

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

In this previous study the researcher will use related previous studies. The first is written by Lisara in 2014 with the title “The Portrayal of Women in Katy Perry’s Selected Song Lyrics”. Second, written by Irma Imroatina in 2022 entitled “Ecowarriors bring back Kumandra; an ecofeminism study depicted in Raya and the Last Dragon”. Third, “Stereotypes and Feminism in the Movie Mulan by Walt Disney ” was written by Supit in 2021. Fourth, written by Wu in 2020 entitled “The Analysis of Elsa’s Growth from the Perspective of Ecofeminism”. Fifth, “Analysis of Critical Discourse Sara Mills in Music Clip Video Despacito by Luis Fonsi” by Annistri in 2019.

The first previous study was written by Lisara in 2014 with the title “The Portrayal of Women in Katy Perry’s Selected Song Lyrics. Katy Perry's song lyrics have explored themes related to women's empowerment, identity, or gender roles. This study aims at drawing the portrayal of women in the selected song lyrics and revealing gendered messages in the selected song lyrics as viewed in post feminism perspectives. Utilizing qualitative research, the discussion of the present study is framed within gender studies and theory of post feminism. The results of the present study shows that most of the women in One of the Boys albums are portrayed through five portrayals highlighting women’s physical appearance, women’s passive behavior, and women’s attitudes to cover their dependency on men. The present study also discovers that gendered messages in most song lyrics in one of

the Boys do not show the notion of post feminism by being passive and dependent on men. Nevertheless, several songs explore the theme of feminism value. By comparing the findings of this study with the analysis of "Song of the Ancestors," researchers can identify differences in how women are portrayed in popular song lyrics from different contexts. This comparison can enrich the understanding of how gender representation varies across diverse musical genres and styles. The contribution of the previous study on Katy Perry's song lyrics can serve as a valuable reference point and source of inspiration for researchers examining the representation of women in the song lyrics of "I am Moana." It can offer comparative insights, methodological guidance, and a broader context for understanding how the portrayal of women in popular music intersects with themes of ecofeminism and gender representation in the Disney song.

The second previous study, written by Imroatina in 2022 entitled "Ecowarriors bring back Kumandra; an ecofeminism study depicted in Raya and the Last Dragon". This research discusses the study of ecofeminism found in the Raya and the Last Dragon movie. This research's objective was to reveal how the ecofeminist figures (Raya, Sisu, and Namari) save their homeland Kumandra. The ability of women to take care of nature is considered an important role. The attitude of a mothering spirit and caring qualities are essential to keeping nature safe. Women have energy to protest against environmental damage. The attitude of raising and caring for nature can also be brought in literary works with the study of ecofeminism. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. The research data was taken from the storylines and dialogue in raya and the Last Dragon movie. As a result, ecowarriors have a meeting point by flocking and working together to

achieve the same vision and mission to save Kumandra from Druun by uniting and trusting each other. This previous study can contribute to giving the mindset to people to see that women truly should fight for the preservation of the environment alongside men. Exploration of knowledge based on this philosophy clearly shows that it goes through its own process.

The third, a journal entitled "Stereotypes and Feminism in the Movie Mulan by Walt Disney" written by Supit in 2021. The topic of this paper is the relationship between feminism and the stereotypes in the movie Mulan by Walt Disney (1998). Mulan is a representation of a tough and brave woman. The movie raises the issue of Mulan's feminism as the main character and gender stereotype that suggests women as inferior to men. This paper focuses on the main character and how she tries to break the stereotype in her society. The sources to conduct this study are journals, articles, and also the internet. The result of the analysis shows that women can also participate in public and society when they are given the same opportunity as men have. This study delved into feminist themes and gender stereotypes present in Disney films. Researchers analyzing "Song of the Ancestors" can use the feminist analytical framework applied in the Mulan study to assess the portrayal of women in the Moana song. This comparative analysis can help identify how different Disney films address gender issues and empowerment. Incorporating insights from the study on "Mulan" into the analysis of "Song of the Ancestors" can contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of how Disney's portrayal of women and feminist themes has evolved across different films. It can also help researchers identify common trends and unique characteristics in the representation of women in Disney's diverse narratives, including the ecofeminist perspective present in

selected soundtracks in Moana's movie.

The fourth, written by Wu in 2020 entitled "The Analysis of Elsa's Growth from the Perspective of Ecofeminism". The animated movie, *Frozen* and *Frozen II* broke the traditional image of the Disney Princess which needed to "be saved". These two animated movies told the story of Elsa and Anna who experienced hardships and then to be more mature which reflected the resistant spirit and the feminist spirit. This paper discusses Elsa's growth from a teenager to an adult in these two animations, from which reflected the implied ecofeminist thought of ending the binary opposition between men and women and keeping harmonious coexistence between human beings and nature. Giving insights from the Elsa's study into an analysis of selected soundtracks can contribute to a deeper understanding of how Disney's representation of women's and feminist themes has evolved across films. This allows for a broader perspective on the depiction of women in Disney narratives and the specific ecofeminist dimensions present in selected soundtracks.

Lastly, written by Maknun entitled "Women's Discrimination of Beauty is a wound: Feminist Stylistics approach of Sara Mills". This study investigated woman discrimination by the theory of critical discourse analysis from Sara Mills perspective. Novel *Beauty is Wound* by Kurniawan was the source of the research. The data were analyzed by qualitative descriptive techniques through data reduction and data display by revealing women discrimination in the position of the subject, the object position, and the position of the reader. This study suggests some points: adult readers are encouraged to think openly and not to easily assign any kinds of women discrimination to others, spread the women empowerment spirit to others

and unnormalized the kind of discrimination against women that are subconsciously recognized, accepted, and judged by other women as well. In her theory, Sara Mills does not focus on critique of linguistic structure but pays attention to the position of actors in the text. It will help the writer to apply the basic thought of critical discourse analysis in selected soundtracks by Gramma Tala and Moana.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

In this section the writer explain the theory used in this research. This section is organized from general to specific theories by describing more specific theories. This sorting aims to facilitate reader identification and make the writing structured and systematic. The following is an explanation of the theory.

2.2.1 Feminism Approach

Before delving deeper into another feminism branch, it is important to first understand the theory's core aspects. The term "feminism" is derived from the Latin word "femina," which means feminine, (has feminine qualities). In general, feminism is an ideology that empowers women in the areas of politics, economics, culture, personal space, and public space through the movement to fight for women's rights, equality, and dignity with men, as well as freedom in their own lives that demand emancipation in various aspects of life that were previously denied to women. Feminist literary theory is one of the strands that has made significant contributions to the advancement of cultural studies. Because it is believed that women are always subjected to gender inequality, feminist literature is based on an understanding of gender inequalities.

Using a feminist lens, the researcher in this study focuses on Francoise

D'Eaubonne's ecofeminism. Francoise's cooperation principle serves as the foundation for this investigation, according to the researcher. In this study, the researcher focuses on ecofeminism from Francoise D'Eaubonne using the feminism approach. In this chapter the related literature review and theoretical framework will be explained by researchers. According to (Clements and Musker 2016, 47:57), Moana's action performances that depict her as a heroine are reflected in three different fighting scenes. In her quest to restore the heart of the goddess of nature, Te fiti, she confronts supernatural creatures accompanied by Maui, a demigod guilty of endangering Moana's people or village. We can see that Moana shows the fourth wave of feminism. The fourth wave of feminism entered in 2012. The issues raised are demands for individualism and freedom of expression. In this case, the song lyrics in animated film Moana tells the story of a protagonist named Moana that she saved all the inhabitants of her island by fighting monsters and skillfully sailing the ocean using a boat. The fourth wave of the feminist movement raised issues of freedom of expression, social mobility and individualism. The issues raised in the fourth wave of feminism are seen through the character of Moana, which is freedom of expression and see how women and nature are connected. Furthermore, the author will explain about the definition of feminism and also an explanation of Ecofeminism with Francoise's perceptions.

Feminism is a series of movements of rebellion against women and socio political ideology that aims to understand, achieve gender equality of two different sexes and develop (Tong, 2014). 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. The Feminist movement affects many aspects of life and also affects aspects of life in women. According to Tong (2014), feminism is a collection of anti-women movements and sociopolitical ideologies that seek to comprehend, attain, and advance gender equality between the sexes.

Fundamentally, the term "feminism" frequently incites prejudice in individuals since it is not fully understood. The feminist movement originated and gained traction in the West around the close of the 1960s, thanks to a number of significant outside influences. The feminist movement has an impact on many facets of life, including women's lives. Tong (2014) states that there are various schools of feminist thought, including Existentialism and Postmodern Feminism, Psychological Feminism and Care, Radical Feminism and Marxist Socialism, Feminism in Women's Color, and Ecofeminism. The researcher next looked up the concept of ecofeminism.

2.2.2 Ecofeminism Concept

Francoise d'Eaubonne wrote the book *-Le Féminisme ou La Mort-* (1974) in this book she introduced the term "ecofeminism". This book discusses preventing damage to the earth by social movements led by women, then this ecofeminist movement becomes a conservator of the earth by making it better by returning the earth to its original condition, (Tong 366). Discussing the meaning of ecofeminism, there will be two root words that can be highlighted, because the word ecofeminism itself is taken from two words, namely ecology and feminism. Ecology is a study that focuses more on relationships between people (interrelationships), whether living or just in the form of ecosystems, as well as the environment, such as nature,

animals and plants. At the scientific level, ecology is very closely related to the relationship between one species and another which can form an ecosystem.

According to d'Eaubonne in *Le Féminisme ou La Mort*, in her book there is a direct link between the oppression of nature and women. In addition she explained that these two things cannot be separated (Tong 366). There was some conclusion of d'Eaubonne, such as: There is an important relation between oppression of women and nature; In this case, the understanding of nature is very important because to get sufficient understanding on the oppression of women and nature. The theory and practice of feminist must include the ecological perspective. Because women are culturally associated with nature then ecofeminism argues there are symbiotic relationships between the ecological and feminist values. This term according to Tong (366) first appeared in 1974 in her book *Francoise d'Eaubonne in Le Feminisme ou La Mort*.

Francoise d'Eaubonne also believes that only women are suitable to carry out peace missions. Women have the potential to carry out an ecological revolution, because they are close to the concept of Mother Earth. Meanwhile, men must be made aware of their destructive attitudes. Francoise reminded that damage to civilization will definitely continue to occur if power is still held by men (Wulan, 2007). Since ecofeminist theory serves as the basis for this study, it offers a broad overview of the findings pertaining to the relationship between women and the environment in terms of their greater concern for the natural world. In this instance, the ecofeminism viewpoint is viewed as an alternative to environmental rehabilitation to establish a sustainable way of life, especially in terms of reducing poverty or slumped down and all the environmental degradation. Ecofeminism,

which is in line with gender mainstreaming in social capital, seeks to offer women the capacity to protect the environment or natural resources that they would be responsible for managing locally as women.

Ecofeminism is founded on the interaction between the feminist movement and nature, which is a component of it, while ecology is inextricably linked to its relationship with nature. This is comparable to Shiva (1988), who claimed that ecofeminism is a feminist movement that explains how women and the natural world interact. Indian social scientist Vandana Shiva was also a catalyst for ecofeminism. Ecofeminism is a theoretical approach that integrates the concepts of ecology and feminism, providing a conceptual framework for comprehending the robust bond between women and the natural world.

While the definition of feminism cannot be interpreted with one agreement, because the meaning of feminism always changes according to socio-cultural realities, the background and actions carried out by feminists themselves. But based on the understanding that has been put forward by several experts, at least it can represent the meaning of feminism itself. Kamla Bahsin Akhmad, quoted by Euis Emilia, said that feminism is an awareness of oppression and blackmail against women in society in the workplace and in the family and conscious actions by women and men to change this awareness. Second, feminism is a theory put forward by women's rights fighters by arguing that there is oppression experienced by women by further elevating the quality of women and femininity in all sectors (Gadis Arivia, *Filsafat Berperspektif Feminis*, 2003).

Women from many professions and places around the world have started a movement called ecofeminism in response to the mistreatment of women, who are constantly romanticized by nature. The different responsibilities that women play in the environment throughout different nations are illustrated in this article. Because female scientists at universities around the world have a high level of feminist consciousness, discussions about the environment are also linked to ecofeminism. Because feminist women are conscious of how nature is exploited, they take up the responsibility of protecting the environment and fostering an eco-friendly and women-friendly lifestyle. Involving and understanding women in their role environments is crucial to this. Therefore, it is necessary to understand local wisdom as a reference by deconstructing local wisdom so that a new environmentally friendly reconstruction of local wisdom emerges.

This is the same as what is in the song Moana, in the midst of the natural destruction that occurred in her village, she was able to show that women can be saviors and restore the damaged natural state to normal. So, ecofeminism is the relationship between women and nature. And this research will talk about empowerment women in Moana songs that are voiced by Gramma Tala and Moana. Women on one side often associated with a term attached to its position in the media namely injustice. Injustice towards women in a first-time departure environment from the sense of injustice carried out by humans against non-human humans or in other words against natural surroundings. The same thing happened to Moana, her father forbade her to sail the big sea without seeing Moana's courage and determination. Feminism and ecological movement have mutual goals to

strengthen, both will build a view of the world whose practices are based on patriarchal and domination models.

The link between ecological destruction in today's world and the existence of strong domination against women as a result of androcentric practices and views. The link between feminism and environmental life is causally historical. Philosopher ecofeminism argues the basic concept of twin domination of nature and women is a dualism of values and value hierarchy. Here is a classification of ecofeminism based on key approaches:

A. Ecofeminism Social:

At the social level, ecofeminism places a higher value on feminine qualities, even overly glorifying them and criticizing masculine qualities which it considers hierarchical. Doesn't this create a new hierarchical pattern that feminine qualities are at the pinnacle of truth? Are masculine qualities created to always be bad, or are feminine qualities always good? In this case, it cannot be generalized which is good and bad, because both patriarchal (masculine) and matriarchal (feminine) traits have negative and positive sides. Negative patriarchy is a soul that wants to rule, dominate, exalt itself and deify itself, while negative matriarchy is a soul that

surrenders itself or is passive to everything that is low, and both of these traits are possessed by humans.

This approach emphasizes the intersection of social and environmental issues, highlighting how women, particularly those in marginalized communities, are disproportionately affected by ecological degradation. Social ecofeminism underscores the link between social inequalities and environmental injustices (Salleh, Ariel. "Ecofeminism as Politics: Nature, Marx, and the Postmodern." Zed Books, 1997). This can be applied to the research on women's representation in the song lyrics "I am Moana" from Disney's "Moana", which in Intersection of Social and Environmental Issues: Social ecofeminism recognizes that women, particularly those in marginalized communities, often bear the brunt of environmental degradation and social inequalities. In the case of "I am Moana," the character Moana hails from a Polynesian island community that is threatened by ecological challenges, such as the diminishing resources due to environmental degradation. Her representation in the song lyrics can be seen as an embodiment of the intersection between her gender and her role as a leader facing environmental crises.

B. Ecofeminism Philosophy

Ecofeminism is a philosophical school because the emergence of the ecofeminist movement is also in line with new developments in the world of philosophy, especially ethical philosophy. In ethical philosophy, the object of study is related to the destruction of the environment throughout the world. Apart from that, ecofeminism is also in line with the deep ecology mindset, where what is emphasized is the unity between nature and humans in general. Because the deep

ecology that is developing in the West tends to damage the environment, at this level there is an effort to create a society without egos, requiring humans and their families, communities, all humans, and ultimately all of nature to be in harmony. Ecofeminism is a style of thought that combines feminism and environmental issues. Françoise d'Eaubonne, an American poet and activist, is often credited with coining the theory of ecofeminism and the term "ecofeminism" in her 1974 book "Le Féminisme ou la Mort". In his book, Françoise d'Eaubonne combines environmental issues with feminist issues, and he emphasizes that domination of nature and domination of women are related to each other. She states that environmental and feminist struggles originate from capitalist and patriarchal systems that exploit women and nature. So Beside the concepts, the writer will also utilize the theory relevant to investigate and use CDA or critical discourse analysis as the basis of thought in data collecting.

2.2.3 Sara Mills' Theory (Critical Discourse Analysis)

Before the writer into Critical Discourse Analysis there is one basic explanation about discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is the assumption that language is an indispensable part of social life, which is dialogue that interconnected with other elements of social life, so that social research and the analysis must always pay attention to the language (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021:83-87, Samanik & Lianasari, 2018:199). Discourse is more than just text because the text that will be analyzed is part of discourse. In this research, song analysis will pay attention to the lyrics or text and this is an important part of discourse analysis, but discourse analysis is not only a linguistic analysis of texts, so that discourse analysis is a textual analysis combined with elements of social life.

Discourse analysis is the broader field of study and critical discourse analysis is one specific approach or method which is used within discourse analysis. In this research the writer focuses on women and the environment that used critical discourse analysis and the following explanation of analysis will be discussed from the expert. According to Sara Mills, in critical linguistics which focuses on the analysis of language structures such as words and sentences, Mills focuses on how roles affect a text. Discourse is statements that are enhanced in a social context especially in song lyrics, a person who writes a song is affected by the culture of where he or she came from and also that social affects what he or she writes (Qodriani & Kardiansyah, 2018:51-58).

According to Sara Mills Critical Discourse Analysis arrives at a point that study deals with something that is actually untold in a discourse. Sara Mills is Emeritus Professor in Linguistics at Sheffield Hallam University, England. This research will use a framework for critical discourse analysis of Sara Mills in analyzing a text or song lyrics. Mills stated that her thoughts are relevant to studying discourse from a feminist point of view that tries to fight patriarchal forms of power (Mills, 2003). In her theory, Sara Mills does not focus on critique of linguistic structure but pays attention to the position of actors in the text and focuses on how women are portrayed in a text (Mills, 1995). Sara Mills' critical discourse focuses more on the study of feminism. Sara Mills' approach tries to explore an actor's position in the text. In this case, the actor's position can be displayed through the choice of subject-object position. By those choices, it will be clearly known who becomes the subject of storytelling and who becomes the object of storytelling. Moreover, after the position is clearly visible, it will lead to how the meaning is

treated in the text as a whole and the writer can find the women's representation in ecofeminism concepts.