

**AN ECOFEMINISM ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN WOMAN AND NATURE IN MALEFICENT
NOVEL: FEMINIST APPROACH**

THESIS



**By:
Gayatri Pasaribu Hb
151210072**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
YEAR 2020**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana
Sastra**



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Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini saya:

Nama : Gayatri Pasaribu Hb
NPM : 151210072
Fakultas : Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris

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Gayatri Pasaribu Hb
151210072

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I, Gayatri Pasaribu, NPM NO.151210072
Hereby declare that the thesis entitled:

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Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

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Gayatri Pasaribu Hb
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This thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, February 19th, 2020

**Drs. Gaguk Rudianto, M.Pd.
NIDN: 1015106603**

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis ekofeminisme dalam novel "Maleficent" oleh Elisabeth Rudnick (2014). Teori feminist ditemukan oleh Rosmarie Tong dan dikembangkan oleh Vandana Shiva dengan teori ekofeminisme dalam bukunya *Staying Alive*. Teori ekofeminisme menjelaskan hubungan antara perempuan dan alam yang terdiri dari pengembangan ekologi dan perempuan, ilmu alam dan gender, perempuan di alam, perempuan di hutan, perempuan di rantai makanan, perempuan dan air yang hilang, terra mater dan yang terakhir mengklaim kembali pada prinsip feminin. Untuk menganalisis penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan metode dokumentasi dalam proses analisis data, data dikumpulkan dalam bentuk kalimat, ucapan, tindakan, dan narasi yang berkaitan dengan hubungan antara perempuan dan alam dalam cerita. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti hanya menemukan dua poin dari tujuh bagian ekofeminisme, yaitu ilmu, alam dan gender, dan perempuan di alam. Dari analisis data ini peneliti menemukan hubungan antara wanita dan alam dalam novel "Maleficent". Maleficent telah menjadi contoh pahlawan dan meskipun Maleficent dikhianati oleh Stefan Maleficent masih menerima Aurora sebagai putrinya sendiri.

Kata kunci: Ekofeminisme; Feminis; Perempuan dan Alam.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze ecofeminism in the novel "Maleficent" by Elisabeth Rudnick (2014). Feminist theory found by Rosmarie Tong and developed by Vandana Shiva with ecofeminism theory in her book Staying Alive. Ecofeminism theory explained the relationship between women and nature which consists of development ecology and women, science nature and gender, women in nature, women in the forest, women in the food chain, women and water that disappear, terra mater and the last to claim back in the feminine principle. To analyze this study, researcher used qualitative descriptive method. In collecting data, researcher use documentation method in the process of data analysis, the data collected in the form of sentences, utterances, actions, and narratives related to the relationship between women and nature in the story. In this study, researcher only found two points from seven parts of ecofeminism, namely science, nature and gender, and women in nature. From this data analysis the researcher found a relationship between women and nature in the novel "Maleficent". Maleficent has been an example of a hero and although Maleficent was betrayed by Stefan Maleficent still accepted Aurora as her own daughter.

Keywords: *Ecofeminism; Feminist; woman and nature.*

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

So do not fear, for I am with you; do not be dismayed, for I am your God; I will strengthen you, I will help you; I will uphold you with my righteous right hand.

Isaiah 41:10

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to
My beloved Father Jatinur Pasaribu and Mother Rosmauli Butar-Butar, and all my
Siblings and Family
All Lecturers and staff at Putera Batam University

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First of all, all praise and worship to my almighty God, Jesus Christ, for blessing and strengthening me. So the author can complete this thesis entitled "An Ecofeminism analysis of the Relationship between Women and Nature in Maleficent Novel: Feminist Approach." For the requirements to complete the undergraduate study program (S1) in the English Literature Study Program, Putera Batam University.

Researcher realizes that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, criticism and suggestions will always be accepted by researcher with pleasure. With all the limitations, the researcher also realized that this thesis would not be complete without help, guidance and encouragement from various parties. For this reason, with all humility, the author expresses her gratitude to:

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Gayatri Pasaribu Hb
151210072

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Gender is the difference sex between men and women that are socially constructed and developed from one another in society. Gender inequality is discriminatory treatment or different treatment received by someone from another person, namely between men and women, for example women work to meet household needed. Gender inequality in society by many feminists is said to originate directly from the patriarchal system prevailing in society. Until now patriarchal culture is still enduring in society which is found in various aspects and scope such as economic, education, politic, and law. According to Rokmansyah (2016) in his book entitled “the introduction of gender and feminism” patriarchy come from the word *patriarkat* which meant the structure that places the role of men as the sole, central and everything. The domination of this system that caused gender inequality in various aspects of human activities. For example, human have been constructed from attitudes and behaviors to become male or female with various doctrines, norms and rules that place men as dominance since they were child. Since child, human have been limited being a male or female. Women must be piety, obedient, domesticity minded, and uplifting. While men are taught to be brave, decision makers and regulators of social life.

The practice of patriarchal culture has been going on for a long time that brings women to raise a movement called feminism. Tong (2014) stated that feminism is series of movements of rebellion against men and socio-political ideology that aims to understand, develop, and achieve gender equality of two different sexes. Walby (1989) also said that a hierarchical system of power relations in which men control women is the basis for women's awakening to gain their existence as a form of gender equality. Since the 17th century, the movement of women to gain gender equality continues to be echoed so that the flow of feminism emerges from the existentialist, feminist psychic, liberal feminist, radical feminist, to the latest term called ecofeminism.

The term of ecology is inseparable from its relationship with nature while ecofeminism is based on the relationship between the feminist movement and nature which is part of it. This is similar to Shiva (1988) who said that ecofeminism is a feminist movement that is able to explain the relationship between women and nature. Ecofeminism was first sparked by Vandana Shiva, a social scientist from India. The theory of ecofeminism combines the concept of ecology with feminism which is a framework of thought to understand the strong relationship between women and nature. Ecofeminism criticizes the destruction of nature that has an impact on poverty and suffering experienced by women.

A concrete example from the perspective of ecofeminism movement that occurred in Indonesia is the resistance of the Kendeng peasants due to the operation of the Indonesian cement factory in Rembang, Central Java on April 2016. Women are at the forefront of Gerda who directly feel the adverse effects of the operation of a cement

factory that is represented as a capitalist man (Putra, 2016). This action was carried out twice in 2016 until March 13, 2017. Kendeng farmers' action is one of the tangible manifestations of the ecofeminism movement in Indonesia in order to preserve nature as Mother Earth.

In this research, the theory of ecofeminism on the basis of its application follows the concept of Shiva (1988) thought in his book "Staying Alive: women, ecology, and survival in India". The first concept of ecofeminism is referred to women and nature relationships. In this terminology, women are considered as mother earth, meaning that women are part of nature itself, where the nature of nature is a protector, guardian, and motherly. The relationship between women and nature in Shiva's thinking is caring ethics. Caring ethics means the attitude of women who care about the preservation of nature. The relationship between women and nature is shown by the concept of Shiva with the terminology of independent women. This means that women, aside from being careers and caring, are also independent women like nature who are able to stand on their own to maintain balance so that the natural ecosystem runs as it should.

The concept of Shiva's ecofeminism also offers a construction of human relations and nature in general. Shiva (1988) introduced the term nature as an object. This includes the concept of objectifying nature which is treated violently, exploitation and objects of men. The contradictions of women and men who make nature as an object are presented to analyze Ecocentric phenomena in society such as the impact of capitalist mining, deforestation, environmental pollution and so forth. Shiva (1988) also offered a solution of this feminism movement with the term called save nature

with holistic. Holistic means healing nature from various acts of exploitation and violence by humans, then restore the nature as a subject of life.

Novel that raises the issue of feminism is the maleficent novel by Elisabeth Rudnick. Maleficent novel itself is a modification of story of the sleeping princess who has been cornering the position of women. Maleficent comes with a new dimension that elevates elements of female ideology about a witch woman who has been considered an antagonist turned into a protagonist. This movie is an adaptation of the movie by Disney in 2014. Maleficent received an award for best-selling movie with revenues reaching 669 million dollars in 2104 (Subers, 2014).

A beautiful and pure-hearted young woman, Maleficent had an idyllic life that grew up in a peaceful forest kingdom, until one day the colonial army ruled by King Henry threatened the harmony of the land. Maleficent became the most ferocious and sensitive protector in the country, but she ended up suffering from cruel betrayal until actions began to turn her pure heart into stone. Bowing to revenge, maleficent faces battles with the king's successor (Stefan) who attacks and as a result, maleficent condemns the newborn baby king Stefan (Aurora). She will stick her finger into the iron spun, sleep forever and she can only be built by a kiss of true love. As the child grows up, maleficent realizes that Aurora holds the key to peace in the kingdom and perhaps the true happiness of maleficent as well.

In contrast to the story of the sleeping princess folklore which is thick with its patriarchal ideology, maleficent is presented as a fairy who has the power of magic,

strong, brave, as an asset in protecting and protecting nature. This can be seen from quote in the novel as follows:

In another kingdom, moors. Live strange habits and beautiful creatures and they don't need kings or queens but they trust each other in a big tree, high on moors. Stay one soul like that. Maybe you think she's just a little girl. But she is no ordinary girl. She's the moors forest fairy. And the name is maleficent. (Rudnick. 2014).

The quote above from the beginning gives about the role of maleficent characters displayed in the novel. In contrast to the film *Sleeping Beauty* in 1959 where maleficent was portrayed as an evil fairy and feared, there is a reversal of stereotypes that shows a critique of the construction of patriarchal culture that places women who must be destroyed. The quote "she is the keeper of the moors forest" very clearly shows the issue of eco criticism raised in this novel. Woman in this case are representations of the concept of mother of earth in Shiva's theory as the mother of nature's guardian. Whereas in another narration, King Stefan is a representation of a patriarchal capitalist culture that wants to exploit nature to enrich itself. With the identification of this problem, researcher is interested in examining more about various ecofeminism issues contained in the maleficent novel as the object of research.

In developing the idea of this research, the researcher was inspired by several researchers that could be used as references. One of the research is Cherian et al., (2019) entitled with "The Body Space of Resistance as Performance in Paulo Coelho's *The Spy*". The aim of this research to read the power of woman's body as a space of resistance to patriarchal spatial asymmetries as represented in the novel. Whereas, this research analyzed the ecofeminism of the main character, Maleficent, in the novel

Maleficent by Elizabeth Rudnick, the aim of this research is analyzed the struggling of Maleficent to protect the land where she lived. In contrast, this research and the previous research are the object of the research. The previous research is analyzed the resistance of the main character. However, this research analyzed the ecofeminism of the Maleficent to protect the land where she lived.

The second research is Yusmarani (2019) "Ecofeminism Perspective on Indonesian Literary" the aim of this research is analyzed the relationship of woman and nature. Meanwhile, this research apply the theory of feminism to the novel Maleficent. Both of this this research were closely same, because use Ecofeminism as the theory of the research. The aim of this research is to analyze the relationship of main character Maleficent and nature. Whereas, the previous research aim to analyze the perspective of feminism associated with the environment and nature. The result of this research is ecofeminism understands human relationships not only with humans with other humans but also with animals and even plants.

The two journals above are certainly different from this research. This research focuses on exploring feminism issues contained in evil novels using Shiva's theoretical concepts. This study want to explore how the application of ecofeminism in the maleficent novel through two theoretical concepts: Science, Nature and Gender, and Women in Nature. The relationship between Science, Nature, and Gender includes nature as objects consisting of violence, exploitation and human objects. This study used descriptive qualitative method. While women and nature include concepts relating to women as mother earth, caring ethics, and independent women.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

In this study researcher wanted to identify the problems found. Problem identification is designed as follows:

1. Ecofeminism in the relationship of women and nature is reflected in the Maleficent novel by Rudnick.
2. Women are represented by the fairy Maleficent figured-out in the Maleficent novel by Rudnick.
3. The holistic ideas about humans and nature are reflected in the analysis of eco-feminism in Maleficent novel by Rudnick.
4. Ecofeminism in the relationship among science, nature and gender are found in the Maleficent novel by Rudnick.

1.3 Limitation of The Problem

After identifying the problems above, the researcher limits into problem as follows:

1. Ecofeminism of the relationship among science, nature and gender are found in the Maleficent novel by Rudnick.
2. Ecofeminism of the relationship between women and nature is reflected in the Maleficent novel by Rudnick.

1.4 Formulation of The Problem

Based on the problems identified above, the formulation of the problem are as follows:

1. How are ecofeminism analysis of the relationship among science, nature and gender found in the Maleficent novel by Rudnick?
2. How is ecofeminism analysis of the relationship between women and nature reflected in the Maleficent novel by Rudnick?

1.5 Object of The Research

1. To describe ecofeminism analysis of the relationship among science, nature and gender are found in the Maleficent novel by Rudnick.
2. To analyze ecofeminism analysis of the relationship between women and nature reflected in the Maleficent novel by Rudnick.

1.6 Significance of The Research

1.6.1 Theoretically

Theoretically, the researcher hopes that the results of this study can be useful for English language students and for anyone interested in applying Ecofeminism analysis to the theory as a reference to other researchers in the same study. And besides that the researchers hope that English students can better understand Ecofeminism with Vandana Shiva's theory.

1.6.2 Practically

Practically, researcher hope that this research can contribute to the development of literal studies. Especially for students who are interested in English majors. This research can be used as a reference for other researchers who want to conduct research on ecofeminism. This research also provides information about Maleficent novel that can attract readers.

1.7 Definition of the Key

The key terms in this study are:

1. Feminist: Is a series of rebellion movements against women and a socio-political ideology that aims to understand, develop, and achieve gender equality from two different sexes (Tong, 2014).
2. Ecofeminism: Ecofeminism is a theory that analyzes women and nature with movements that arise between women and nature (Shiva, 1988).
3. Novels: Is a work of fiction written in the form of prose which is distinguished from short stories and from medium works to long compositions and contains a series of life stories around others highlighting the nature and character (M.H.Abrams, 1999).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Feminist Approach

In this study, the researcher focus on Eco-feminism from Shiva using the feminism approach. The researcher applies Shiva's cooperative principle theory as a basic analysis. In this chapter, the author will explain the related literature review and theoretical framework that will be analyzed in chapter two. Furthermore, the authors divide into three parts; the first describes the feminist definition and type of theory by Tong. Second, an explanation of Ecofeminism with Shiva's theory and Previous Studies. The three authors will explain the theoretical framework.

Tong (2014) said that Feminism is a series of movements of rebellion against women and socio-political ideology that aims to understand, develop, and achieve Gender equality of two different sexes. Basically the term feminism often makes people prejudiced, because of the lack of understanding of the meaning of feminism completely. Feminist ideology itself was born and began to spread around the end of the 1960s in the West with several important factors that influenced it. Feminism movement affects many aspects of life and affects aspects of life in women. According to Tong (2014) Feminists are divided into several schools such as Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism, Feminism and Marxist Socialism, Psychological Feminism and

Focus on Care, Existentialism and Postmodern Feminism, Feminism in Women's Color and finally Ecofeminism.

2.1.1 Ecofeminism

Shiva (1988) said that Ecofeminism exists as a form of theory and movement because of the strong relationship between women and nature. The bad reality felt by nature today is the same as women. Women are culturally often associated with nature so that ecofeminism has a mind that the conceptual, linguistic and symbolic existence between feminism and ecology. For example, raped forests, planted land and mines are controlled, exploited. So it is not far-fetched if women and nature have some kind of symbolic similarity because they are both oppressed by masculine people based on these ideas feminists must be aware of the relationship between women and nature.

What is most important and needs to be underlined here is to realize the existence of unjust power relations, the existence of a model of dominance relations in environmental discourse that is exactly the same as women's discourse but however women remain strong, brave in proving and defending women's ethics. According to the main focus of the teachings according to Shiva (1988) Ecofeminism are divided into several such as development, ecology and women, science, nature and gender, women in nature, women in the forest, women in the food chain, women and the vanishing waters, terra mater and the last reclaiming the feminine principle.

2.1.1.1 Development, Ecology and Women

Development, ecology, and women are to look for historical and conceptual roots of how development as a gender ideology project, also analyze certain economic assumptions of western patriarchy, aimed specifically at profits, have subjected more human economic assumptions to food supply, to create rooted poverty. Ecological damage crisis. For example Development as a new project for the development of western patriarchy such as the death of feminine principles.

2.1.1.2 Science, Nature and Gender

Science, nature and gender, addresses the myths of neutrality and universality of modern science. By tracing its beginnings in the scientific revolution which on the one hand subdued nature and on the other, excluded women as people who knew and were experts in certain fields, especially nature. The structure and methodology of modern science is reductionist and shows how reductionism as a way of knowing patriarchy must be with violence against nature and women. Modern science as a patriarchal project, violence, and profit.

2.1.1.3 Women in Nature

Women in nature describe the inhabited world. Shiva said that for women who lead ecological struggles, the nature they protect is a priority of life. Awareness of nature as a life force, which has a huge impact on humans and about themselves as partners in food production that guides their ecological struggle. These movements,

although they depend on women's insights, are not based on gender ideology, and conceptually form the opposition category. Nature as a feminine principle, nature and women as the producers of life as an example in everyday life that its women who are the yard planner and care for plants that have a home environment almost every day for women who have plants must give their plants water for drink.

2.1.1.4 Women in the Forest

Women in the forest trace the beginning of forest destruction and women's expertise in paying attention to forestry with Indian forest colonization. This shows how the so-called scientific forest is actually a narrow and reductionist view of forestry that has evolved from a western bias to maximize profits. The destruction of forest ecosystems and the removal of women that result in survival through forests are structurally linked to the forestry reductionist paradigm. Responses to the severe effects of deforestation arising from the center of capitalist patriarchy deepen the ecological crisis and their own survival.

2.1.1.5 Women in the Food Chain

Women in the food chain is a food crisis analysis rooted in the science and development of masculine agriculture that has destroyed natural capital and has excluded women as experts and producers of food. Violence has been inherent in the green revolution for food crops and the white revolution to produce milk, located and

associated with a shift in the perception of food as a commodity, produced and exchanged for profit.

2.1.1.6 Women and the Vanishing

Women and the vanishing waters is about a water crisis that threatens the survival of plants, animals and humans on a catastrophic scale. This is related to the use of land and water for profit, so that limited water resources are over-exploited or diverted from the need to survive is a necessity to maximize profits. The view of water reduction and water management contrasts with the holistic knowledge women have to conserve and use it for survival.

2.1.1.7 Terra Mater Reclaiming the Feminine Principle

The concluding chapter re-concludes the reasons behind the dominant science and technology and development paradigms responsible for the current economic and ecological crisis, and places reclamation of feminine principles as an inclusive alternative to nonviolence, non-gender, and humanity. Women from the Third World have preserved the categories of thoughts and actions that make it possible to survive, and which therefore allow justice and peace. Ecological movements, women's movements and peace movements throughout the world can draw inspiration from these categories as opposition forces and challenge the dominant categories of western patriarchy who rule the world today in the name of development and progress, even as they destroy nature and threaten life. Entire culture and community. This is a focus and

pay homage to the leadership of millions of unidentified women in India, fighting for a life that is simultaneously peaceful and just.

2.2 Previous Research

There are some previous research that are relevant to this research to be presented as a reference and to see the differences in the problems of this study with previous studies. First research is Rao (2016) from Nirma University, India. This research entitled “A Study of Ecofeminism in the Novel Mistress of Spices”. The aim of this research is to study ecofeminism in the novel Mistress of Spices authored by Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni. The result of this research is Nature becomes an inseparable part of this work and it is presented in all its forms and the complete cycle of creation, preservation and destruction.

Then the second research, He & Liao (2015) School of Foreign Languages, Leshan Normal University, China with the title “Women Consciousness Exploration in Jane Austen and Her Works.” The purpose of this research is to analyze the six novel of Jane Austin. The researcher analyzed the reflection of women life of her age, reveals her feminine consciousness and profound implication. Whereas the result of this research is the influenced of Jane Austin as the woman writer which reflected independence, and rebelled against the patriarchy.

The third research study is Husniah et al., (2019) from the Education Faculty of Education Faculty, Jember. This research is entitled "Women's Knowledge and Biodiversity of Lou Throw Cultural Community in A" Fire Cloud Smoke "Novel

Written by Korrie Layun Rampan: Ecofeminism Study". The results of this research are that Nature becomes an inseparable part of this work and is presented in all forms and complete cycles of creation, preservation, and destruction. The results and discussion stated that patriarchal power penetrated into nature and women became victims.

The fourth research was Bazregarzadeh (2016) of Islamic Azad University, Iran with the title "Susan Glaspell's" Trifles "in the Light of Ecofeminism". The focus of this research is on feminist issues. The aim of this research is to show how the work can be considered a literary ecofeminism work that eliminates ideas related to the oppression of women and nature by men. The result is that it fulfills the task of Ecofeminism by breaking away from "dualism and the ways of feminization of nature and the naturalization or animalization of women have become justifications for the domination of women, animals and the earth"

The fifth research was Najafi (2015) Shiraz University, Iran with the title "Wintering in the Beginning of Cold Season: Ecofeminist Deconstruction of Nature in West and East in Farrokhzad's" Let us Believe in the Oncoming of Cold Season "and Plath's" Wintering " The aim of this research is to attempt to deconstruct binary opposition as built under the influence of the patriarchal system. The result is a female/male binary opposition so that the female persona of her poems is able to step beyond boundaries through walking into deep relationships with their natural form, as women, and finally get their own artistic voice,

Sixth, is a bachelor paper entitled "Maleficent Character Development as Seen in Maleficent movie" by Asmawati (2015). The researcher focused on Maleficent experience of changing from a good fairy to a bad one. By using the theory of structuralism where the theory is related to the idea of character development by William Kenny. With data collection techniques through watching a movie repeatedly and note important words during the movie. The results show that Maleficent experience influenced the development of his character.

The last, research by Halidasia (2016), an English Department student, Aluddin Makassar Islamic University entitled "*Changing Maleficent Characters from 'Sleeping Beauty' to the film 'Maleficent'*". Researcher used the same story title to discuss "Maleficent" but with different Objects between movie and Novel This Research Focuses on Hutcheon Linda's Theory of Postmodernism The results of this study conclude that Maleficent does not really turn into a good fairy, because she is not an evil fairy as told in the story of Sleeping Beauty, but she only wants to defend her right is to protect the Moors and take revenge on King Stefan who betrayed him.

Based on the seven previous research above, it can be concluded that the four previous research above are the same as this study. Because the Fourth Research uses ecofeminism theory. Whereas the second, sixth, and seventh research different from this research. The contrast is the second research, focusing on self-awareness as a woman who requires independence, and rebelling against patriarchy while in the sixth

and seventh research that is focused is on analyzing self-actualization of the main characters in Maleficent's novel by Elisabeth Rudnick.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

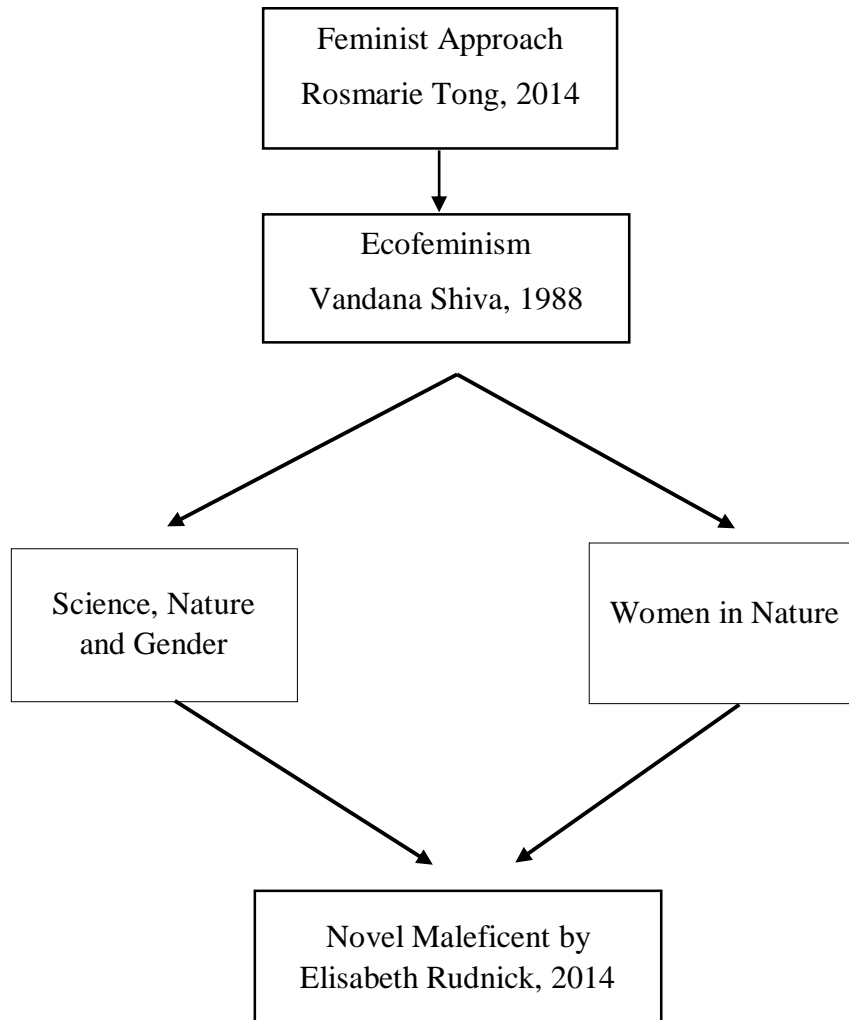


Figure 2.3 Theoretical Framework.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

In this chapter, researcher explained in more detail about the use of analytical methods in this thesis. This method is important to guide the writer's work so that it is systematic and easy to achieve the main goal. The research methods are arranged based on the analysis problem. And then, in this chapter divided into five points there are research designs, research objects, data collection methods, data analysis methods and methods of presenting research results.

3.1 Research Design

The Researcher use descriptive qualitative research method in conducting research data. This method was developed in social science to enable students to study social phenomena. This is used to examine the data and the researcher will get a lot of detailed information. Bogdan et al., (2015) that qualitative method research is one of the ways or steps of research to obtain descriptive data both verbally and in writing through experienced people and behavior. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that this study uses descriptive qualitative data that aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects such as: perception, behavior, motivation, actions and by means of descriptions in the form of word and language or natural context.

3.2 Object of the Research

To solve the problem that the research found needs the data to be analyzed. In this research, the object of the research is an ecofeminism analysis of the relationship between woman and nature in “Maleficent” novel. There are two types of source data as follows:

1. Primary Data Source

Primary data is the main data that used by the researcher in this research. Source data that the researcher use is the novel Maleficent by Elisabeth Rudnick.

2. Secondary Data Source

The secondary data which the researcher found from such outside source such as the book and journal to guide the researcher being easy to analyzed the problem.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

Method of the collecting data is the way the researcher doing an action to get data which the researcher need. Beside the document the researcher focused to get the data. There are several steps that the researcher conduct to collecting the data as needed. Non participatory observation is an observation in which the researcher does not participate directly in the activity or process being observed. While the technic of collecting data in this research are:

1. Reading. The researcher reads the whole story of the novel for several times to get the deeper meaning and pay attention to the implicit meaning.
2. Highlighting text that shows data on ecofeminism, classifying and grouping data on ecofeminism.
3. Making a note. During reading the novel "Maleficent". Note technique is used to note any quotation about the psychological phenomenon and dialogue. By using this technique, the researcher knew about the context of dialogue.
4. Sorting data that states the relationship between women and nature.

3.4 Method of Analyzing data

Bogdan et al., (2015) qualitative data analysis is an effort made by working with data, organizing data, grouping them into manageable units, synthesizing them, searching and finding patterns, discovering what is important and what is learned and deciding what others can say. The data analysis process is carried out through several stages the technique of analyzing data are follow:

1. Data Reduction

Reducing data means summarizing, selecting important data, focusing on problems, looking for themes, patterns, and removing unnecessary data. This means looking for data related to the phenomenon of ecofeminism in the novel "Maleficent". After finding phenomena related to ecofeminism that are

collected, data is collected, then to get the most appropriate data that is in accordance with the phenomenon of ecofeminism.

2. Data display

By displaying data, researchers easily understand and easily analyze what happens with the data presented. The next step, researcher begin to do the next plan based on what researchers have experienced.

3. Put data based on Shiva (1988)

Grouping and adjusting data including go to which part each of the previously selected data is adjusted according to the Shiva theory which will be discussed in chapter IV.

4. Analyzing the data

This is the final step in the data analysis process. At this stage the researcher reveals the conclusions from the data that has been obtained.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Result Analysis

After conducting the analysis, the steps are to present the results of the analysis. Sudaryanto (2015) states that there are two methods for presenting results analysis; they are informal and formal. The formal method means the researcher uses tables, diagrams, symbols, and numbers in presenting the results. Whereas the informal method refers to the method of presenting the analysis of results using words: that means the findings can be explained using words or sentences. In this study, researcher presented the results of the analysis using informal methods to present the analyzed

data. The results are presented using words and sentences and make the reader easy to understand.