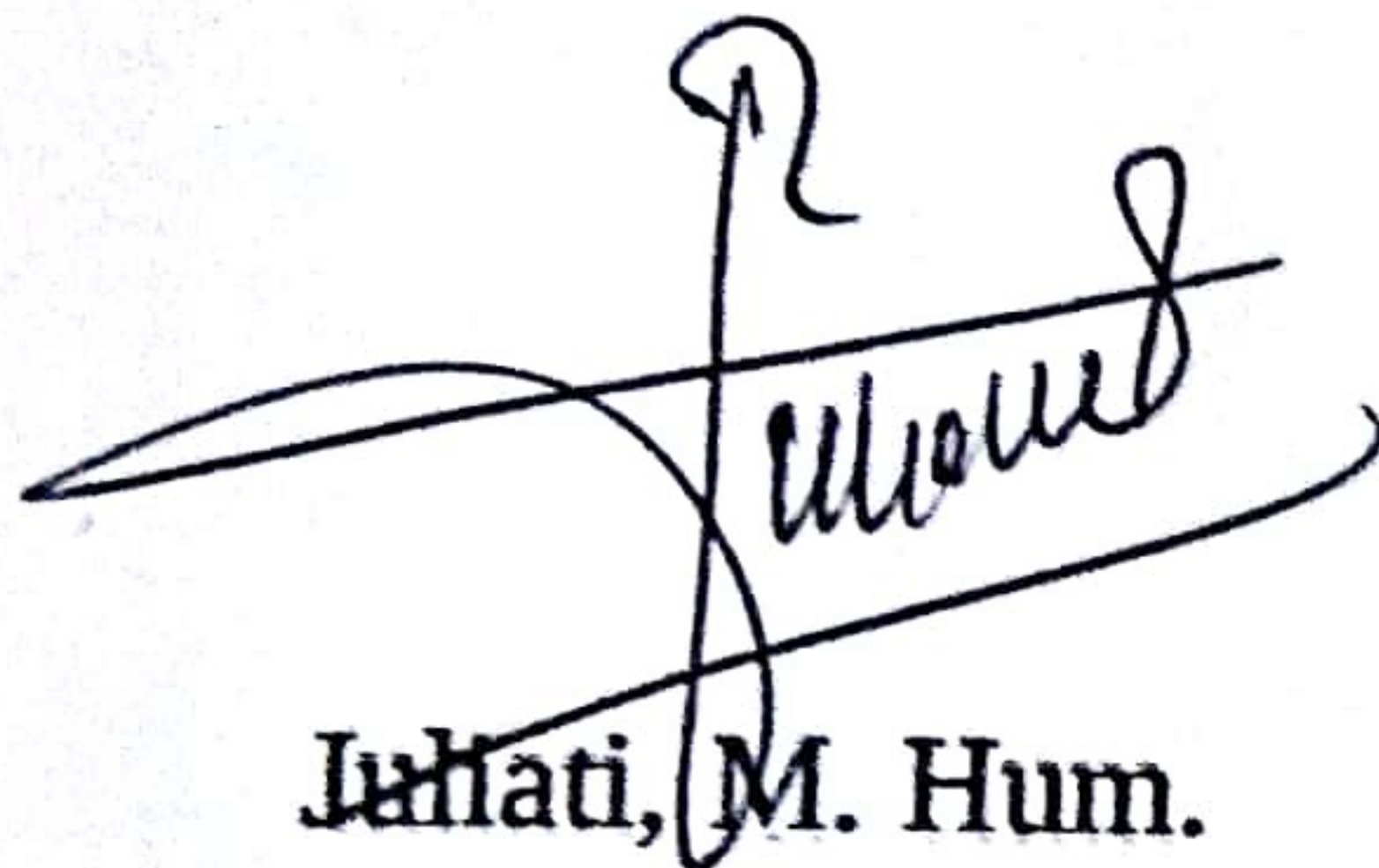


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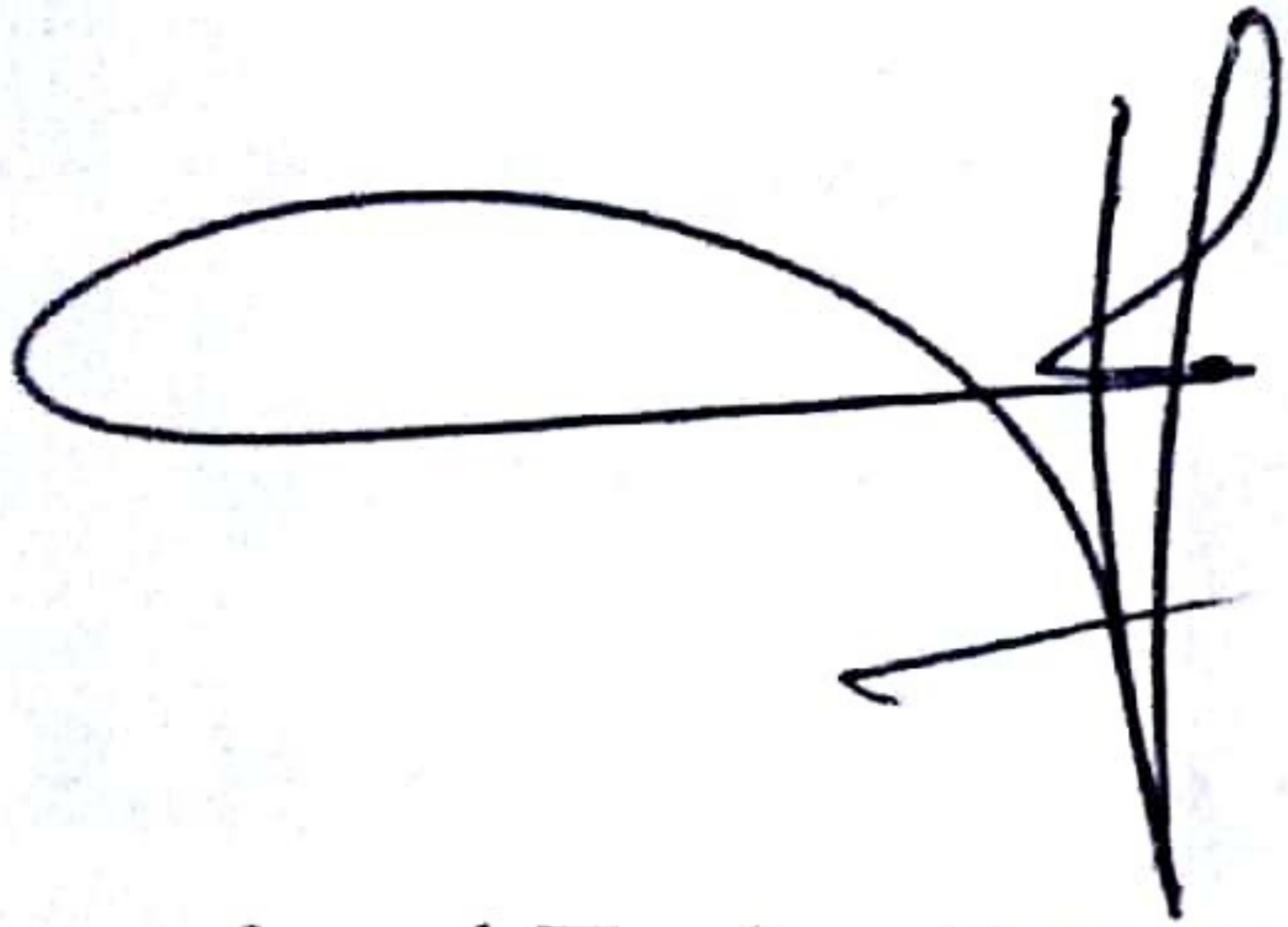
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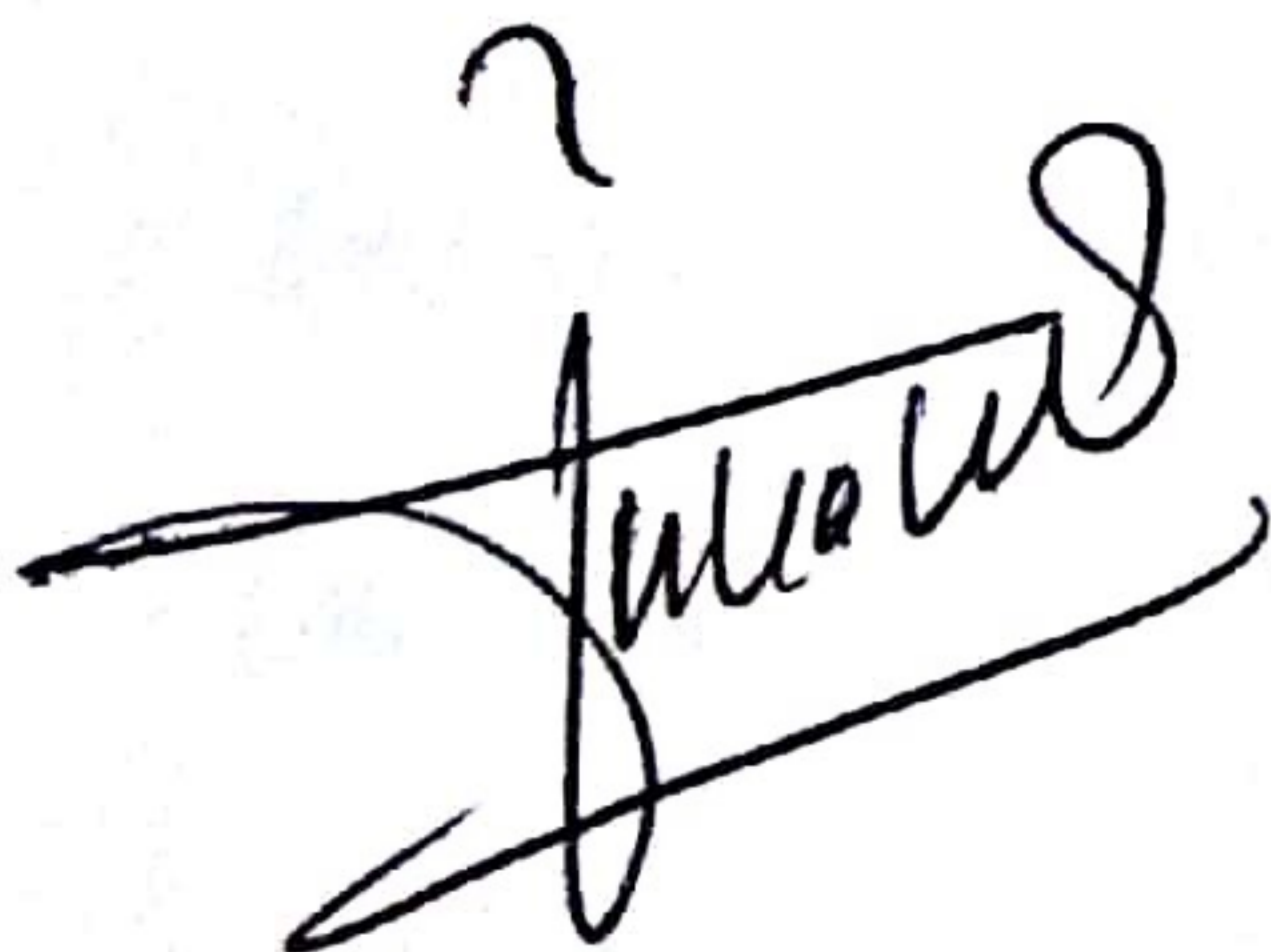


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ABSTRACT

Abidin, Zainal. 2018. **THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY REFLECTED IN PRINCESS MONONOKE MOVIE BY HAYAO MIYAZAKI**. Study Program of English, Department of Language and Literature. Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, Supervisor: Juliati M. Hum.

Keywords: Eco-criticism, over-exploitation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity

Eco-criticism is a study about of representation of nature in literary works and of the relationship between the environments. Eco-criticism observes the relationship between human and non-human. This theory is created and developed to criticize about environmental issues. The researcher selects some environmental issues such as over-exploitation, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity; that are reflected in Hayao Miyazaki animated movie entitled *Princess Mononoke*.

The focus of this research is a depiction of the impact of human irresponsible activity that damages the balance of nature. The data are taken from several scenes that indicate the environmental issues that the researcher was selected, such us over-exploitation or deforestation and loss of biodiversity.

In the form of screen capture, this research employs the theory of *mise en scene* that is *framing* to execute an analysis the selected data. The result of this research indicates the presence of over-exploitation or deforestation and the loss of biodiversity in the *Princess Mononoke* animated movie. Those several environmental issues are shown in this animated movie through Lady Eboshi's destructive activity.

ABSTRAK

Abidin, Zainal. 2018. **THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY REFLECTED IN PRINCESS MONONOKE MOVIE BY HAYAO MIYAZAKI**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya, Malang. Pembimbing: Juliati M. Hum.

Kata Kunci: Ekokritik, eksploitasi berlebihan, penggundulan hutan, hilangnya keanekaragaman hayati

Ekokritik adalah studi tentang representasi alam dalam karya sastra dan hubungan antar lingkungan. Ekokritik mengamati hubungan antara manusia dan non-manusia. Teori ini dibuat dan dikembangkan untuk mengkritisi masalah lingkungan. Peneliti memilih beberapa masalah lingkungan seperti eksploitasi berlebihan, penggundulan hutan, dan hilangnya keanekaragaman hayati; yang akan tercermin pada film animasi dari Hayao Miyazaki yang berjudul *Princess Mononoke*.

Fokus dari penelitian ini adalah penggambaran dampak dari aktifitas manusia yang tidak bertanggung jawab yang mana merusak keseimbangan alam. Data diambil dari beberapa adegan yang menunjukkan beberapa masalah lingkungan yang dipilih oleh peneliti, seperti eksploitasi berlebihan atau penggundulan hutan dan hilangnya keanekaragaman hayati.

Dalam bentuk tangkapan layar, penelitian ini menggunakan *mise en scene* teori yaitu *framing* untuk melakukan analisis data yang dipilih. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya eksploitasi berlebihan atau penggundulan hutan dan hilangnya keanekaragaman hayati di film animasi *Princess Mononoke*. Beberapa masalah lingkungan tersebut ditampilkan dalam film animasi ini melalui aktifitas pengrusakan yang dilakukan oleh Lady Eboshi.

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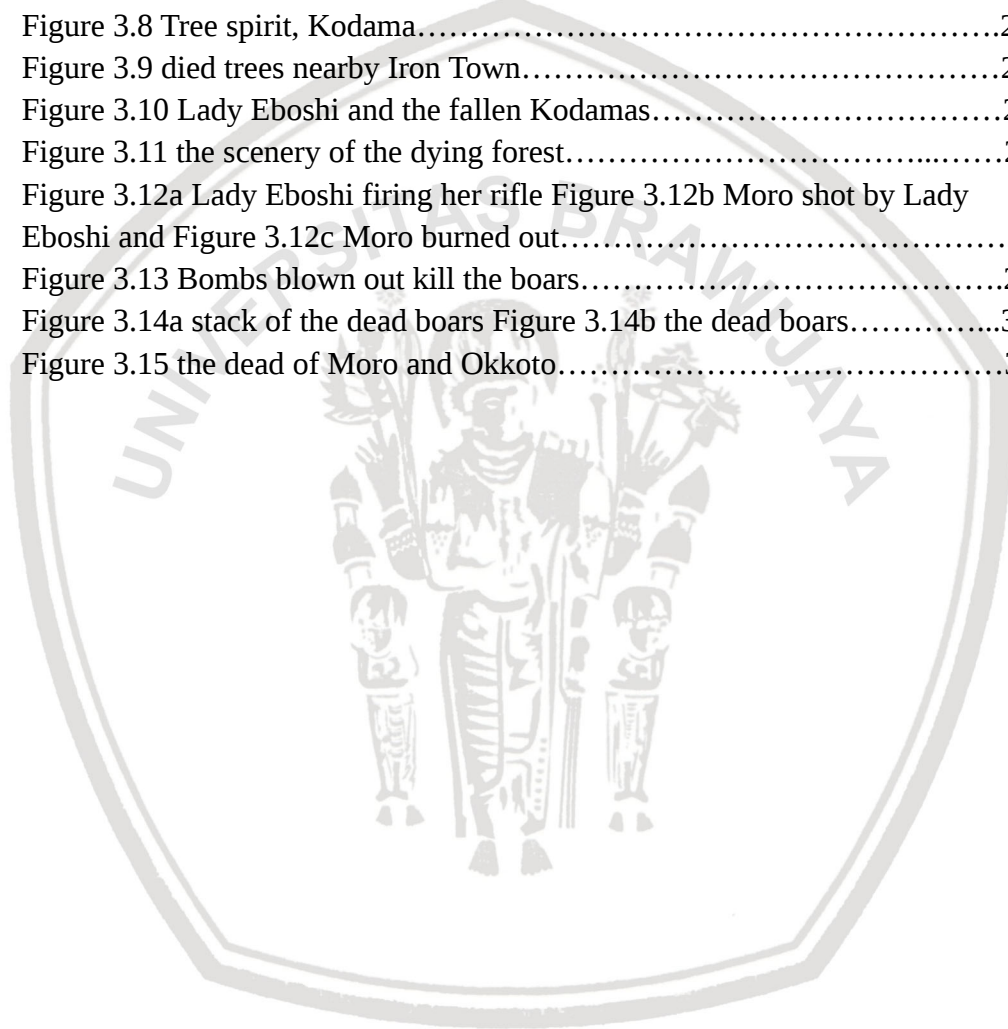


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Appendix 1: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, the problem of study and objective of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Human prefers profit gains by exploiting the nature rather than caring and observe for the environment around them. This will be worsened by overexploitation of the environment by human greed that is more concerned with profit earned rather than environmental impacts with overexploitation.

In this century especially in Indonesia has much natural disorder happens around such as earthquake, flood, eruption, even the worst annually fog in Kalimantan. The series of the natural disorder are causes of some irresponsible human activities such as logging and mining that makes nature has damaged too much. One of the human irresponsible activities is over-exploitation by deforesting with purpose enlargement of the area, demand for more timber material, cloth, housing, and food. Rinkesh (2009, para. 8) “Deforestation simply means clearing of green cover and make that land available for residential, industrial or commercial purpose”. Deforestation activity gives bad impact to the environment, and one of the impacts is a loss of biodiversity.

The literary works that researcher use is Japanese animated movie entitled “*Princess Mononoke*” as an object for this research. Princess Mononoke Movie has premiered in 1997. The movie was written by Hayao Miyazaki. The story of this movie beginning from Emishi village, which

those villages attack by demon have the shape of forest boar. The leader of that village the last Prince, Ashitaka fell that demon but his right hand has been cursed by the demon. Appropriate by the shaman of Emishi instruction, Ashitaka must leave the village and go to the west to getting off the demon cursed.

The main conflict that brought to "*Princess Mononoke*" is about nature and environment. In the beginning, the demon comes from holy forest spirits (in the "*Princess Mononoke*" forest spirits reflected from animals and plants), animosity has disturbed his soul till the spirits transform to the creepy demon. The vengeance to the human race has already messed the balance of nature by exploiting the forest, deforestation in the big scale for mining sake. Afterward, the cursed has burdened Ashitaka already brought him to the west and meet a woman who leads the iron mine known as Iron Town, her name is Lady Eboshi. It can say she is the big causes of wrath the forest spirits. In that Iron Town, the war already happened between Iron Town people and forest spirits represent a wild animal. Because of human tactics and weapon, a number of the forest spirits that tried to keep the forest decreased. The forest spirit leads by a girl her name San, a girl who adopted by giants wolves. The people of Iron Town called San as "Wolf Girl" (*Princess Mononoke*), which means the girl who connected between human realm and holy spirits realm.

The war between human and spirits exploded Iron Town troops and emperor agents set up the trap for forest boar armies to destroy them. Lady Eboshi can shoot the head of *Shishigami* (the Holy Forest Spirits) when it

transforms to nightwalker mode. *Shishigami's* head has been taken by emperor agents and they keep it into the case. Ashitaka and San hunt and take head from emperor agents, after that they give his head back to *Shishigami*. *Shishigami* recovered and collapse to the deep inside the lake, and everything in nature become well and green as before Iron Town exist and cursed counted Ashitaka cured. The movie story was ended by appearing of *Kodama* (little tree guard spirit) in the middle of forest signed of life begin again.

Related to the environmental issues in this movie, the researcher would like to analyze the movie by using the eco-criticism theory as an approach. This research uses an animated movie entitled “*Princess Mononoke*” as the object. This animated movie is about the loss of biodiversity because of overexploitation and deforestation by humans. The researcher analyzes the movie by using ecological approach because the most problem in that movie is overexploitation to nature by a human is makes natural balance being a disorder. Eco-criticism is a study about the relationship between literature and ecology by applied ecological concepts to literature. According to William Rueckert (1996, p. 107):

The application of ecology and ecological concepts to the study of literature, because ecology (as a science, as a discipline and as the basic of human vision) has the greatest prevalence to the present and future the world. In this context, the possible relations between literature and nature are examined in terms of ecological concepts.

Eco-criticism attempts to find a common ground between the human and nonhuman to show how they can coexist in various ways because the

environments issues have become a calculation part of our existence. Environmental issues, in turn, have become an increasing provocation both for academic and for the artist. Many authors and movie makers put the issue in their work. The film, as well as other literary genres: poetry, prose, short story, play or drama, grab the public issues at the definite time then formulate it with the intrinsic element of the film. Films a reliable media to deliver messages to other people and tell that there is a problem that needs to be paid attention such as the environment.

Therefore, this research is expected to give benefit on to provide knowledge about ecology, especially in the study of ecocriticism. The use of the movie as the object material of research hopefully will able to make the reader understand ecocriticism. That is why the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled “The Loss of Biodiversity Reflected in *Princess Mononoke* Movie by Hayao Miyazaki”

1.2 Problem of The Study

Based on the backgrounds state above, the problem of the study is how overexploitation resources in nature by deforestation can damage to the forest ecosystem is reflected “*Princess Mononoke*” the movie.

1.3 Objective of The Study

In line with the problem of the study, the purpose of the study is to reveal how the overexploitation of nature by deforestation act can damage to the forest ecosystem in the “*Princess Mononoke*” movie.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is used to give the information about the basic concepts that will be used as a tool in analyzing the object of this research. The theoretical framework is taken from some basic information from the review of related literature.

2.1.1 Eco-criticism as Literary Studies

Literature is a result of a human thought that is expressed through writing that purpose to express and to communicate about life. Literature is used as a medium to explain a situation that happens in life. Products of literature that is called as the literary work, some of the results of literary works are poetry, prose, novels, songs, and movies.

Eco-criticism is the study of the representation of nature in literary works and the relationship between the environments. According to Glotfelty (1996, xix) "human culture is connected to the physical world, affecting it and affected by it". It can be concluded that eco-criticism is interdisciplinary, calling for collaboration between natural scientists, anthropologists, historian, writers, and more. Eco-criticism observes the relationship between human and non-human. This theory is created and developed to criticize about environmental issues such as nature degradation, over-exploitation and so on. According to Glotfelty (1996, xviii) "Eco-criticism 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, eco-criticism takes an earth-centered approach to literary studies.” According to the explanation, eco-criticism is a theory about the relationship between humans and the surrounding environment that is packed in the form of literature as a medium. The relationship between human and environment is affecting one another.

Eco-criticism focuses on the relationship between humans and non-humans such as river, ocean, trees, animal, mountain and everything in nature. Humans cannot live without nature, because nature provides all of the needs of a human such as food, water, and materials to make housing and clothing. Most of the humans always do their activities without thinking about the impact of the environmental conditions around. By understanding the relationship between human and nature, it is very useful to be able to decide a size of the impact that human-caused towards nature and to merge knowledge and actions.

2.1.2 Deforestation.

There are many definitions of deforestation. Deforestation is when human or agents of deforestation make change the forest condition for the industrial or commercial purpose. Refer to Bruno Gervet (2007, p.2) in his essay, he said:

“Deforestation is the conversion of forest to an alternative permanent non-forested land use...

Deforestation includes not only the conversion to non-forest but also degradation that reduces forest quality, the density and structure of the trees, the ecological services supplied, the biomass of plants and animals, the species diversity and the genetic diversity.”

According to Roshan G.R (2015, p.4) deforestation casually happen because of human activities or natural disaster itself Roshan said: “Deforestation is caused by forest fires, timber extraction, overgrazing of cattle, shifting cultivation, tourism, natural causes and land degradation”. Deforestation occurs because of many causes such as population and commercial purpose. Generally, the removal or destruction of significant areas of forest has resulted in a degraded environment with reduced biodiversity.

2.1.3 Loss of Biodiversity.

The environment is an area of space where a living or non-living thing can live. In other words, humans live side by side with the environment around them, God creates nature with all the contents but it is not for human greed for balancing ecosystem in this world. Roshan G.R. (2015, p.5) said,

The habitat loss is one of the main losses of biodiversity. This is due to clearing of forests, diversion of forest land to non-forest use, mining activities, construction of dams and transportation facilities in forest, overgrazing of domestic cattle population etc.

At this time, the human is too greedy about completing their requirements. Nature is the only human resources and human also slowly do

over-exploitation for their own benefits. Overexploitation by deforestation activities, leading the extinction to the several species of plants and animals (National Science Board, 2015). Those activities decimate the species, habitats, and ecosystem around and bring them to the extinction, as Rinkesh (2009, para. 7) said: “Human activity is leading to the extinction of species and habitats and loss of biodiversity”. Commonly, loss of biodiversity is the situation where nature becomes damaged because of the human behaves for over-exploits nature. Loss of biodiversity can also mean damage to an ecosystem and natural resources in an area. The result of the loss of biodiversity depends on any agent who did the destruction of environment and situation at the time.

2.1.4 *Mise en Scene*

The material object of this research is Hayao Miyazaki’s film entitled *Princess Mononoke* published in 1997. Therefore, *mise en scene* is also used as a tool to analyze the material object. According to Lathrop and Sutton (2004), “*Mise En Scene* meaning “place on stage” is rooted in French theatre. Filmmakers extended its meaning to the control the director has over visual tools that enhance the story”. The film is the product of literature, and then the film can be used as a material object in the study of literature by focusing on the literature elements from a literature point of view.

According to Lathrop and Sutton (2004), there are four main visual elements in *mise en scene*. There is costume makeup, lighting, staging, and setting. Therefore, the visual elements which are summarized in *mise en scene* are used as a tool to see the film as a visual theater production. In order to conduct this research, *mise en scene* in term of framing will be used as the supporting tool. Framing is defined technique to compare the motion picture.

According to Lathrop and Sutton there are three main elements in framing: On Screen,/Off Screen space, angle, and shot distance:

(1) Angle is the relationship of the camera to the subject. There are four different angles: high angle, low angle, flat angle and tilt angle.

- a) High Angle: This angle shows weak, subordinated, controlled subject. When not used for maximum wideness to show mass or crowd size instead of weakness.
- b) Low Angle: This angle is used to show strong, subordinating, and controlling impression on the subject.
- c) Flat Angle: This angle is used to show value neutral not controlling or controlled, factual, etc. This angle has relative Value when juxtaposed to other angles: stronger than high angle and weaker than low angle.
- d) Tilt Angle: This angle is used when the camera angle is other than 90 degrees may suggest character, action,

conclusions, and Suspicions are not “right”. Perhaps not being presented accurately, or intended as stated within the context of the action, etc.

(2) Shot Distance: is how to show the object more closely, more potent, and powerful, and able to create change the farther away, the less potent, the weaker, and less able to create change.

- a) Extreme Long Shot: A panoramic view of an exterior location, photographed from a great distance, often as far as a quarter mile away sometimes an establishing shot that sets the context for later closer shots.
- b) Long Shot: A broad view of objects or activities of principal interest. This shot allows general recognition of the subject at the expense of detail. Also used as an establishing shot.
- c) Medium Shot: A relatively close shot, usually revealing the human figure from head to knees, feet to the navel (bellybutton).
- d) Medium Close up shot: A relatively close shot, usually revealing the human from head to waist, feet to thighs, or knees to the navel (bellybutton).
- e) Close up shot: This short distance is used to reveal head and shoulder of the human figure in central focus of frame.
- f) Extreme Close up shot: This shot distance is used to reveal a body part: a face, an eye, a pupil; a finger, a fingernail, etc.

2.2 Previous Studies

In order to get inspiration and help in this research, the researcher has tracked some previous studies which related to this research. The first previous study from the thesis of Diya Sri Widiyati (2014), she is a student of English Department of Language and Literatures of Universitas Brawijaya. She used and applied ecocriticism theory as an approach for her research entitled "*Harmful Reciprocal Relationship between Human and Nature Portrayed in the Epic Movie*". In Diya's thesis describing the relationship among human and nature, how reciprocal between them appear.

The second previous study was created by Ivan Gauzy Taufiq (2014) entitled "*Forest Exploitation as Represented in the Lord of the Ring: The Two Towers Movie*". The study was conducted to fulfill the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra in Faculty of Cultural Studies Universitas Brawijaya in 2014. The researcher gives the reader understanding about morality and normative value as study case on his thesis. The study used eco-criticism as a tool to analyze the material object.

Both of previous studies above give an understanding of the relationship and human morality to nature by using eco-criticism to execute material objects. And in the "*The Loss of Biodiversity Reflected in Princess Mononoke Movie by Hayao Miyazaki*", the researcher focus about the over exploitations impact to nature, how people do deforestation activity can damage the environment, and how are those activities will bring to the extinction for the species of plants and animals.

2.3 Research Method

This research will be conducted by using the qualitative method. This method is used to analyze the collected data. The analysis is going to be described qualitatively. The data source of this research is *Princess Mononoke*, a film directed by Hayao Miyazaki and published in 1997 by Studio Ghibli. The data taken from the film will be collected and analyzed to answer the problem of the study. Those are visual data which appear on the screen and verbal data which derive from the dialogues in this film.

There are some steps to do in this research process. They are:

- 1) Collecting the data in the form of a screen capture that indicate the forms of eco-criticism issues in the description of films “*Princess Mononoke*”.
- 2) Categorizing any information taken from the film which building up imaginative knowledge about deforestation and loss of biodiversity.
- 3) Analyzing the data in the form of screen captures using *mise en scene* theory and eco-criticism theory to see the depiction of how the loss of biodiversity happens in the film “*Princess Mononoke*”.
- 4) Concluding.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Nowadays, the number of human necessity is raising drastically. They leads the human to do more exploitation for the natural resources to fulfill the necessities. Without regarding the environmental norms, human take the wealth of nature repeatedly, as the result, they bring nature into critical damage. Uncontrolled desire and greed made some people or agents decide to make human necessity as an excuse to gain profit for a commercial purpose. By cutting down the trees, the agents manage that opened land to build industrial area, mineral mining, and enlargement of a residential area. Rinkesh (2009) identify the activity of clearing the forest to fulfill human's needs as deforestation.

One of the main impacts of deforestation is the disorder of the balance of our environment. The humans were carry the loss of biodiversity into nature. The loss of biodiversity phenomenon is a situation when species of plants and animals threatened by permanent extinction; this condition is one of deforestation. Losing of habitats and highly damaged ecosystem counted as an indication of the loss of biodiversity.

The deforestation and loss of biodiversity concept will be analyzed through the events that appear in the "*Princess Mononoke*" animated movie. By using eco-criticism theory as an approach and *mise en scene* concept as the tool to supporting execute this research, the researcher will reveal how the loss of biodiversity phenomenon are reflected in this movie.

3.1 Deforestation around the Iron Town

Prince Ashitaka as the main character of “*Princess Mononoke*” movie begins his journey after being an exiled from his own village. Therefore, Ashitaka goes to the west to seek the causes why forest spirit is angry. In his journey, Ashitaka finds a village that known as the Iron Town. In the movie, the Iron Town is described as a big strong fortress ruled by an independent woman named Lady Eboshi, located on the edge of a lake surrounded by water, that town main natural resource is iron. People of Iron Town take the iron ore from the mountain around the fortress. Lady Eboshi and her warriors found the Iron Town by clean the forest around the lake, so the people of Iron Town can dig out the ore from the land around easily.

It has been known that human cannot keep the balance of nature by doing deforestation. Several deforestation actions are depicted in Lady Eboshi mining activities, such as opening the land for mining area until the decimation of animals. At the beginning of this movie, the narrator stated that the human has destroyed the forest, in minute 00:00:33 until 00:00:37, the narrator said:

“But as time went by, most of the great forests were destroyed.”

(Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 00:00:33 - 00:00:37)

One night in the Iron Town while Ashitaka hasgathered in the worker’s place, Ashitaka has a conversation with the workers. In minute 00:35:12 until 00:35:41, the worker tells Ashitaka how the ways Lady Eboshi and her warriors clean the forest;the labor said.

“The problem was before we could dig for the iron, we had to clear away the forest, then one day Lady Eboshi came along with her warriors and her rifles”

(Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 00:35:12 - 00:35:41)

The workers sound proud when he tells the story of Lady Eboshi and his warrior's activities and considered that is a proper activity to do. The worker is a representative sample from the Iron Town citizen, who does not know that Lady Eboshi's activities will damage the ecosystem. From a conversation in this scene, the worker seems to have no awareness of forest destruction impact. The carelessness and destructive attitude to the nature from Lady Eboshi has affected the entire people's mind of Iron Town. Lady Eboshi and her warriors burning the forest and kill animals that dwell inside the forest. They use weapons and rifles as tools to clear the forest; these actions will be shown on the scene in figure 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3. Every scene in the figures in this chapter will be analyzed and identified by using *mise en scene* terms.

In minute 00:35:42, the scene in figure 3.1 is taken from a long shot. A long shot is a broad view of objects or activities of principal interest, to allow general recognition of the subject detail. Using the long shot on the scene shows Lady Eboshi and her warrior activities. Seen in that scene, they have prepared for their destruction activity. By using combat suits, they march together to go to the forest and bring weapons to get started to clean the forest.



Figure 3.1 Lady Eboshi and her warrior's march. (Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 00:35:42)

Figure 3.2 is taken from the medium shot and tilt angle. A medium shot is a relatively close shot to a figure to capture the movement of the figure from head to knee and tilt angle is the abnormal angle that intends to show that particular movement. The scene in minute 00:35:48 was not in a straight position 90 degree, focuses on Lady Eboshi's warrior actions from the backside. During the ambush, the way warriors use their rifle noticeably that the warriors mercilessly firing and burn all inside the forest. The forest attacked with full of power under Lady Eboshi's command. The scene shows Lady Eboshi and her warrior burn out the forest in cruel ways. This shows that Lady Eboshi and troops do not care and have no mercy to the living creature and forest ecosystem.



**Figure 3.2 the warriors firing their rifle to burning the entire forest.
(Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 00:35:48)**

The scene of destructive actions was continued, shown in figure 3.3. The scene is taken from the long shot. From a far distance, Lady Eboshi and her warriors watch the burning forest. The scene in minute 00:35:55, shows the forest looks smolder because of Lady Eboshi's deed. The great fire flamed up burning the whole of forest and whatever inside it. These two scenes reflected how the human as agents of deforestation decimates the environment. Deforestation acts that shown in the scenes by burning out the forest. Referring to Roshan (2015), the one cause of deforestation phenomenon occurs is because of forest fire.



Figure 3.3 Lady Eboshi and her warriors watch the burning forest from far away. (Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 00:35:55)

In fact, Lady Eboshi realizes that her mining activities will bring bad impact to the environment around the Iron Town. The Lady Eboshi's thoughts show by her statement in the minute 01:16:27 until 01:16:30, Lady Eboshi told to Jigo (the government agent); Lady Eboshi said:

“Every day that we cut the trees and dig out for iron, the forest, and its creature grow weaker.”

(Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 01:16:27 – 00:16:30)

From this statement, actually, she knows that everything she has done will lead the nature into damage. The way Lady Eboshi still does her mining work, shows she does not care anymore about the impact of Iron Town activities. For Lady Eboshi the trees and dweller that live in the forest are only the obstructions for interest and desire. All she knows just about gaining profit from the iron mining. Lady Eboshi's thoughts about how she exploits the nature resource indicate how greed people do over exploitation nowadays. Human or agents do deforestation to fulfill their requirement especially for the commercial purpose, without considering the effects (Rinkesh, 2009).



Figure 3.4 the troops cut down the trees. (Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 01:25:49)

Other destructive actions shown figure 3.4, in minute 01:25:49. The scene is taken from a long shot and high angle. The high angle is an angle that usually used to show weak or subordinate subjects. The scene shows the troops activities from a far distance. Seen in the figure, the situation which some of the troops cut down the trees and make a campfire on the edge of the forest. The purpose of fire that they made is to frighten forest dwellers. This scene depicts that human does deforestation and human will use many ways and methods to fulfill their business.

3.2 Loss of Biodiversity Phenomenon around the Iron Town

Overexploitation and deforestation activities that Lady Eboshi did bring several impacts to the ecosystem around the Iron Town. According to the National Science Board (1989, p.5) "Destruction of the tropical moist forest is a dramatic example of how human activities are causing species loss and other undesirable environmental effects". So that all of mining and deforestation acts will give negative effect to the area, surround Iron Town.

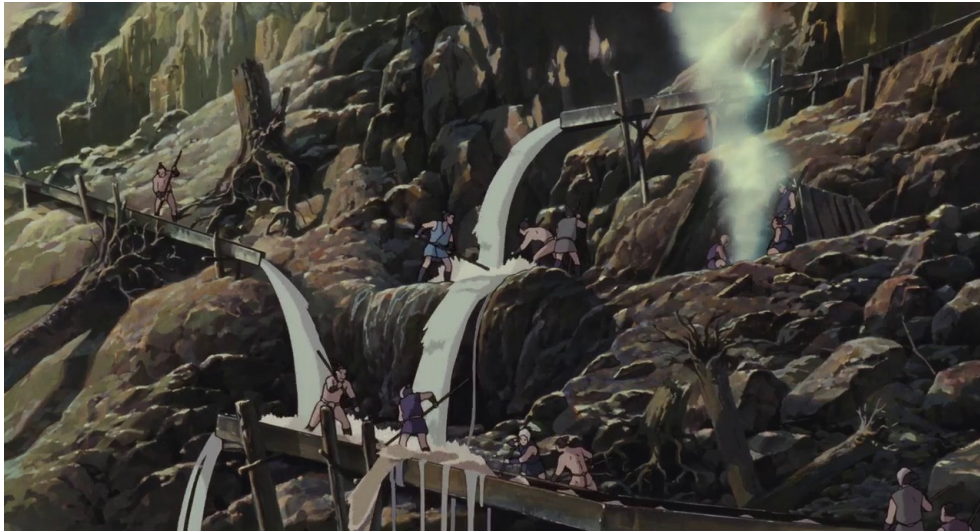


Figure 3.5 conditions around the Iron Town (Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 00:29:15)

Broken condition around Iron Town shown in figure 3.5 in minute 00:29:15. The scene taken with a long shot, the scene shows the activities of Iron Town workers. Dying trees, broken soil, and polluted water seen in figure 3.5. Those conditions indicate the habitats of living creature was broke, broken habitats is the beginning of the loss of biodiversity in that area.

In figure 3.6, in minute 00:29:26 the scene was taken by an extreme long shot from *mise en scene*. The extreme long shot is a panoramic view of an exterior location, photographed from a great distance. The scene shows the environmental conditions around the Iron Town; from this scene seen the ecosystem and green cover that surrounded the Iron Town was broken because of mining activities.



Figure 3.6 broken ecosystems around Iron Town (Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 00:29:26)

Minute 00:56:37 until 00:56:41 the scene in figure 3.7 takes from medium close up from *mise en scene*. Medium close up is relatively close shot used to reveal the human from head to waist, feet to thighs, or knees to navel or bellybutton. From this scene, the sadness seems from the ape's faces. In this scene, the apes convey their affliction because of human deed their effort become useless. Apes effort makes their habitat come back by plant tree or reforestation become useless because human always comes and cut down the forest. This scene supported by apes tribe statement, they said:

“We plant trees. Humans tear them up. The forest does not come back”

(Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 00:56:37 – 00:56:41)



Figure 3.7 apes tribe explains their problem (Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 00:56:37 – 00:56:41)

Refers to Bruno (2015, p.3), Deforestation affects and changes the condition of water and soil in the ecosystem. Those changes will destroy the habitats of living creature, bringing damages to the plants, and kill the animals that dwell nearby Iron Town. In the "*Princess Mononoke*" movie the plants and the animals will be depicted as Holy Spirit. The loss of plants and animals species will be explained and described in the subchapters below.

3.2.1 The Plants Loss

In the "*Princess Mononoke*" movie the plants will be depicted as spirits form white little creature called Kodama. The plant's conditions will be reflected through Kodama. The form of Kodama is shown in figure 3.8, the scene in minute 00:58:03 taken from the medium shot and low angle. Thelow angle is used to show strong, subordinating, and controlling

impression on the subject. The scene shows the little white creatures are on the root of trees.



Figure 3.8 Tree spirit, Kodama (Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 00:58:03)

Kodama characteristic explained by Ashitaka in minutes 00:26:35 until 00:26:39 when he helped two workers of the Iron Town leaving from the forest, Ashitaka said:

“He’s a tree spirit. He brings good luck. It’s a sign this forest is healthy...”

(Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 00:26:35 – 00:26:39)

The scene in figure 3.9, minute 00:44:46 taken from a long shot and high angle, shown in the scene the Iron Town looks from the high surrounded by burned and died trees. Died trees are the remnant of burned forest, refers to figure 3.3, the scene when Lady Eboshi and her warrior opened the forest by flame up the whole forest before they build the Iron Town.



Figure 3.9 died trees nearby Iron Town (Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 00:44:46)

In the minute 01:20:14 until 01:20:21, Ashitaka has a conversation with Moro, Moro is a female wolf spirit. Moro tells to Ashitaka because of Lady Eboshi mining activities posses the quality and density of the forest. Refers to Roshan (2015) the changes in the forest will harm and wreck the living plants. Moro says that she hears the cry of dying trees in the whole of forest and she can feel the trees suffer in pain. From Moro's statement here, can understand the crying trees are interpreted of damaged forest and that still ongoing until the trees die. Moro said:

“The trees cry out as they die, but you cannot hear them. I lie here. I listen to the pain of the forest...”

(Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 01:20:14 - 01:20:21)



Figure 3.10 Lady Eboshi and the fallen Kodamas (Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 01:53:34)

Next scene is taken from a long shot and tilts angle. A scene from figure 3.10 in minute 01:53:34 shows Lady Eboshi standing in the middle of fallen Kodamas and dark slime, while she brings *Shishigami* or Forest Spirit's head in the right hand and shotgun in the left hand. The dark slime occurs because Lady Eboshi kills the Forest Spirit. The Forest Spirit reflects the whole of the forest; Dark slime portrays the dangerous disease that spreads and attacks the Kodamas as plants. The Kodama's fall indicates the trees are dying infected by the disease.

Continuous to the next scene in minute 02:05:08 figure 3.11 is taken from the extreme long shot. The scene shows the far scenery of the remnant from trees, where there is no green cover and the land looks dry and infertile. The infertile land because the trees die, is an effect of the disease which is brought by the dark slime.



Figure 3.11 the scenery of the dying forest (Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 02:05:08)

Lady Eboshi activities give the bad impact on the environment. Broken habitats even killed the plants that live surrounding Iron Town. Referring to Rinkesh (2009), human destructive acts lead the species of plants to the extinction. The cases of human destruction action and the extinction reflected through Lady Eboshi mining activities and the result of her activities in the ecosystem around Iron Town.

3.2.2 The Beginning of Animals Loss

Besides the extinction of plants, Lady Eboshi's activities also bring impact to animal species that dwell in the forest. In *Princess Mononoke* movie, the animals depicted as gods, beasts, and monsters. Lady Eboshi hunt the animals to make her mining activities becomes easier. This situation is supported by Lady Eboshi's statement when she has a conversation with Ashitaka in the scene minutes 00:42:05 until 00:42:14, Lady Eboshi said:

“Without that ancient god, the animals here would be nothing but dumb beasts at once more. When the forest has been cleared and the wolves wiped out, this desolate place will be the richest land in the world...”

(Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 00:42:05 – 00:42:14)

According to this statement, Lady Eboshi intends to killing out and decimates all of the animal species that dwell around the Iron Town, and that will make her purpose complete.



Figure 3.12a Lady Eboshi firing her rifle Figure 3.12b Moro shot by Lady Eboshi and Figure 3.12c Moro

burned out (Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 00:20:42 – 00:20:45)

Figures 3.12 a, b, and c are taken in the scenes minutes 00:20:42 until 00:20:45. Figure 3.12a is taken from close up shot and flat angle from *mise en scene*. Close up shot is shot from short distance is used to reveal head and shoulder of the human figure in central focus of frame and the flat angle is used to show value neutral not controlling or controlled, factual, and etc. The scene shows Lady Eboshi firing her gun to attack Moro (Moro is Goddess representing the wolves tribe). Figure 3.12a shows Lady Eboshi's hatred and desire to kill is looks clearly. The scenes in figure 3.12b taken from close up shot and tilt angle figure 3.12c taken from medium shot and tilt angle. The two scenes show Moro looks in pain and she is bleeding and burned because Lady Eboshi shot her. From these three scenes, known if Lady Eboshi as human, hunts, executes, and tries to kill Moro. This human act will bring the species of the wolf to the permanent extinction.



Figure 3.13 Bombs blown out kill the boars (Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 01:35:53)

The scene in minute 01:35:53, figure 3.13 is taken from a long shot and high angle. In this scene shown from distance the gang of boar tribe march, and a very big explosion that makes the boar's tribe flung away. The bombs are used by Lady Eboshi's army to destroy all boars. Referring to Rinkesh (2009) that all Lady Eboshi's as human activities will threaten the boar tribe represents species of animals to the extinction. Above all, Lady Eboshi and her warriors always use destructive tools to support her mining acts.

The worst situation is when Lady Eboshi activities have many supports from the Iron Town people, but the Iron Town people know nothing about the impact of Lady Eboshi activities. This case supported by the statement of the Iron Town people in the minutes 01:15:19 until 01:15:21. One of Iron Town people proudly said:

“Milady took this mountain away from the gods, the boars, and beasts!”

(Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 01:15:19 – 01:15:21)

This statement clearly explains how Lady Eboshi hunts and kills the gods, boars, and beasts which represent the animals. Moreover, with all of her power, army, and support from her people in the Iron Town, Lady Eboshi easily spread the death to the whole forest ecosystem.



Figure 3.14a stack of the dead boars Figure 3.14b the dead boars (Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 01:33:23 and 01:33:46)

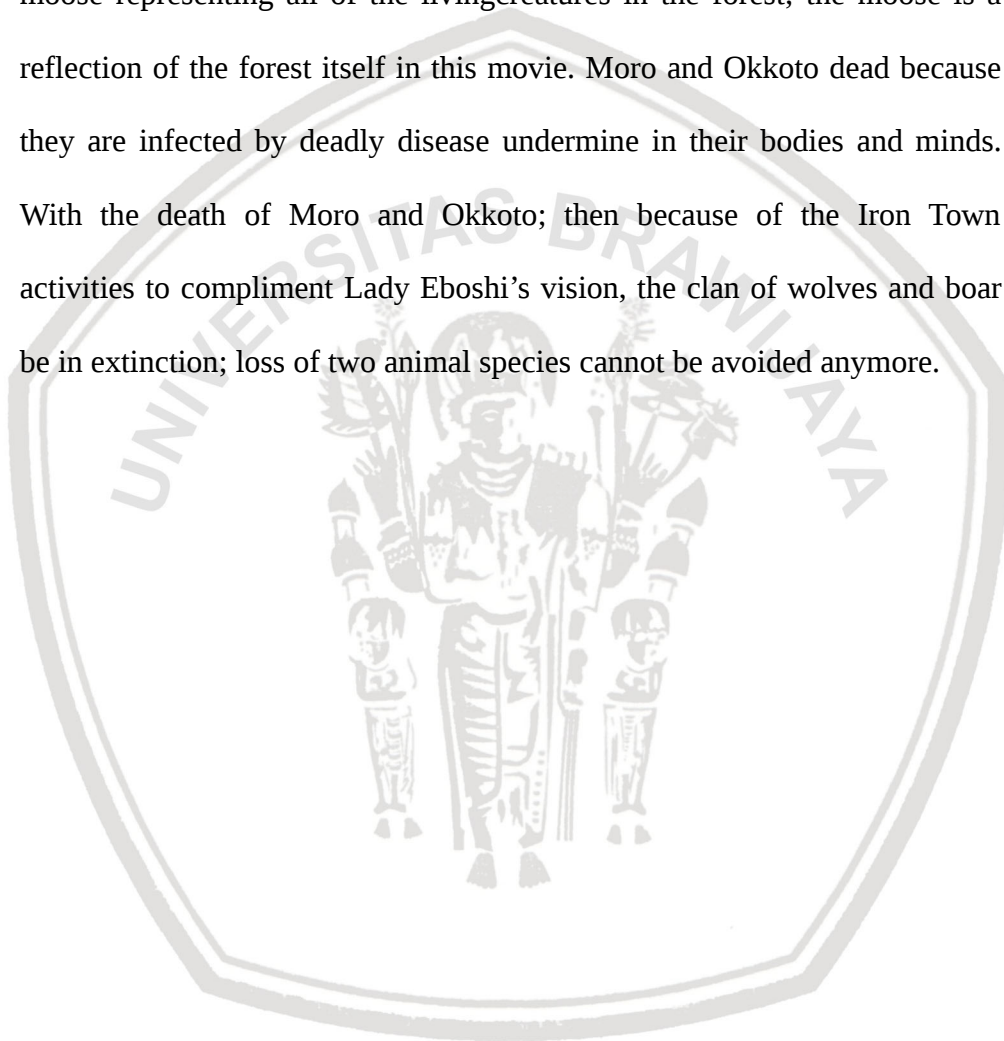
The scene in figure 3.14a in minute 01:33:23 is taken from the extreme long shot and high angle. Seen on the scene, thousands of the dead boars, and are in piles under billowing smoke. This shows the conditions after Lady Eboshi warrior blast the boar's gang. Figure 3.14b was taken from the medium shot and flat angle in minute 01:33:46. The scene shows two boars sprawl, face their dead after getting explosions from Lady Eboshi's warrior bombs.

These two scenes show how the boars are dead. They become victims of Lady Eboshi ambitions. This case reflects how human's greed always sacrifice the balance of nature and the entire living creature on this planet, to fulfill their needs. The scene is only a beginning of the boar species extinction.



Figure 3.15 The death of Moro and Okkoto (Source: *Princess Mononoke*, 1997, minute 01:51:34)

The last, figure 3.15 scene is taken from a long shot and tilt angle in minute 01:51:34. In this scene shows the giant moose or *Shishigami* (The Forest Spirit) is standing between Moro (Wolves Goddess) and Okkoto (Boar God), the two gigantic Gods floppy on the ground and dead. Each of these two animals Gods represents of wolves and boar species and the giant moose representing all of the living creatures in the forest; the moose is a reflection of the forest itself in this movie. Moro and Okkoto dead because they are infected by deadly disease undermine in their bodies and minds. With the death of Moro and Okkoto; then because of the Iron Town activities to compliment Lady Eboshi's vision, the clan of wolves and boar be in extinction; loss of two animal species cannot be avoided anymore.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The last chapter consists of the researcher conclusion and suggestion for the next researcher.

4.1 Conclusion

The number of human necessities increased drastically every year, and this case becomes a trigger for some people or agent to provide that necessity and take advantages to gain profit as much as possible. In fact, most of all human needs are available by our nature, so the agents who provide for human needs exploit the natural resources to fulfill the needs. Because of human greed, the agents do over-exploitation to the natural resource by committing the deforestation activities. Deforestation is when a human makes a change to the forest conditions for some purpose. Commonly humans do deforestation is for industrial activities like mining and logging or to require the residential enlargement, clothes, and foods. When humans commit over-exploitation and deforestation activity, they give negative effect to nature.

One of deforestation impact is a loss of biodiversity. Loss of biodiversity itself is when the ecosystem has been destructed and damaged so badly that affects the habitat and all content of it. The species of plants and animals are threatened by extinction.

Princess Mononoke animated movie is reflects human behavior to

nature. The movie shows how the human fulfill their desire; how they will use so many ways to make their requirement completed. With no doubt, human will do destructive actions like reflected in the movie. Humans do deforestations and bring the natural balance to the serious damage. Natural disorder and loss of biodiversity are reflected clear enough in this animated movie.

4.2 Suggestion

There are some suggestions that might help the next researcher to understand and explain more about environmental issues for the next research. The next researcher might use same literary works to find out another environmental issue such as pollution, waste disposal, and water pollution that reflected in the *Princess Mononoke* animated movie. The next suggestion, the researcher might use and explain more detailed loss of biodiversity in different literary works.

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APPENDIX