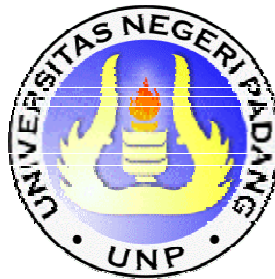


**The Toiletization of Nature  
In Movie Up (2009) by Pete Docter, et all**

**Paper**

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirement to Obtain Strata One (S1)  
Degree in English Department*



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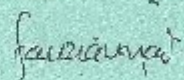
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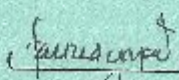

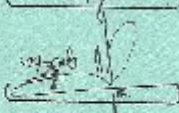
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## **ABSTRAK**

**Dayuansie, Anneke. 2012. The Toiletization of Nature in Movie *UP* (2009) by Pete Docter, et all**

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Makalah ini merupakan analisa dari film animasi yang berjudul *UP* (2009) oleh Pete Docter. Permasalahan yang dibahas dalam analisa ini adalah fenomena yang sedang maraknya terjadi di dunia mengenai perusakan alam. Kemudian, seberapa penting karakter, setting dan konflik memberikan kontribusi untuk mengungkap akibat yang ditimbulkan dari perusakan alam tersebut. Tujuan dari penganalisaan ini adalah untuk mengetahui sejauh mana perusakan alam yang telah terjadi di dunia dan film ini merupakan media yang menggambarkan perusakan alam yang telah banyak terjadi. Analisa ini dilakukan dengan mengaplikasikan konsep *ecocriticism* oleh Cheryll Glotfelty yang menjelaskan bahwa di dalam *ecocriticism* terdapat hubungan antara manusia dengan alam.

Hasil penganalisaan memperlihatkan bahwa alam telah banyak mengalami kerusakan. Itu semua terjadi karena adanya tindakan yang tidak bertanggung jawab dari manusia. Manusia hanya focus kepada penggunaan alam tanpa memperhatikan keseimbangan alam yang seharusnya perlu dijaga. Namun, sifat manusia yang menganggap diri mereka merupakan pemegang kekuasaan di alam menghantarkan manusia kepada tindakan yang tidak baik yang mengakibatkan rusak dan tercemarnya alam. Padahal, secara hakikinya manusia memiliki hak yang sama di planet Bumi ini. Banyak cara yang dilakukan manusia dalam perusakan alam, dua diantaranya adalah menyebabkan kelangkaan pada binatang dan mengeksploitasi binatang.



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**ANNEKE DAYUANSIE**

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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of Study**

The life of humans depends on nature. They need nature to support their life and achieve their dream. They utilize natural resources for their interest in various sectors, like economic sector, industry sector, and medical sector. By utilizing those natural resources, then they can reach their dreams, namely success and wealth.

Humans take advantage of nature in accordance with their respective sector. A circus trainer needs animals that could be trained to attract audience to get benefit. The benefit that he could get are getting famous and being rich. An explorer also needs animals in his sector. He will exploit rare animals to be hunted or killed for their skin or fossil. He will get appreciation if he managed to find the endangered animals and certainly get much money.

However, there are many humans exploit nature excessively in accordance with the sector that their work and destroy the nature unconsciously. And as is known to all, many of them are educated people. They exploit the nature because of the rapid development of science and technology. Primarily, this happens because of humans assume that they have a right to organize the nature. They think confidently that they are the center of nature. It leads them to manage nature without protect the balance of nature. As Beckmann (1997) said:

The essential feature of the anthropocentric dimension of the cosmological domain is the belief that humans are separate from and ethically superior to the rest of nature. As a result, humans consider themselves to be rightfully, the masters of nature subduing it for their own instrumental purposes.

The quotation above reflects that humans believe that they preserve the right to manage nature. Humans also assume that they are superior and they have a right to organize nature for their own sake and for the modernization course. Human ambition and the course of modernization has brought human being dramatic changes unconsciously, such as tropical forests has been shrinking, deserts have been expanding, rivers' capacity of holding lives has been weakened, resources have been exhausted, ozone layer has been destroyed and of course, many endangered species are facing extinction. Indirectly, human has doing toiletization.

The toiletization is a part of violence toward nature. It caused the global damage of nature. Nature become waste and destroys. This destruction of the nature merely happened because of human careless. Human only focuses to the nature usefulness. They dig the advantage of nature continuously without pay attention to the effect of manage that nature.

There are many ways to organize the nature which causes the toiletization of nature, such as animal extinction and exploitation. Human tend to exploit nature. The nature exploitation causes the natural disaster. Human use their knowledge to exploit nature. Their knowledge makes them know how to use nature to fulfill their need or desire. People only take advantage from nature and

they do not maintain the ecosystem balance. It looks like a one-sided relationship. Nature was forcing to be taken the sources. But, they do not care to the causes of what they have done. The environment exploitation can be seen from the animal hunt.

Many animals are exploited and abused in many ways, such as raising them for food and clothing, hurting animal, especially buffalo, in rodeos entertainment, killing the native animal, and the last is testing the medicine, cosmetic, and household products. One of the animal exploitation is hunting dolphins for attraction such in a film. The dolphins are kept in a pool and forced to do attraction. Jordan (2002) said:

Simpson, a medical doctor by profession who also holds a British passport, was reported to US Customs by animal activist, Ric O'Barry, once a dolphin trainer for the TV series Flipper . O'Barry abandoned his highly paid career 30 years ago when Cathy, one of the five dolphins who played Flipper, died in his arms from 'self-asphyxiation'. He asserts that dolphins undergo considerable suffering in captivity, including deep depression, and has since campaigned to close all dolphinariums.

The description above reflects how the dolphins got the changing of habitat. The dolphin is hunted and kept in a pool which is not the dolphin habitat. Because of that, the dolphin got trauma and died. If it often happened, it would cause the dolphin extinction.

The above phenomenon does not merely happen in reality but also reflected in the literary work as well. The movie *UP* written by Pete Docter, et al portrays the toiletization of the nature. It is interesting to be analyzed since the

character in the movie shows the toiletization of the nature. The character reflects that from two negative behaviors done by him, animal extinction and exploitation.

### **1.1.1 The Toiletization of Nature**

There are two terms that need to be explained in this analysis, the toiletization and the nature. The term of the toiletization means waste or destroy. According to Amis in Bennett (1996), the definition toiletization is the problems of global warming, over-fishing, widespread pollution, the destruction on epic scale of animal and plant habitats, mass extinction of species along with human-engineered ecological disasters in all forms. It means that toiletization is the natural disaster that happened on the earth that is caused by human's action.

Nature is all things created by God and not created by human. The nature can be a living thing or not. It can be forest, animal, stone and other things. According to Klappenbach (2011):

Nature comprises all living organisms (biotic components), all non living components such as the physical environment (abiotic components), and all of the possible interactions among and between biotic and abiotic components.

Nature is the living and non-living component. In nature there are relationship between living and non living component, also the relationship between living things and living things like human and animal. It is the relationship between human and the environment like the plants and the animal which influence each other.

The toiletization of nature in this analysis means the condition when human do not care about the material world and destruct it. The animal extinction and exploitation have done by character, Charles Muntz, in this movie indicate that he does the toiletization of the nature.

### **1.1.2 A Brief of Pete Docter**

Pete Docter was born on October 9<sup>th</sup>, 1968 in in Bloomington, Minnesota. He is a son of the education worker parents, his mother, Rita, taught music and his father, Dave, was a choral director at Normandale Community College. He likes cartoon and it leads him to go to California Institute of the Arts. His career started at Pixar in 1999.

Docter has written several works. There are *Toy Story* (1995), *Toy Story 2* (1999), *A Bug's Life* (1998), *Monster Inc* (2001), *Wall-E* (2008) and *UP* (2009). In his work entitle *Up*, Docter want to focus on the importance of each other. He said in Riedemann (2008) that in the movie *UP*, everyone and everything has a relationship toward each other and needs each other to complete each other's business. Thus it can be said that nature is shown in the film has a relationship with the humans. Lally (2009) commented that Docter made his leader, John Lasseter proud of his work by doing highly collaborative environment in many his movies. It showed us that he is someone who give attention to the nature and always following the develops and issues of the nature. Then, he wrote his attention to his movies as critics to many people that we have to keep the nature in our life.

He won several awards. His work *Monster Inc* won BAFTA Children's Award in 2002, won Hochi Film Award in 2002, nominated for Oscar Award in 2002, Nominated in Annie Award in 2003, *Wall-E* nominated for Oscar Award in 2009 and *Up* had won many awards in 2010 including Oscar Award, Annie Award, BAFTA Film Award, Bodil Award, Robert Festival, and VES Award.

### 1.1.3 Up

*UP* (2009), a film written by Docter, et al reflects the toiletization of the nature. The toiletization of the nature means the condition when human beings waste and destruct the nature. There are many humans utilizing the nature, but many of them use the nature excessively. This excessive utilization is causing the destruction of the nature. Most of the destructions are caused by the educated people. They need nature and take advantage of nature excessively for they own sake. They did that to get carrier, satisfaction, and ambition. In this film it represented by character, Charles Muntz, an explorer who have done the toiletization. He destructs the nature by two ways, animal extinction and exploitation.

Animal extinction is one form of the toiletization of nature. He did it purely for his successful in his carrier. He does the animal extinction by dealing with animal cruelly. He hunts a rare animal that can cause the animal become extinct. The character also kills many animals. It is seen from his private museum. He builds that museum and exhibits the variety of animals that are hunted and killed. He also does animal extinction by being hero as conqueror the nature. He feels proud as hero if he can conquer animals. He does it for his dignity

as an explorer and proved his ability. By being hero, he also maintains the existence and development of human itself.

The character also does exploitation that leads him to do the destruction of the nature. The exploitation is done by neglecting the intrinsic value of nature. He only focuses on the nature usefulness for him without thinking what the value of nature. He also changing animals' habitat by giving medical treatment and giving high collar. He positions the dogs as a worker. He forces them to do the human task and causing them lost their animal instinct. The Character exploits the dogs to fulfill his ambition. He avoids the possibility of betrayal by using dogs as his workers. Moreover, he gets a large profit and the cost is not much to employ those dogs.

## **1.2 Problem of Study**

There are many issues that can be explored in the movie *UP* (2009), a film written by Pete Docter et al. The toiletization of the nature emerges as the main issue which done by the characters. In order to dig out the toiletization of the nature in that movie, research questions are needed. Those research questions are:

1. How far do the whole movie exposes the toiletization of the nature?
2. To what extent do the fictional devices such as character, setting, and plot give contribution in exposing the meaning of the toiletization of the nature?



### 1.3 Purpose of Study

This study is going to find out how far the movie *UP* (2009), a film written by Pete Docter et al exposes the toiletization of the nature. It is also aimed to investigate to what extent fictional devices such as character, setting, and plot give contribution in revealing the meaning of the toiletization of the nature.

### 1.4 Previous Study

The analysis with reference to this movie that focuses on the toiletization of nature has not been found yet. However, there are some studies in essay and journal that have given contribution and inspiration in analyzing in this movie.

The first analysis is written by B. S. Korde (2009), entitle “*Landscape in Sylvia Plath’s Crossing the Water and Winter Trees*”. This study focuses on nature in general and a number of phenomena or manifestations that are parts of nature that called landscape. He analyzes two of Sylvia Plath’s poems, *Crossing the Water* and *Winter Trees*. These poems described interrelationship between natural phenomena and human being. Based on Korde, landscape can be pleasant and unpleasant. It means that human can get pleasant and unpleasant consequences depend on their actions toward nature. The needs of humans being made them do anything to get everything in nature. Unconsciously, they have destroyed the nature. This study deals with the concept of Anthropocentrism by Waugh (2006) who pointed out “Anthropocentrism is the placing of humanity at the centre of everything, so that other forms of life will be regarded only as resources to be consumed by human beings”. In short, based on the

Anthropocentrism concept by Waugh, human assumes that they have a right to manage even consume the nature, because they are the center of the nature. It brings them unconsciously destruct the nature.

The others analysis was written by Yu Yan (2011), entitle “*The Call of the Wild – An Eco-critical Reading of The Old Man and the Sea*”. In this analysis, Yan describes the anti-ecological consciousness from the way of thinking of the human. The elements that she focused on are the character and setting. The old man, who is the representation of the human, ignores the importance and role of nature. The character ignores it by neglecting the intrinsic value of nature, dealing with animal cruelly, regarding himself as a hero who conquers the nature. The setting in this short story refers to the situation between the old man and the nature. The old man is alone on the sea. It makes him to do violent toward the nature. This study deals with the concept of ecocriticism by Wang Nou who pointed out that “As a kind of literary and civilization criticism, ecocriticism has the primary task which can demonstrates its intrinsic trait and peculiar value, that is, reexamining the culture of human to carry on cultural criticism, namely, probing into the problem of how did human theology, culture and the code of social development influence, even determine human being’s attitude and behavior toward nature, and how did they bring about the deterioration of environment and the crisis of ecology”. In short, based on the ecocriticism concept by Nou, a human should answer the questions what a human should do to deal with the nature, what are the roles of a human in the whole of ecological system and what are the consequences that come when a human destroys the nature.

### 1.5 Theoretical Framework

The analysis of this study deals with the concept of Cheryll Glotfelty concerns on ecocriticism. She pointed out the definition of ecocriticism in The Association of Study of Literature and Environment (2011):

Simply defined, 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-centered approach to literary studies.

Literature is not only show issues related to feminism, Marxist, post-colonial, post-modernism but also present a concept which is called ecocriticism. It concerns on how literature takes a role in the relationship between human and nature and also emphasize on the existence of nature toward human. All of human's attitudes and behaviors influence the nature whether they are positive or negative things. Wang Nou added about the concept of the ecocriticism in Yu Yuan (2011):

As a kind of literary and civilization criticism, ecocriticism has the primary task which can demonstrates its intrinsic trait and peculiar value, that is, reexamining the culture of human to carry on cultural criticism, namely, probing into the problem of how did human theology, culture and the code of social development influence, even determine human being's attitude and behavior toward nature, and how did they bring about the deterioration of environment and the crisis of ecology.

Human being has a relationship with the nature in all aspects of live. There is an unwritten law stated that a human is prohibited to demolish the nature. It indicates that culture influences the relationship between human and nature

The analysis of this study is added with the concept of Kerridge in Waugh (2006) concerns on anthropocentrism. They stated that in the following:

Anthropocentrism is the placing of humanity at the centre of everything, so that other forms of life will be regarded only as resources to be consumed by human beings.

Anthropocentrism assumes that human is the center of the universe thus a human claims that the nature at the hands of him. This assumption leads the anthropocentric tends to do violence toward his nature. He regards that human is the superior and nature is the inferior that must be mastered. He considers himself has a right toward it thus it is rightfully to do anything toward the nature even it is a violence. This exploitation indicates that human is the center of the universe and the nature is the outside that must be mastered. Another example of anthropocentrism is reflected from the violence. The character kills many animals just to satisfy himself.

The analysis also relates with the concept of capitalism. Capitalism is the economic concept which emphasis on getting the largest profit by using the smallest capital. Reisman (1998) stated that:

Capitalism is a social system based on the private ownership of the means of production. It is characterized by the pursuit of material self-interest under freedom and it rests on a foundation of the cultural influence of reason. Based on its foundations and essential nature, capitalism is further characterized by saving and capital accumulation, exchange and money, financial self-

interest and the profit motive, the freedom of economic competition and economic inequality, the price system, economic progress, and a harmony of the material self-interests of all the individuals who participate in it.

Based on the text above, capitalism only emphasis on the individual who participate in it in order to earn the profit. Moreover, it only uses the smallest capital.

The form of this analysis is text based interpretation. Guerin (2005) said that the text based interpretation focuses on the work itself. Thus it is important to focus on the fictional devices such as characters, setting and plot (conflict) in revealing the meaning. Characters are the vital element in revealing the meaning. Madden (2002) said that *characters which the author draws on literary work brings readers to life and let him known as the people we know in the real life. In order to analyze the character, it is important to focus on the characters' speeches and behavior.* In this analysis, the character Charles Muntz exploits the animals even he kills them. What he had done indicates that he does the toiletization toward the nature.

Setting has strong connection with the situation, location and atmosphere of the characters in the story. Madden (2002) said that:

Setting in fiction is the location and atmosphere of the story. It has a direct and indirect impact on character and plot. It supports and emphasizes the story meaning.

Thus, in knowing the characters and revealing the meaning, it is important to pay attention to the setting because it has strong impact on characters and conflict. It also provides the situation, location, time and atmosphere in the story. The

situation and condition in the forest becomes a setting in this analysis. The other element is plot. In plot, this study focuses on the conflict which occurs between one character and another.

### **1.6 Methodology**

The analysis of the text will be done through text-based interpretation. In text-based interpretation, it will be done by emerging and analyzing the fictional devices such as character, setting and conflict. Character is used to disclose the toiletization of nature. It was analyzed through behavior and speeches. While setting gives many contributions in exploring the meaning through the condition and atmosphere. Moreover, these elements are analyzed by using the concept of ecocriticism by Cheryll Glotfelty.