

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Ecocriticism is a modern theory that studies the relationship between literature and the environment. Concerning this, the writer's thesis is a literary product that discusses environmental aspects such as flora and fauna. There are animals and flowers, such as a Peacock, Hibiscus flowers, Lotus flowers, Plum blossoms, and Sakura flowers, used as motifs in batik clothing. The batik conceptors use the flora and fauna motifs as a way to perpetuate them due to their rarity. Another reason is to introduce people to symbolism from particular cultures and religions.

From an interview with Mr. T, it is found that his batik cloth represents Chinese culture. Lotus is associated with the beautiful Chinese goddesses, namely Dewi Kwan Im and He Xianghu. Plum blossoms symbolize new hope and happiness in human life. Its fruit also brings many benefits, such as relieving coughs and constipation. Meanwhile, the peacock is an important historical Chinese symbol. The bird is embroidered as a motif on the emperor's robes, which only members of the royal family can wear. In short, the bird symbolizes high status. Moving to Ms. O's batik cloth, it is found that her batik cloth represents the Hindu religion. Hibiscus flowers are sacred for Hindus because the flowers are used as an offering to Dewi Kali and Dewa Ganesha. The flowers symbolize love, passion, and peace. Hibiscus flowers also have health

benefits, such as using hibiscus oil for burns. Peacock is associated with Hindu gods and goddesses, namely Dewi Saraswati, Dewi Lakshmi, Dewa Krishna, and Dewa Kartikeya.

Ms. M's batik cloth has symbolism from Japanese, Korean, Persian, Egyptian cultures, and Buddhism. Sakura flowers are sacred to the Japanese because they symbolize beauty and renewal. In Buddhism, there is a peacock deity named Mahamayuri, who can protect people from poisoning. Regarding that, Buddhists believe the peacock can protect people from any disaster. In Korea, peacock feathers symbolize different statuses between the rich and poor in the Joseon dynasty. The bird is also believed to bring good luck and prosperous life. Persian people carved the bird on royal palaces, rooms, or thrones as protection against bad spirits. In Egyptian culture, the peacock is considered an important bird because it is connected to the all-seeing eye of Horus, which is believed to protect the universe from negative things.

Mr. N's batik cloth has symbolism from Greek and Roman cultures as well as Christian and Islam religions. Peacock is associated with Hera, who is the wife of Zeus. The bird symbolizes Hera's beauty. The Romans, especially the wealthy ones, usually eat and purchase the bird to decorate their gardens. Roman people believe that the bird can protect them from bad things because it is associated with Juno, who is a Roman goddess of protection. In Christianity, the peacock symbolizes renewal and resurrection. The bird symbolizes immense wealth because it is associated with King Solomon. Moving to Islam, the peacock symbolizes beauty. The bird's spreading feathers represent light in Islam. Muslims believe that the light will lead them to the

right path. In the past, Muslims used peacock feathers to write and mark verses from the Quran as well as luxury headdresses.

Regarding ecocriticism theory, the batik conceptors' efforts support the third wave of ecocriticism. There is a reciprocal relationship between nature and culture, and that is why certain cultures and religions use particular flora and fauna aspects. For example, in Japanese culture, there is an event called the Hanami festival. The festival is celebrated annually to welcome Sakura flowers blooming. Meanwhile, in Hinduism, peacock is considered a unique creature because it is always associated with gods and goddesses.

This thesis is significant to do because it can remind people to preserve particular flora and fauna because they hold special values or meanings for certain cultures and religions. People, as human beings, cannot directly preserve the peacock bird itself. However, people can preserve peacocks in other ways. One of the ways is using the bird as a motif in human products, such as the batik cloth discussed in the analysis. The purpose is to eternalize its existence, so people know that this beautiful bird exists and hold special values.

Another thing is this thesis also brings awareness to people about taking care of the environment around them. For example, after knowing the benefits of flora motifs, such as Hibiscus flowers and plum blossoms, people can continually try to preserve them. Both humans and flowers can have a mutual relationship. Humans will get the benefits for their health and well-being, while the flowers can continually live and exist.

## 5.2 Suggestions

The writer has several suggestions. The writer hopes the thesis will serve as a resource for other researchers looking into other batik clothing with flora and fauna motifs from other areas. Other researchers may investigate the same object, a batik cloth, but on a different topic. They can also make use of other fabric clothing that presents nature aspects. By doing so, researchers will help broaden people's knowledge about ecocriticism theory.

