

Analysis of Ecocriticism and Feminism of *7 Manusia Harimau* Novel by Motinggo Busye

Garda Arif Wicaksono

English Education Department, Universitas Aisyah Pringsewu, Indonesia
gardaarifw@gmail.com

Arif Alexander Bastian

English Education Department, Universitas Aisyah Pringsewu, Indonesia
arifalexander1@gmail.com

Dyah Fitri Mulati

English Education Department, Universitas Aisyah Pringsewu, Indonesia
mulati.dee@gmail.com

Eka Pratiwi Yunianti

English Education Department, Universitas Aisyah Pringsewu, Indonesia
tiwipratiwi5694@gmail.com

Abstract

The objective of this study was to find out about ecocriticism and feminism in *7 Manusia Harimau* Nove. In this study, the researcher used qualitative research and focuses on descriptive analysis data. The data source for this research the researcher used novel. The result of this research showed that Ecocriticism in this research likes describing the setting of the place, traditional transportation (bicycle), describing beautiful screen in Kumayan village, describing one of direction, natural phenomena such as overflowing water, animal ecosystem, interactions between humans and animals, how to live in the jungle Meanwhile, the feminism that the researcher encounters in the novel *7 Manusia Harimau* likes Pita Loka's struggles and journeys in learning such as Pita Loka have a stubborn character, dare to fight against stealth, have a strong determination and can face tests such as taking medicine in which Pitaloka is disturbed by creatures such as animals and creatures that transform into Gumara. In addition, Pita Loka also has a strategy in dealing with enemies, Pita Loka wants to teach or share her knowledge.

Keywords: Ecocriticism, Feminism, *7 Manusia Harimau* Novel

Corresponding Author:

Garda Arif Wicaksono English Education Department, Universitas Aisyah Pringsewu. Jl. A Yani No. 1A Tambak Rejo, Wonodadi, Kec. Pringsewu, Kabupaten Pringsewu, Lampung 35372, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

7 Manusia Harimau is a novel written by Motinggo Busye in the 1980s. This novel consists of ten series, namely *pantang berdendam*, *Gadis Sakti*, *Murid Durhaka*, *misteri tirai setinggi*, *rahasia kitab tujuh*, *aji melati*, *pendekar wanita buta*, *Amukan pendekar Edan*, *pedang ratu kelabang*, *pendekar muka aneh* in which the whole series is divided into two volumes i.e. the first volume is “Pantang

Berdendam” and second volume is “Rahasia Kitab Tujuh” in this research the researcher used first volume its “Pantang Berdendam”

In this first volume novel, it tells of a character named Gumara who came to Kumayan village to become a teacher in Kumayan village besides intending to become a teacher Gumara intends to meet his biological father who since he was born did not know his biological father and also intends to take revenge on his biological

father. Since his arrival in the village of Kumayan Gumara has experienced strange events in which these events appear to test his abilities. His two students at Gumara's teaching place, namely Harwati and Pitaloka, competed with each other for the love of Gumara's teacher until the second competition made Pitaloka leave school and leave the village of Kumayan. In the novel *7 manusia harimau*, the researcher found a female character, namely Pitaloka, who struggled to gain knowledge and become a female warrior. In addition, the researcher also found a story related to the environment

There have been some previous studies related to Ecocriticism and Feminism. One relevant study was done by (Azizah & Sa'adah, 2017). The title is "An Ecocritical Analysis of Young Adult Dystopian Novel in Veronica Rossi's *Under The Never Sky*": This study aims to describe the representation of nature and the interaction of Aria and Peregrine as main characters with nature. The type of this research is the Descriptive qualitative method and focuses on Basu's perspective on dystopian literature. The results of this study are: first, pastoral is represented by the distinction of the town and country. In the novel town is represented as *Reverie* and the country as *Death Shop*. Second, Wilderness is represented by the wilderness of society in the *Reverie* and *Death Shop* and the wilderness of *Death Shop's* land. Third, *Apocalypse* is represented by the portrayal of foreboding doom and human eradication in the novel. The setting of place and time is the result of natural disasters and the development of technology takes control of human life. The interaction of Aria and Peregrine shows human coexist with nature, human takes experience, learns the knowledge, and makes a relationship with nature.

The second previous study was done by (Suaidi et al., 2016). The title is *Feminism Reflected in Pride and Prejudice Novel*. Does this study aim to what issues of feminism are reflected in the *Pride and Prejudice* novel? Second, what are the dominant roles women deserted in the *Pride and Prejudice* novel? In this research, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. The results of this study show that provides insight

to the community to determine the role of women in the early nineteenth century were always viewed as weak and does not have the ability in their capacity as a human being.

The content of the journals written by (Azizah & Sa'adah, 2017) and (Suaidi et al., 2016) are very good. In previous studies or other journals, the researcher has not found an analytical journal of literary criticism using two or more types of literary criticism, so in this study, the researcher uses two types of literary criticism, namely Ecocriticism and Feminism in one novel, namely the novel *Seven Human Tigers* by Motinggo Buse, the purpose of this research is to analyze Ecocriticism and Feminism contained in the novels of the *Seven Tigers*.

Literature is a means to express an idea related to life, society, or enlightenment that contains the value of beauty by describing it in the form of words that are poured in the form of poetry, prose, or drama (Ahyar, 2019).. Literature is a work in the form of text that has a high value because in writing it has a meaning (Terry Easleton 1996 in (Subhan, 2021). Literature is an interesting combination of human intelligence with art in which the human expresses his feelings and thoughts by writing a series of beautiful and meaningful words (Moody , 1971 in (Rahman, 2019).

Literary criticism is a form of study by defining, grouping, conducting analysis, interpreting, and evaluating a literary work. (M.H Abrams, 1980 in Esti, 2014). Literary criticism is a study of a literary work which in conducting this study analyzes, appreciates and evaluates so that the results of the literary work can be enjoyed and understood by the reader (Kamil, 2009 in (Rohmah, 2021).

Ecocriticism is an approach to literary criticism between literature and the physical environment, ecocriticism is a study related to exploration, problem-solving, representation of attitudes, views, and community responses to the environment. (Sukmawan, 2015). Ecocriticism is a study of literary works, whether in texts, music, or films related to the environment. Ecocriticism arises as a result of many researchers studying the influence of technology on the environment.

(Mayer, 2020). The attachment between the environment and literature, namely revealing the role of the environment in the scope of literature and with literature can reveal ecological messages in literary texts (Endraswara, 2016 in (Sihotang et al., 2021)) in addition to the messages to be conveyed related to the environment through a literary work. such as pollution, forests, disasters, housing, animals and the earth (Gerrad, 2004 in (Sihotang et al., 2021))

Feminism is a means in the form of literary works to increase women's awareness of the gender gap itself (Sugihastuti & Suharto, 2010 in Yani Anggarawati et al., 2020). In addition, Feminism is justice between women and men in terms of education, religion, family and society, protection of women in feminism literature, namely how the role of women in social, family, and gender equality in a literary work. (Susilowati, 2019). Three important concepts about feminism are that feminism is a belief that there are no sex differences (superior and inferior positions); feminism is an acknowledgment of women to avoid any socio-cultural construction that is detrimental to women; With feminism, women do not mix sex and gender so that women are not isolated (a group of their own) in society (Poerardaminta, 1976 in (Syayekti & Rumtianing, 2021))

METHODS

In this research, the researcher used novels as the main data. The researcher analyzed the novel which contains ecocriticism and feminism. This research used qualitative research. Bellow some of the steps to collecting data

Firstly, the researcher reads the novel until the end Secondly, the researcher reread the novel by using scanning techniques to find out about ecocriticism and feminism Thirdly, after finding the sentences or dialog which consist the researcher doing take note

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ecocriticism in 7 *Manusia Harimau* Novel

Setting of the Place

Gumara's attempt to catch up with the old

man finally succeeded. As they entered the hermitage grounds, a figure flashed in front of Gumara. The body in black clothes was thrown, hit the pineapple clump and the pineapple clump was exposed to its roots (Busye, 32)

After school, while guiding his bicycle on the village road, he was delighted to hear a warning from the coffee shop (Busye, 36)

In the middle of the night, he sat cross-legged and concentrated. Then he transformed into a tiger sneaking out of the house, going in and out of the orange and banana gardens until he approached Gumara's house (Busye, 61).

The sun began to slide on the western horizon... some of the sides of the hill were muddy where the cranes had descended (Busye, 87)

The novel fragment above is a depiction of the atmosphere of Kumayan village where the lives of residents in Kumayan village still maintain cultural values such as many people practicing self-defense in a village (Busye, 36). Kumayan village still has many plantations, this can be found in a fragment of the story (Busye, 61). The background depiction in (Busye, 87) describes Anggun Hill where Anggun Hill is where the two tigers fight, namely Ki Putih and Ki Lading Ganda.

The sangiyadi tree is actually not difficult to find. Its tops are very high above all the trees. And the yellowish shoots are like carved gold so that the color will be different among other greenish colors. (Busye, 337)

Story above (Busye, 337) It is a beautiful tree because it has a unique characteristic where in this tree Gumara is relaxing by kneeling under the sangiyadi tree on her way to find Harwati.

Telephone equipment, electrical wiring, a 100-watt light bulb accompanied by a piece of magnet. Betel leaf accompanied by several pills and capsules of antibiotics and cat whiskers leaves, some tranquilizer pills, and a blue sapphire ring stone accompanied by tiger fangs (Busye, 237).

The novel fragment on Busye, 236 describes Ki Surya Kinanti's laboratory where the laboratory uses natural materials and uses a natural science approach.

Direction

Pass the Anggun hill. If you arrive at the hill, you look to the east there is another hill called Kerambi hill, then you pass through the valley below to reach Cangang hill (Busye, 96).

The novel fragment above is a conversation between White Gray and his daughter, Pita Loka, in which White Gray gave directions or instructions for his daughter when she went to meet the Single Tiger on a single hill.

Natural disaster

When he was standing on the bank of the Belida river, Pitaloka suddenly heard a rumbling sound from upstream. Pita loka looked upstream. It looks like a cliff is collapsing, the floodwaters hit the cliff upstream. The flood was so terrible that half the cliff that was hit fell into the river (Busye, 175).

The novel fragment above tells the experience experienced by Pitaloka when crossing the Belida river suddenly a natural disaster occurred, namely a flood that hit the cliffs around the Belida river.

Animal habitat

The tigers were in a broad meadow, on a flat hill. There were about four of them....the two of them started to step on the grass....they both broke through the wilderness that was in their way (Busye, 230)

The excerpt from the novel above (Busye, 230) describes a tiger ecosystem in its habitat. Apart from that, it describes the background of the place when Pita Loka was on his journey with Aji Melati to the hermitage of the Firefighters.

Interaction between human and animal

The bees buzzed horribly like a fighter squadron of airplanes and the cave where the bees were millions in number was very dark (Busye, 411)

Pitaloka remained standing calmly nervous about the bees. The bees actually seemed impatient to get out of the cave door. But seeing the calm of the master who looked after them, the restless bees finally whispered (Busye, 424)

The novel fragment above tells of Pita Loka's condition in a bee's cave where the bees make sounds like a combat squadron (Busye, 411) while in the passage (Busye, 424) tells that the bees protect Pita Loka from bad people or enemy.

Human life in jungle

First, after he was served sugarcane drink that had been squeezed, Gumara asked where Ki Ibrahim Arkam got sugarcane. Then, at noon, they were served lunch with boiled cassava (Busye, 495)

"I need to eat rice. I'm very hungry," said Gumara.

"I haven't known rice for a long time, sir. Only eat jungle fruit. Would you like one more mancina?" (Busye, 525)

The novel fragments above (Busye, 495) and (Busye, 525) tell how and manage food in which the story's character Gumara drinks natural sugar water from sugar cane trees and eats cassava for lunch ((Busye, 495) meanwhile, When Gumara meets Pita Loka in the Gumara Bee Cave, food is served, namely fruit from the jungle.

Feminism in Tujuh Manusia Harimau Novel

Stubborn woman

Pitaloka is ready to go. She ran out of the house, towards the end of the village and kept running until he entered the thick forest. So fast her steps in and out of the jungle, by sunrise she had passed Anggun Hill and without rest he began to climb the second hill, Kerambi hill (Busye, 104)

The novel fragment on Busye, 104 describes the Pitaloka character who has the determination to leave the village of Kumayan to study with Ki Tunggal.

Female warrior

Pitaloka sees himself surrounded by monkeys. He stomped his feet against the old man's chest and stood firm. He just jumps over with a kick as a right-winger kicks the ball into the goal. Unexpectedly the kick hit the old man's ribs (Busye, 107-108)

Pitaloka jumped onto the big rock over the wooden branch. One hard blow slapped his body so that Pita Loka fell on the rock face. Pita loka stood up ignoring her aching back. Instantly he grabbed the crocodile's tail and gripped it tightly (Busye, 110)

The novel fragments above (Busye, 107-108 and Busye, 110) describe the figure of Pitaloka who dared to fight against the demons who transformed into animals such as monkeys and crocodiles.

Pitaloka mercilessly kicked off with the attack of both palms. A series of curved punches to paralyze the opponent's shoulders. The vicious-looking man. Pita loka again did a gangsing kick... the boiling water blows made his opponent's face look like it was scorched and you could see smoke billowing up to make his opponent's face look like a blister (183)

The snippet of the story above when Pitaloka had the courage to fight Ki Rengga Mada who disguised himself as a well-built young man and was violent with Pita Loka at that time Pita Loka was sitting alone and reading Ki Rengga Mada's books. Ki Rangga deliberately disguised himself with the aim of testing Pitaloka's silat skills.

Pitaloka Struggles

Seeing that big and tall body, at first Pitaloka looked calm. But over time he felt his hair goosebumps. It was at that time that Pitaloka had to choose to lose or challenge (Busye, 158)

He saw how quiet the night was, passing under a giant arrangement of banyan trees... there were rows of graves wearing cups... there was a kind of incense smoke billowing slowly towards the tombstones (Busye, 160).

The fragment in the novel above describes Pitaloka's courage when tested by Ki Tanasma to gain knowledge from Ki Tanasma.

.... and on another night, when Pitaloka was feeling a little sleepy, she suddenly saw the figure of a tiger in front of her. Its fangs are terrible, its roar is terrifying. Sometimes drooling from her sharp teeth. The tiger was like pounce on the ribbon. But Pitaloka again filled herself with wind science. She was in the claws, then the tiger pounced on her but she remained cross-legged (Busye, 239)

Pita loka did not move his lips, nor did he move her head to refuse. "You are wasting your time with this kind of knowledge, yours like this is the work of humans in the 19th century. While we live in the 20th century, go back to the rut," said the man who claimed to be Gumara Peto Alam. (Busye, 248).

The novel fragment above (Busye, 239 and 248) tells when Pitaloka was undergoing meditation for 41 days at which time Pitaloka was studying with Ki Surya Pinanti to gain fire knowledge. supernatural beings.

Pitaloka Strategy

Pita loka entered the cave to give birth to clothes....out of the Bee Cave without the hunter's knowledge after that she dangled and flew away. What can be heard is the sound of the wind as he swings his body to fly to another branch (Busye, 447)

The novel fragment above describes (Busye, 447) Pitaloka's strategy when he wanted to investigate someone who made him curious by using his martial arts knowledge by jumping from branch to branch to get closer to the target.

Share Knowledge

And from that day on, Dasa Laksana was taught the same way as Harwati. He carried the rock from the river to the cave and then put the stone back into the river....climbed a tall tree. Then down, then up again (Busye, 461)

The novel fragment above tells when Pitaloka taught his knowledge to Dasa Laksana where Pitaloka gave knowledge to Dasa Laksana with the aim of being his bodyguard.

Women live in Tulus Village

This village is a village that adheres to a peaceful and anti-fight lifestyle. Everyone here only wears white clothes and all the women never leave the house, everywhere only men (Busye, 322).

In a fragment of the novel Busye 322, it tells the atmosphere of the Tulus village where in this sincere village women are not allowed to leave the house. This rule has been regulated by their leader, Rama Yogi, where they also live in peace and non-violence.

CONCLUSION

In the novel entitled "Seven Human Tigers", the researcher found two types of literary criticism, namely ecocriticism and feminism. The ecocriticism found in this novel is like describing the background of places such as Kumayan village, the atmosphere of Kumayan village which still has many plantations and using bicycles as a means of transportation, describing the beauty of Anggun hills, describing places as well as being used to provide a direction, besides describing a phenomenon. natural disasters, namely natural

disasters, describes an ecosystem such as an animal ecosystem, namely tigers, describes Ki Surya Pinanti's living pharmacy, in addition, researchers found an interaction between animals and humans and described a way and pattern of eating when a human lives in an area. wilderness and live in a cave.

While on feminism, the researcher found a female figure who is one of the main characters in the novel Seven Man Tigers. Based on feminism analysis, the researcher found the struggle and journey of pita loka in learning like Pita Loka has a stubborn character, has the courage to fight stealth, has a strong determination and able to face tests such as taking a meditation in which Pitaloka is disturbed by creatures such as animals and creatures who transform into Gumara. In addition, Pita Loka also has a strategy in dealing with enemies, Pita Loka wants to teach or share his knowledge.

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