
AN ANALYSIS OF POPULAR FICTION MOVIE: FEMINISM IN *MISS PEREGRINE'S HOME FOR PECULIAR CHILDREN* (2016)

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ABSTRACT

Film is one of American popular culture that attracts many people from around the world. America has many movie genres, one of which is a fictional film genre. Fiction works do have very unique characters, from the storyline to the characters in the fictional film. In addition, in the modern era, feminism has been applied in everyday life, starting from education, politics, etc. This article analyzed the feminism of the character of Miss Peregrine in the American fiction film titled *Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* (2016) by using semiotic theory. The results show that several scenes in the film represent feminism through Miss Peregrine's character, those are as a hero and as a leader. In addition, there is ecofeminism in the film.

Keywords: *American popular culture; character; hero; Feminism; leader; popular fiction movie; Semiotic*

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INTRODUCTION

Film is one of the popular products that is liked by the public. Film is referred to as a popular product because the film has been widely consumed by the public and film production has generated a lot of profit (in the sense of very large profits), reaching millions and even billions of dollars. America is a superpower country in various aspects, including in the film industry. The film industry of America is liked by so many people in the world. America has a film industry called Hollywood and there are so

many people in the world who become Hollywood fanatics. Hollywood always launches films of various types every year. One of the films made by Hollywood is fiction films. Examples of the film with fictional nuances are *Fantastic Beast* (2016). *Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* (2016), *Harry Potter*, *Arrival*, *Alice through the Looking Glass*. Thus, the film that will be discussed in this paper is a film entitled *Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* (2016).

The movie “Miss Peregrine’s Home for Peculiar Children” is a fictional movie. Directed by Tim Burton and produced by Peter Chenin and Jenno Topping, it was released in 2016. The casts include Assa Butterfield, Eva Green, Ella Purnell, Allison Janney, Judy Dench and Samuel L. Jackson. This film is an adaptation of a novel by Ransom Riggs and this film was released in America on September 30, 2016. This film is popular and is a film that is liked by the public as reported in the media. This film never reached the top of the top weekly film at the box office. This film is one of the most successful and popular films with a profit of about 296 million US dollars. This film also received many awards, including 2017 a Saturn Award Nomination in the Best Fantasy Film category, Winner of the ASCAP Film and Television Music Award in the Top Box Office Films category, Nomination for the Costume Designers Guild Award in the category of Excellence in Fantasy Film (Colleen Atwood), Nominated for Globes de Cristal Award for Best Foreign Film (Meilleur film étranger) (Tim Burton), Nominated for Golden Trailer Award for Best Fantasy Adventure, Nominated for Golden Trailer Award for Best Fantasy / Adventure Poster and many other awards.

In analyzing the movie, I will use the theory of semiotics and Feminism. Semiotics is the study of signs. Semiotics comes from the Greek word ‘semeion’, which means sign. Semiotics is divided into three branches, namely syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Two figures who had a big role in semiotics were Ferdinand de Saussure and Charles Sanders Peirce. Roland Barthes developed the concept of semiotics called denotative and connotative. According to Barthes, denotative is the first level of

meaning. Denotation means the sign is still in the first order meaning or first level, it can be understood as the literal understanding of a sign, commonly or based on the dictionary. The connotation is the second order of meaning or “second level” of the meaning of the sign, it can be also explained that it is the deeper or another meaning that appears in the mind after identifying the sign.

Feminism comes from the word “femina”, meaning ‘woman’. Feminism thus can be understood as the study of women. Besides, feminism is also a kind of social, economic, political, and ideological movement to get gender equality in society. Feminism also explains that woman has the value to contribute in society. There are three waves of feminism and also there are eight kinds of feminism. They are: liberal feminism, radical feminism, Marxist feminism, gender psychoanalyst feminism, existentialist feminism, postmodern feminism, ecofeminism and multicultural and global feminism.

DISCUSSION

Feminism

Liberal feminism has the belief that every woman and man has the same rights and opportunities. Humans have rationality and reasons that are different from animals, this rationality is emphasized morality and prudence. Individual rights in liberal feminism are emphasized on the "good", where everyone has the freedom to do things that are considered good. Liberal feminism first appeared in the 18th century, then followed in the 19th century, and finally in the 20th century. 18th century liberal feminism has the same theme of education for women, it begins Mary Wollstonecraft’s

A Vindication of the Right of Women. In the book, she wrote that in that year in Europe there were still many women who were prohibited from leaving the house and only at home doing housework. Different from men who have the opportunity to develop themselves. In addition, Wellstone also criticized email, the work of Jean Jacques Rousseau that education between women and men should be distinguished. Men can study science and humanities, while women only study poetry so that they can be loving wives.

Meanwhile, 19th century feminism emphasized the opportunity for civil and economic rights for women and men. At that time, women are not only given the opportunity for education, but also other rights such as organizing, expressing opinions, etc. Meanwhile, in 20th century liberal feminism, based on Betty Friedan's *Feminist Mystique*, women should be able to become career women and housewives, even though it is difficult, there needs to be a division of tasks with their husbands. Suitable jobs for women such as being teachers, nurses, secretaries and cashiers, to become like that of course through education. In addition, liberal feminists want women to be free from sexual violence, etc.

Radical feminism is an understanding that gives a big enough difference between women and men. Radical feminism assumes that women emphasize women's social dominance over men. This radical feminism arises because it is a protest against patriarchy, where patriarchy emphasizes the dominance of men over women. Radical feminism assumes that the patriarchal system has oppressed women. Radical feminism originated in 1960 when women participated

in the anti-war and new left political movements 1960, they were ostracized by men, then these women separated themselves and formed radical feminist groups. Some of the radical feminist figures are Ti-Grace Atkinson, Susan Brownmiller, Phyllis Chester, Corrine Grad Coleman, Mary Daly, Andrea Dworkin, Shulamith Firestone, Germaine Greer, Carol Hanisch, Jill Johnston, Catherine MacKinnon, Kate Millett, Robin Morgan, Ellen Willis, and Monique Wittig. And some radical feminist groups namely Redstockings, New York Radical Women (NYRW), Chicago Women's Liberation Union (CWLU), Ann Arbor Feminist House, The Feminists, WITCH, Seattle Radical Women, and Cell 16.

Marxist feminism is one of the branches of feminism that developed the theory of Marxism. The feminist theory of Marxism is a theory developed by a figure named Karl Henrich Marx. The feminist theory of Marxism has the view that capitalism is the oppression of women. In Marxism, there are social groups, one of which is women who are placed in the working class or workers, which are in an oppressed position, while men are employers or bosses, where men have more dominating power, the power to subdue, and are aggressive. Feminism Marxism assumes that if capitalism is abolished, there will be no oppression of women. Marxist feminism is also influenced by radical feminism. The influence referred to here is that radical feminists who are feminists do not pay much attention to the issue of inequality against women. What distinguishes the feminist theory of Marxism from other feminist theories lies in its assumption that capitalism is the main oppression. Women are considered inferior human beings, have dumber brains and are

structured in the lower classes of society. In addition, female workers are given lower wages and are not even paid. In Marxist feminism, gender inequality in society is caused by oppression in the relations of the production system, which is occupied by women. The relationship between husband and wife is considered a proletarian and bourgeois relationship, thus in Marxist feminism, capitalism is the main problem.

Psychoanalytic feminism argues that women's ways of acting are based on women's psyche or women's ways of thinking. Freud contributed to female pressure. As the Psychology wiki explains:

Psychoanalytic feminism is a social movement based on the work of Sigmund Freud and his psychoanalytic theories. It maintains that gender is not biological but is based on the psycho-sexual development of the individual. Psychoanalytical feminists believe that gender inequality comes from early childhood experiences, which lead men to believe themselves to be masculine, and women to believe themselves feminine. It is further maintained that gender leads to a social system that is dominated by males, which in turn influences the individual psycho-sexual development. As solution it was suggested to avoid the gender-specific structurization of the society by male-female coeducation". (Wiki Psychology).

Psychoanalytic feminism comes from two schools, namely Freudian and Lacanian. Freudian theory, which is mostly Anglo-American, emphasizes male dominance and the role of women as mothers, while Lacanian theory, which is mostly French, analyzes the relationship between gender and language. Some examples of classical psychoanalytic feminism texts are Judith

Butler's *Gender Trouble*, Nancy Chodorow's *The Reproduction of Mothering*, Helene Cixous's *The Laugh of the Medusa*, Teresa DeLauretis' *Alice Doesn't and The Practice of Love*) Dorothy Dinnerstein's *The Mermaid and the Minotaur*, Elizabeth Grosz' *Volatile Bodies* Luce Irigaray's *This Sex Which is Not One*, Julia Kristeva's *Desire in Language and Tales of Love*, Juliet Mitchell's *Women's Estate and Psychoanalysis and Feminism* and Jacqueline Rose' *Feminine Sexuality*.

Next is existentialism feminism. Existentialism feminism is a feminist understanding where women can exist and be what they want and can make their position equal to men. Singh describes existentialist feminism as follows:

Existentialist Feminist explains comprehensively women's oppression embedded in 'otherness' as well as emphasizing the concept of women's situation, freedom, interpersonal relationships, and the experience of living as a human body, i.e., the sexual oppression of the patriarchal society. Simon de Beauvoir, Jean Paul Sartre, Maurice Merleau Ponty, Mary Daly, and Kathryn Allen Rabuzzi (opposed to De Beauvoir) are the chief contributors of this school of thought.

He then explained further:

this school focus on the need of women's freedom, ones inter-personal relationship, the experiences of one/woman's living body, radical change in the male dominated society, one's self-deception, alienation, angst, anxiety, dreads, and despair. Besides that, their main focus is on the partiality done to ones (women), i.e., Otherness- woman's subordinate role in the society. As in existentialism the Existentialists clear that individual and the experiences of the individual must be the starting point of the philosophical thinking because

both the moral and the scientific thinking are unable to explain the human existence completely without facticity that is governed by the norms of authenticity, such is with Existentialist Feminists in feminism. the experiences of such individuals must be paid attention without any bias- particularly based on sex and gender distinction. Woman must not be seen as a subordinate thing playing subordinate role as 'Other' in the social and cultural construction on the physical and biological grounds. They also must have their intrinsic freedom. They must have their own choice. Let them grow, flourish and become as they want because they too are capable to do all the deeds like the men without any distinction provided that they must be provided opportunities in social, cultural and political areas to maintain their status.

One figure of existentialist feminism is Simone De Beauvoir. She explains existentialism feminism in *The Second Sex*. She begins with the question "What is a Woman?". According to her, four strategies can be carried out by women. First, women can work, second, women can become intellectuals, third, women can work to achieve socialist transformation in society, and finally, women can reject otherness.

Postmodern feminism is a feminist theory that relates to gender, this theory assumes that gender is not formed biologically, but is shaped by social and political systems. According to Simplysociology.com, postmodernism feminism is as follows:

Postmodern feminist theory is a school of thought that emphasizes the importance of social and political factors in understanding gender. Postmodern feminists believe that gender is not

determined by biology, but rather by culture and society. They argue that women have been oppressed not because they are biologically inferior to men, but because they have been socially and politically marginalized. Postmodern feminism began in the 1970s as a reaction to second-wave feminism. Second-wave feminism was based on the belief that women were oppressed due to their biology (i.e. , their sex). This led to a focus on issues like reproductive rights and equal access to education and employment. However, postmodern feminists argued that these issues were not enough to liberate women from oppression. Instead, they believed that women's oppression was the result of social and political factors (Waugh, 2012).

Postmodern feminism is a type of feminism that emerged in the 21st century. This feminism has received criticism because the problems that occur are not in accordance with the state of reality. Postmodernist feminist thinkers are Michael Foucault, Judith Butler and Dona Haraway.

Ecofeminism is a feminist movement that examines the relationship between women and nature. Ecofeminism analyzes environmental problems with feminist theory. Based on Britannica.com, Ecofeminism is as follows:

Ecofeminism also called ecological feminism, branch of feminism that examines the connections between women and nature. Its name was coined by French feminist Françoise d'Eaubonne in 1974. Ecofeminism uses the basic feminist tenets of equality between genders, a revaluing of non-patriarchal or nonlinear structures, and a view of the world that respects organic processes, holistic connections, and the merits of intuition and collaboration. To

these notions ecofeminism adds both a commitment to the environment and an awareness of the associations made between women and nature. Specifically, this philosophy emphasizes the ways both nature and women are treated by patriarchal (or male-centred) society. Eco feminists examine the effect of gender categories in order to demonstrate the ways in which social norms exert unjust dominance over women and nature. also contends that those norms lead to an incomplete view of the world, and its practitioners advocate an alternative worldview that values the earth as sacred, recognizes humanity's dependency on the natural world, and embraces all life as valuable.

Ecofeminism was born when the state of the earth or the environment has been exploited, damaged, and looted by the capitalist system, which perpetuates the concepts of patriarchy and feudalism. Ecofeminism tries to answer these environmental problems with the uniqueness of women where women have the nature of protecting and preserving nature. Ecofeminism figures include Francois d'Eaubonne and Karen J. Warren. Karen J. Warren expands knowledge about ecofeminism into four things. First, there is an important link between the oppression of nature and the oppression of the environment. Second, understanding nature is important because it is to understand the oppression of nature and the oppression of women. Third, the theory of practice of feminism must include an ecological perspective. And fourth, solving ecological problems must include a feminist perspective.

The last is Multicultural and global Feminism. Multicultural is an ideology about

cultural diversity which includes race, ethnicity, gender, etc. which is expected to foster harmony and complement each other. Multicultural feminism focuses on the view that women, like in America, are not created or constructed equally and equally. Women have differences not only in race and ethnicity but also in gender, education, religion, occupation or profession. In the 1980s and 1990s, Feminism received a lot of criticism, the critical argument was that multiculturalism could weaken strong solidarity. Meanwhile, global feminism argues on the results of colonial and nationalist policies and practices, where the government and big business divide into two worlds: the first world (developed/haves), and the second world (developed/have-nots). Global feminism emphasizes that women must be able to understand the thoughts of other women and other women must also understand the views of others. Global feminism emphasizes social and political issues.

Synopsis of *Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* Movie

The story of the film *Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* begins in the scene when Jake is at the convenience store. While at the convenience store, he received a message to immediately meet his grandfather. Finally, he headed to his grandfather's house named Abe with his friend. Arriving at his grandfather's house, it appears that his house is locked, so Jake has to break down his grandfather's door. Inside his grandfather's house, there were files of paper scattered everywhere, he looked for his grandfather but did not find him. Finally, he found his grandfather in the back of the house lifeless with his eyes open. Jake was

shocked by what happened. His grandfather's death made him think and not accept the fact. Jake feels odd about his grandfather's death. Then Jake's parents took Jake to see a psychiatrist because Jake's parents felt that Jake's actions were very strange. The psychiatrist finally suggested taking Jake somewhere on vacation.

Later, Jake's parents took Jake to a remote village far from the city, where they stayed at a hotel. Jake without his father's knowledge went to a place that is a cave on the shoreline, where the cave is a barrier to another dimensional world. In the cave, Jake meets the peculiar children. Finally, these peculiar children brought Jake to meet Miss Peregrine in a castle. In the castle, Miss Peregrine takes care of the peculiar Children. These children are very special because they each have their advantages. There is a child who is like helium balls that if they are not held they will fly, there is a child who can expel bees from their mouths, there are also teenagers with the power of fire, there is a girl who is cute but has a mouth like a monster on the back of her neck, there are twins who have strength like Medusa, there are children who are translucent so they have to wear clothes to be seen, there are children who can produce vegetables, and there are children who can project dreams.

The children are looked after and cared for by Miss Peregrine. And it turns out that there are monsters that are after them, call them Barron and his gang. Barron came to Miss Peregrine's castle to take the children, but Miss Peregrine forbade it. In the end, Barron held Miss Peregrine hostage in an aviary. Barron and his friends are targeting children and their eyes because if they eat children's eyes, they can return to their

human form. Jake has the advantage that he can see hollow. Then Jake and the peculiar children try to save Miss Peregrine. Jake and the peculiar children head for a children's playground. On the children's playground, they fought with Barron and his friends, and almost failed, but with Jake's strengths and ingenuity along with the peculiar children, they were finally able to defeat Barron and his friends. Finally, they were able to find Miss Peregrine and save her. The ending of the film is very touching where Jake has to part with Miss Peregrine and peculiar children.

Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children (2016) as Popular Fiction

The movie "Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children (2016)" tells about the effort and life of the peculiar children to attack the enemy, especially the leader of the enemy called Mr. Barron. The story has the setting in 1943 and they use the time machine to come back to the event. The movie started with the death of a grandfather named Abe, who was killed by Mr. Barron's troop. Barron and friends always look for the human's eye to make themselves back to as human body, they especially search for children's eyes, and that's why Barron and friends try to reach the peculiar children. To save the peculiar children, Miss Peregrine always protects the children.

The movie "Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children (2016)" is included as popular fiction because it meets the characteristics of a fiction story. Firstly, it starts with the characteristic of fiction, which is a mystery. In the movie Miss Peregrine, there is something mysterious and there is something that should be solved. The

mysterious thing in that movie is the mysterious existence of Mr. Barron and his friends who want to kill the human, and the problem that should be solved is how to kill Mr. Barron and his friends. Second, the character or the people who play in the story are unique people. The unique characters in the movie are shown by the peculiar children who have unusual abilities like normal people. It can be seen that there is a child with her energy who could make a big carrot come out of the ground, there is also a child who can fly when she wants to help the bird in a tall tree, there is also a child who can produce bees from his mouth, there is also the child who can heat the water only by using her hand, there is also a child who can produce a light to make a movie, there is also a child who eat the meals from the back (she has a mouth in the back of her body), there is also a child who unseen but still can wear the clothes, and there is a child who can make the robot to be alive. All the unusual abilities seem unique, and they can not be thought of in a logical mind. The peculiar children have the ability that everybody cannot do. Third, the story is unreal. The movie is based on the creator's imagination and it is not real. It is also impossible to happen in normal life, and it cannot be found in real life.

Based on the explanation above, the movie *Miss Peregrine’s Home for Peculiar Children* (2016) is a kind of fiction because it tells about something unreal, and mysterious, and it has the unique characteristics of the player.

Feminism in the movie *Miss Peregrine’s Home for Peculiar Children* (2016)

In this discussion chapter, the one who will be the center of attention or spotlight is

Miss Peregrine herself. What will be examined starting from her character, her duties, and her demeanor which represents feminism. To begin with, I will first introduce Miss Peregrine herself. Miss Peregrine is a woman who has the task of taking care of, supervising, and protecting the peculiar children. Miss Peregrine lives in a big house where she and the peculiar children live. Miss Peregrine is a “ymbryne” who has the role to keep and save the peculiar children.

The movie represents the feminism of Miss Peregrine herself. In the movie, it is shown that Miss Peregrine has the role of the leader of peculiar children, and becomes a hero for peculiar children, so two points show the feminism in the movie from Miss peregrine’s point of view, Miss Peregrine as a leader and as a hero. Usually, the role of “leader” and a “hero” are owned by men, but in the movie, the role of “hero” and “leader” are owned by women. This role meets the theory of feminism itself. In liberal feminism, it is stated that woman has the freedom to act and behave, and in this movie, there is no boundaries between men and women.

The theory of feminism states that humans are basically created the same, there is no difference in roles between men and women. The goal of feminist theory is to eradicate the inequality of women in politics, economics, education, etc. Historically, feminist theory has tried to change people's views on male domination. As I quote from the book *Contemporary Social theory* written by Anthony Elliot:

If gender roles reflected patterns of sexual inequality, this is because we live in a social order in which men are dominant. On this reckoning,

masculinity symbolizes power and prestige, with women recast by a sexist culture as subordinate and oppressed. The political task of feminism thus emerged as involving not only the critique of men's dominance in the social order but a particular form of politics, concerned with social justice and the transformation of gender relations in modern societies. (Elliot, 2009).

Miss Peregrine as a leader can be shown in the scenes below:



The left picture is the scene that shows Miss Peregrine and the peculiar children having dinner together. The sitting position in the scene shows that Miss Peregrine sits alone at the top of the table, while the peculiar children sit on the right and left sides. It indicates that Miss Peregrine is the leader of the family, and there is no existence of man in the story. Usually, in the family, the person who leads the dinner is a man, but in this movie, it is presented by the woman, so this scene has the theory of liberal feminism, which claimed that women can be free in action and behave and it is shown in this scene. We can know that position of the leader is not only owned by men, but by women. The right side picture is the scene showing that one of the peculiar children named Fiona is late to come to the house. The dialogue is as below :

Miss Peregrine : “You are late 51 seconds, Fiona”.
 Fiona : I am sorry, Miss Peregrine.

The dialog shows that Miss Peregrine has a rule in the house for the peculiar children. Miss Peregrine has her own rules and this indicates that she is a leader in the house. Besides, it can be said as a leader because she applied discipline toward Fiona, she does not want Fiona to do that again, every child in the house should be on time and be disciplined. Miss Peregrine has firm characteristics as a leader in the house with these peculiar children. Usually, the strong and fierce character is owned by a man, but in this film, the strong and fierce character is owned by a woman, this indicates that the feminism theory is applied.

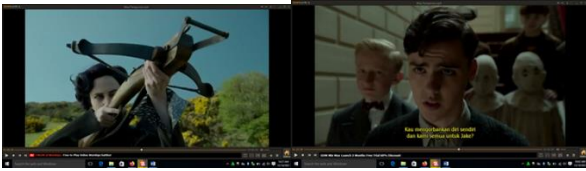


From the dialogue show that Miss Peregrine said:

Miss Peregrine : “Every ymbyne is committed to creating and maintaining places like this”.
 “And that's why we ymbryne are tasked with taking care of the young ones”.

From the dialogue above, it can be interpreted that as a leader, Miss Peregrine has an obligation and duty to maintain their place. A leader does have such a task. In addition to maintaining their place, the dialogue indicates that Miss Peregrine is a leader who loves and protects her foster children. Following the characteristics of a leader, Miss Peregrine has represented him. Miss Peregrine looks after the house and also takes care of her foster children.

The next is the representation of a “hero” from Miss Peregrine is presented in the scene below:



The left side picture shows that Miss Peregrine is bringing the weapon to kill the monster. The scene indicates that Miss Peregrine is a hero for the peculiar children because she fights against the monster to save the peculiar children. Usually, any relation to war, owning a weapon, and killing are the duty of a man, but in this movie, it is presented by a woman, so, owning of weapon and war now is not a duty of men, but also a woman, thus the theory of liberal feminism is applied again. And the right side picture has the dialogue: “You sacrificed yourself and us just for Jake?” The dialogue indicates that Miss Peregrine is a hero for the peculiar children. She sacrifices herself for the children and she is ready to die for them.

The representation of Miss Peregrine as a hero is also presented in the picture below:



The picture above shows that miss peregrine is very sad because they have to part with peculiar children. She said: “It is a privilege for me to look after you.”

From the scene and dialogue above, it can be indicated that Miss Peregrine is a hero. Miss Peregrine at that time will part

with the peculiar children because they must be held by their enemy, namely Barron. Miss Peregrine can be called a hero because she has been willing to sacrifice her life to save the peculiar children. In addition, Miss Peregrine has cared for and taken care of the peculiar children with the maximum possible so that they are safe even though in the end she must be arrested. Miss Peregrine's willingness and sacrifice spirit shows that she is a hero for her children. He has represented the role of a man who is supposed to be a protective hero for his children and fight against the enemy.



The picture shows Miss Peregrine carrying a bird, she seems to love the bird. She carry the bird because the bird was hurt. It indicates the ecofeminism. Ecofeminism seeks a relationship between the woman and nature, and in that scene, there is a relationship between Miss Peregrine and the bird. Nature here is like all the human operation. Ecofeminism emerged in 1970s because of the consciousness about connection between woman and nature.



From the picture above, it can be seen that one of the peculiar children took carrots from the ground. In the picture, it looks like he is

pulling with all his might while holding the carrot. From the picture, it can be judged as ecofeminism, because there is a woman who has a relationship with nature, namely carrots. In the scene, there is also a garden that shows nature as a support for life.

Message from *Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children*

From the explanation above, we can take lessons or messages from the film *Miss Peregrine's Home for peculiar children*. From the film, the message that can be conveyed is about compassion, respecting the elders, helping each other, and not doing bad things to others because bad things will surely lose to good.

First, affection. From the film, it can be seen that Miss Peregrine loves her foster children very much, so it can be imitated in everyday life that with children who are younger than us, we should love, love, and set a good example for our children. children under us.

Second, respect elders. From the film it appears that Jake and the peculiar children respect Miss Peregrine very much, all are submissive and obedient to Miss Peregrine and no one is against her. This can be exemplified in everyday life that as younger people we should respect and not fight.

Third, help each other. Helping each other here is seen in the film. Jake and the peculiar children have rescued and helped Miss Peregrine. This should be an example in life, we as humans should help each other, friends or relatives, or other people who are in danger.

Fourth, do not commit bad things to others. In the film, evil has been shown by a

character named Barron. This is not exemplary, because crime will harm others. Along the way, bad things will surely be defeated by good. Such are the lessons and messages that can be drawn from the film *Miss Peregrine's home for peculiar children*.

CONCLUSION

Popular fiction film is one of the popular products that interest people. *Miss Peregrine* is one of the popular fiction products because it shows an unusual story. The story in that movie is not that cannot be explained in logic and the characters in the movie itself are unique. There is a child who can fly, there is a child who can take the carrot from the land, there is a child who can reflect the dram, there are twins that cannot be seen, there is a child who can produce bees, and there is a girl who has the mouth in the back of her neck. The fiction has a mysterious plot, and in this movie, there is a mysterious thing that should be solved. This movie also presents feminism, those are liberal feminism and ecofeminism. Feminism in this movie is shown by Miss Peregrine who is the leader and hero of the peculiar children. It can be seen from the scene that Miss Peregrine lead the dinner with peculiar children, she applied the discipline rule for children. Miss Peregrine as a hero uses a weapon and sacrifices herself for peculiar children. Meanwhile, ecofeminism is shown by the relationship between Miss Peregrine and the bird, beside that there is a girl who has a relationship with nature by bringing the carrot.

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