

**ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS IN WINTON'S *BLUEBACK***

Thesis  
as a partial fulfillment to achieve Master Degree

Program  
English Language Studies

Arranged and Proposed by

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To

**POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM  
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY  
MAKASSAR  
2019**

**ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS  
IN WINTON'S BLUEBACK**

**KESADARAN LINGKUNGAN DALAM NOVEL BLUEBACK  
KARYA WINTON**

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**ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES  
POST GRADUATE PROGRAM  
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THESIS

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States truthfully that this thesis is the result of my own work, and it is not the work of others. If it is proven later that either some or entire part of this thesis is the work of others, I am willing to accept any sanctions for my dishonesty.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Alhamdulillah Rabbil Alamin, the researcher praises to Allah SWT, the most Gracious and Merciful, who has given the researcher guidance and blessing in finishing her thesis. *Shalawat* and *Salam* are also presented to our prophet Muhammad SAW.

Along with this finished thesis, the researcher thanks to those who have given their helps either directly. The researcher would like to express her gratitude to her family who has provided her a great deal of support and encouragement during her study at Hasanuddin University.

The special gratitude is expressed to the researcher's beloved parents Drs. Mantari and Sitti Sainab, and all of her siblings who have given support, loves and prayers.

The next sincere gratitude addresses her most profound and sincere appreciation to her supervisors Dr. Fathu Rahman, M.Hum and Dra. Herawati Abbas, M.Hum, M.A, Ph.D. for their time, advice, guidance, correction and suggestions to complete this thesis.

The researcher will also express her gratitude to the examiners Prof. Dr. Burhanuddin Arafah, M.Hum, Ph.D, Dr. H. Mustafa Makka, M.S and Dr. H. Sudarmin Harun, M.Hum (Almarhum) for their critics and suggestions.

The great thanks is also expressed to all lecturers of English Language Studies Program, for their knowledge's, enlightenments, and advices during the academic years, and also to the staff at the Post-graduate program for their service during the researcher's study. Also, thanks to The Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Hasanuddin Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, M.A, The Headmaster of English Language Studies Dr. Harlina Sahib, M.Hum, all her lecturers at English Language Studies program who have taught her a lot of knowledge during the academic years, and the academic staff of Post Graduate Program

Unlimited thanks is also addressed to the researcher's friends in ELS Fitri, Jannah, Aya, Fildza, Irene, Irma, Rahmat, Anca for their support, motivation, happiness, and togetherness. Those whose name cannot be mention one by one, thank you very much.

Last but not the least, the researcher presents this thesis for those who are interested in reading this thesis. The researcher hopes that this research will be useful to the reader.

Makassar, 30 August 2019

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## ABSTRACT

**NURHAERI** *Environmental awareness in Winton's Blueback*  
(Supervised by Fathu Rahman and Herawaty Abbas).

The aims of the research were to describe the factors that influence environmental awareness in *Blueback* and to elaborate successive events and performances of the characters bring out such an aware of the environment that reflected in Winton's *Blueback*.

The method employed in this research was descriptive qualitative method with ecocriticism theory and expressive approach as supporting theory. Data in this research were collected from description and utterance of characters and narrators in the novel.

The result indicated factors that influence environmental awareness are from the environment phenomena that happened such as water pollution, storm, wild fishing and endangered animals. Environmental awareness of the characters can be seen from characters opinion about the environment, how the main characters dependent on environment, worshiping, respecting and saving the environment. The research also used expressive approach to identified view of author in expressed the idea, Winton produce several phenomena and also solutions to influence environmental awareness of the main characters.

**Key words:** Awareness, Ecocriticism, Environment, Expressive

## ABSTRAK

**NURHAERI** *Kesadaran Lingkungan dalam novel Blueback karya Winton* (dibimbing oleh Fathu Rahman dan Herawaty Abbas).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi adanya kesadaran lingkungan dan untuk menguraikan bentuk kesadaran lingkungan melalui peristiwa dan penampilan para tokoh secara berturut-turut yang tercermin dalam novel *Blueback* karya Winton.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan teori ekokritik dan pendekatan ekspresif sebagai teori pendukung. Data berasal dari deskripsi dan ungkapan – ungkapan para tokoh dan narrator dalam novel.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kesadaran lingkungan berasal dari fenomena lingkungan yang terjadi seperti pencemaran air, badai, penangkapan ikan liar dan hewan langka. Bentuk kesadaran lingkungan para tokoh dapat dilihat dari opini para tokoh tentang lingkungan, bagaimana tokoh utama bergantung pada lingkungan, memanfaatkan, menghargai dan menyelamatkan lingkungan. Penulis juga menggunakan pendekatan ekspresif untuk mengidentifikasi pandangan pengarang dalam menuangkan idenya, dalam hal ini Winton menyuguhkan beberapa fenomena lingkungan dan juga solusi untuk melihat bentuk kesadaran lingkungan yang di gambarkan lewat tokoh utama.

**Kata kunci:** Kesadaran, Ekokritik, Lingkungan, Ekspresif



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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter is started with the background which explains the details of considerations and facts that underline the reason of the researcher chooses the topic of research, It is followed by Research Questions, Objectives of the research, Scope of the research, The Significance of the research, and sequence of the chapters.

#### **A. Background**

Literature refers to a composition that tells stories, dramatize situations, express emotions, analyze and advocate (Robert and Jacobs, 1993:1). Literature can give the essential meaning to human's life. One example of literature namely Fiction (including biographies, essays, history, memoirs) involves the creativity of the writer's imagination and must be read with imagination as well. Imagination gives the ability to see any situation from a different perspective. The power of imagination that can explore the past, present and future is what makes language and literary researchers better able to read anxiety in society and try to find solutions.

As a literary researcher, it is necessary to look at literary works from various perspectives, a mixture between literature with other fields of study can be easily found, for example with psychology, history, sociology, politics, and many other fields of study. For this research, the analysis is the study of literature connected with ecological studies.

It is hoped that literary research as text readers can bridge ecological ideas in a literary work so that the ecocritical approach inevitably needs to be encouraged to become one of the solutions to save the environment. Conducting counseling is not necessarily by going directly to the field, providing awareness of the environment is also one of them through literature such as novels that raise the theme of the environment.

The novelist has shown their concern for nature and even campaigned for the importance of the environment for humanity. The current position of the author is no longer just a writer who uses nature as a media of representation, but the author also takes the position of ecological saviors by creating works that contain the importance of the environment and environmental preservation for human life. What happens in nature such as water, trees, rivers, waves, clouds are used as an inspiration of reflection in a literary work. There is a long process

that the author goes through. The link between nature and literary works produces a concept of ecological problems in literature among literary critics known as ecocritical terms. Ecocritics put itself as a theory and movement which bridges the gap as literary criticism that deals with nature and the environment.

Talking about the environment, it is right to propose Garrard's argument where it is relevant to argue that human responsibility to the environment is part of the environment ethic (Garrard, 2004: 53). That responsibility can be realized with environmental awareness. Process of being awareness must start from the root of the generation, and children are the best objects that can be guided because children always have a high curiosity towards with environment. They also have a very vigilant feeling when they see something wrong. Thus, it is easier to start raising children's awareness.

Tim Winton is one of the novelists from Australia who has written some novels for children and also raised environmental issue theme. One of his works is *Blueback*. *Blueback* is a novel published in 1997. The story consists of sixteen chapters. Like in many of Winton's stories *Blueback* is set in a seaside town in Western Australia.

The main Characters in *Blueback* are Able and his Mum, Dora, who lives in the sleepy seaside town of Longboat bay. Winton constructs Longboat bay as a peaceful quiet. The waters and land of Bay both sustain and enrich their lives. Winton expresses his views through Dora who wants to protect the bay and conserves the environment. Dora is deeply attached to her place. She values both her son and her land equally. There is an important character in that novel is the fish by the name *Blueback*.

*Blueback* is very much about the theme of belonging, in particular, belonging to a place. Abel feels that he will wither and die if he is away from his home. The Sea can be both a friend and a foe to him. Its sheer size occasionally makes Abel feel insignificant by comparison. He feels like a speck when compared to the ocean and the coastlines. One of the main conflicts in *Blueback* is when Able and Dora try to save *Blueback* from Costello. Winton uses the setting, characters, conflict, and resolution to portray the message that we should protect the environment and not plunder the oceans for our benefit.

The reasons why the researcher is interested in analyzing this novel, firstly, because the stories in this novel are presented in a systematic, directed and chronological manner so that the researcher

is interested in examining problems related to this novel, one of the problems is a fact that requires assistance needed by the main character. Secondly, this novel can motivate and inspire readers about environmental responsibility. That responsibility can support through the life of the character, such as how to communicate with others and with humans or non-humans. This novel also provides readers an overview the meaning of aware with environment.

*Blueback* has been discussed by several researchers. Each researcher focuses on the different thing in the novel and uses different theory to analyze it, but none of them has analyze and elaborated the relation between characters and the environment in the novel. Therefore, to make it different from the previous theses, this research focuses on the environmental awareness of the main characters and more specifically with the title “*Environmental Awareness in Winton’s Blueback*”.

This research not only focuses on environmental awareness carried out by the main character but also the reason of the author pours the idea of environmental responsibility in his novel through symbols, metaphors, language styles, problem, solution and so on, so this research uses ecocriticism theory and expressive approach as a supporting theory.



## **B. Research Questions**

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher arranges the research questions below:

1. What significant factors that influence the environmental awareness as the successive events and performances show up as indicate in Winton's *Blueback*?
2. How does the *Blueback* novel with its successive events and characters performances bring out such an awareness of the environment?

## **C. Objective of The Research**

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of the study as follows:

1. To elaborate the factors that influence environmental awareness in Winton's *Blueback*.
2. To analyze successive events and characters performances that bring out such an awareness of the environment in Winton's *Blueback*.

## **D. Scope of The Research**

*Blueback* is a novel that concerns in the story about family, belonging and living alive in tune with the environmental issues. The scope of this research discusses about save animal, place and finding

the solution, it's covered with environmental awareness. Whereas, the limitation focuses on Abel Jackson and his mother Dora as the main characters and their effort. In other words, this research takes more discussion about environmental awareness studied through ecocriticism theory and using sociology of literature as supporting theory.

### **E. Significance of The Research**

The researcher expects this research can give both theoretical and practical significance. This research is hopefully to some extent contribute a small portion of literary theoretical aspects. This research also enriches the readers to analyze the literary works from various aspects, without forgetting and leaving the aesthetic and emotional values that contained. The research can be a small piece of help for the students who want to know more about ecocriticism and expressive. The theory is relevant to make a sustainable environment that to nationally or internationally urgently need at the present time.

### **F. Sequence of The Chapters**

The content of the writing can be found in the sequence of chapters. The sequence chapter in this writing is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I are Introduction which consists of background, research questions, objectives of the research, scope of the research, significances of the research and sequence of the chapters.

Chapter II is a literature review which contains the subchapters, namely previous related studies, theoretical background, and conceptual framework.

Chapter III is a research methodology. It consists of a source of data, tools of data collection, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data and step in data analysis.

Chapter IV presents the finding and discussion which deal with the analysis of the problems of the research.

Chapter V includes the conclusion and suggestion, which contains the sum up of significant points of the previous chapters, and it offers suggestions for further research. The last is bibliography and appendices.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter provides the literature review which consists of some previous studies, theoretical background and the preview of some relevant materials that will support this research.

#### **A. Previous Related Study**

Winton was considered by many critics as one of a great novelist in Australia who successfully wrote many novels and one of them was *Blueback*. The novel contains many valuable aspects which attract to be analyzed and explored. Several researchers have done the analysis on *Blueback* from a different point of view. So, it is important to review this analysis to enrich knowledge about other related researches in order to deepen this analysis and use it as both reference and comparison to this research.

Research on Environmental awareness is still very limited both in Indonesia and in other countries. The researcher has been looking for the researches on Winton's *Blueback* in some libraries including an online library, but still has not found research, especially thesis that specifically put environmental awareness as the main object of research. Here are some relevant researches which in line with this research.

The first research is conducted by Priya in 2015 from College of Women Tamilnadu, entitled *Seafaring Novel of John Tim Winton*. She tried to look at the reason of Winton wrote novel with sea theme in Australia. She found that Winton has described himself as a seafaring novelist with a strong sense of place specifically in the coastal areas of West Australia. Winton has a profound interest in describing the sea and situations related to it. He concentrates more on the geography of a particular place rather than the characters in his novels. When he started writing novels, Winton pays much attention on the aboriginal people, their culture, community and the landscape. Later it becomes the central theme of his novels. The following works reflect Winton's passion and interest in the theme of landscape and the sea. The sea is the central character in all these four novels, such as *An Open Swimmer*(1982),*Shallows*(1984),*Blueback*(1998),and *Breath*(2008).

In *Blueback*, the researcher found that the language and dialogues itself express Winton's thoughts and ideas about the sea as the backdrop of this novel. There are many beautiful and evocative descriptions about the sea in the novel *Blueback*. The coast and the natural environment are some of the examples for Winton's wonderful use of language. The last researches conclude that John Tim Winton is the master of seafaring novels and depicts the coastal villages along the sea sides in an excellent way through his masterly use of language

and provoking imageries. Water especially the seawater is his addiction. Winton is still the happiest man in the water and writes a lot about the people living near the sea. He is more intimate to the people in the coastal areas than people living in urban areas. Winton calls the urban dwellers as antsy people who are leading a mechanical life. He uses the sea as a symbol of man's struggle against the environment for over countless centuries and in a variety of culture. The seafaring novels of Winton have the essential aspects of contemporary issues in the modern world regarding the conservation of the environment and creating awareness among people.

The second research is conducted by Bartolo in 2016 from English Teachers Association of NSW entitled *Tim Winton's Blueback and Stage 4 Student*. This research talks about finding the right novel for a year 7 class. It focuses more on the *Blueback* novel that uses as media for students to read. The researcher found that *Blueback* is a perfect novel for Year 7 because Tim Winton's prose is allegorical and figurative without being dense. The story has depth and breadth without the length, and it can literally be read by anyone of any age and still enjoyed. This research also provided the students that they must convince their teacher why *Blueback* should win a hypothetical 'Book of the Year' award, and from here we should be able to coax a student-led exposition about the positive aspects of Tim Winton's

novel. More importantly, students of varying reading abilities can engage with it on different levels, and that's no mean feat.

The third was Gadzina research (2016) from the Institute of Slavonic Studies at Opole University entitled *Australia: Cultural Paradigm, Cross- and Transcultural Elements in Tim Winton's Fiction*. This research discusses Tim Winton's fiction in terms of cultural paradigm, cross-character and transcultural in Australia. Gadzina uses several Winton's works such as *An Open Swimmer* (1982), *Shallows* (1984), *The Rider* (1994), and *Blueback* (1997). In *Blueback* novel, the researcher found that governing local Australians penetrated the author's narrative, Winton created imaginary spaces that moved local and transnational in terms of the quality of his domestic culture, which expanded Winton's past areas of supported practice.

In the work of Tim Winton, Australia is always positioned in the foreground, that is, not only as a physical entity that governs settings but as creating about what Australia is: imagined space; a myth and belief that native Australia is rural, suburban and coastal. Thus, Winton's works can be characterized as local and global, or transcultural, especially about concerning the scope of themes, concepts, symbols and figures of speech exploited by the author. The last, Gadzina conclude that in his works, Winton often uses the universal character of transcultural figures. In addition, the author

combines cross-cultural symbols, both religious and non-religious, to exploit the metaphysical dimension of human existence. Fish and water symbols, specifically, repeating regularly in prose, Winton whenever spiritual sight, writers about the world are presented.

The fourth research from Karl van Wyk entitled *An Ecocritical Analysis of Selected Films by Terrence Malick, Werner Herzog and Sean Penn* (2012). This research examines how these challenging human nature relationships play out in Terrence Malick's *The New World*, Werner Herzog's *Grizzly Man* and *Encounters at the End of the World*, Sean Penn's *Into the Wild*, and the Jon Krakauer book, of the same title, upon which Penn's film is based. As one's views on nature (like all else) are mediated through language, using ecocritical principles slanted towards film, as opposed to written, texts, provide a close examination of the ways in which these artists portray the relationship between language and nature, and the impact this has on our cultural and individual identities.

From those previous researches that have been mentioned, the similarity can be seen from the object of the research. In this research and some previous studies took Winton's *Blueback* as the object of the analysis. The differences between this research and previous research can be seen from the objectives of the research. In this research, the researcher decides to analyze the environmental awareness that



reflected in the novel, to make it different from previous studies by using ecocriticism theory from Greg Garrard and expressive approach from Abrams as supporting theory. That is the gap of this research.

## **B. Theoretical Background**

Theoretical background is very important in analyzing a literary work because it makes an analysis become more specific and on point. In this subchapter, the researcher will describe the theoretical framework related to the title of this analysis. It will consist of some underlying theory that will be used to analyze the novel. They are as follows:

### **1. Ecocriticism as Literary Critics**

#### **a. History of Ecocriticism**

The relationship between people and the environment has long been documented through literary works. Though formal praxis of Ecocriticism sometimes referred to as 'Green Studies' is considered a somewhat recent addition to literary theory (mid to late-20th century), we can trace a distinct rise in environmental writing and its importance in American culture through the late-18th and early-19th century.

Emergence of Ecocriticism did not arrive arbitrarily or through no visible cause; on the contrary, Ecocriticism derived from a number of events or activities pertaining to humans interactions with and study of the environment. For instance, Silent Springs emerged at a time when a common belief was that the environment was in crisis and an uncommon belief that literature could serve as society's antidote, in ways that scientific discoveries could not.

The term "ecocriticism" was coined in 1978 by William Rueckert in his essay "*Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism.*" Interest in the study of nature writing and reading literature with focus on "green" issues grew through the 1980s, and by the early 1990s, ecocriticism had emerged as a recognizable discipline within literature departments of American universities (Garrard, 2004: 2).

Ecocriticism comes from word *oikos*, and *kritos* mean "house judge". The *Oikos* is nature, and the *kritos* is an arbiter of taste who wants the house kept in good order, no boots or dishes strewn about to ruin the original decor. Simply definition of ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between a human who kept nature with poured in literature and the physical environment. That statement included in *The Ecocriticism Reader: Landmark in Literary Ecology* by Glotfelty and Fromm (1996:62).

There are connections between literature and environment, Glotfelty said that environment as an object could involve a critique of the ways cultural norms of nature contributes to environmental degradation; it is a form of the creative and aesthetic approach like poems and novel, called Ecocriticism (Glotfelty 1996: 13).

Literary ecocriticism is one of the theories that has also been developed lately and is used as a point of view to understand literary works in relation to the reciprocal relationship between humans and their environment. According to Garrard (2004: 20), eco-criticism explores ways of how we imagine and describe the relationship between humans and the environment in all fields of cultural outcomes.

Another pioneer of Ecocriticism, Lawrence Buell spoke of “finding better ways of imaging nature and humanity’s relation to it” (The Environmental Imagination, 1995: 2). In other words, and to extend Buell’s argument a tad further, he posited that environmental change is possible through creative literary texts. Buell more notably suggested, at least for our discussion in this essay, that Ecocriticism arrived in waves.

The first-wave of Ecocriticism in the U.S. celebrated primarily non-fiction nature writing, such as that of Henry David Thoreau, John Muir, Mary Austin, Edward Abbey, Wendell Berry and Annie Dillard, “reflecting the legacy of American Transcendentalism” and individual connections with the landscape. These authors often wrote about the land and wilderness in a broad sense, compared to Wordsworth, with heightened fixation on the sublime nature (or realness) of the environment.

There’s no obvious transition between the first and second wave of Ecocriticism, in large part because the second wave very much continued the awareness and importance of our engaging with the physical environment, though the second wave critics notably diverged from the first wave in want of a closer relationship to critical theory.

Ecocriticism is an umbrella term for a range of critical approaches that explore the representation in literature (and other cultural forms) of the relationship between the human and the non-human, largely from the perspective of anxieties around humanity’s destructive impact on the biosphere (Marland,2013: 846).

Even so, writes Marland (2013: 848), ecocritics such as Roman Bartosch and Greg Garrard embrace the challenge and remain excited

about the future. In Sam Harris' recent podcast "What You Need to Know About Climate Change," Joseph Romm, a leading communicator on climate science and solutions, makes the point that because humans are the major cause of climate change, we are also the major solution. Romm is, of course, keen on materialized solutions, but to his credit, humans being in fidelity with the planet is crucial. Approaches to environmental improvements will come in various forms. This idea gives validity to hopefuls like Bartosch and Garrard, who view their ecorticial work as invaluable towards curing our only Earth.

b. Garrard's Ecocriticism Views

Ecocriticism is also inspired as a critical attitude of modern environmental movements. Garrard traced the development of the movement and explored related concepts about ecocritics, as follows: (a) pollution, (b) wilderness, (c) disaster (apocalypse), (d) dwelling, (e) animals, and (f) (earth).

From those eight concepts of ecocriticism, the researcher only focuses on pollution, apocalypse, animals, and dwelling because the four concepts are included in Winton's Blueback. Concept of this theory will explain and be used at some point. The concept of ecocriticism are:

## 1) Pollution

Environmental pollution is a source of problems, which is increasingly important to solve because it involves safety, health, and life. Anyone can participate in solving this environmental pollution problem, from the smallest environment to the wider environment. Pollution comes from Latin *polluere* which means to pollute.

According to Garrard (2004: 6) pollution is an ecological problem because it does not mention substance or class of substances, but rather an implicit normative claim that too many things are present in the environment, usually in the wrong place.

## 2) Apocalypse

Greg Garrard pointed out in his chapter entitled "Apocalypse," the realization that the world is not about to end, and that human beings namely contemporary youth like the environment, are likely to survive even if our constructed civilization does not (Garrard, 2004:107). Garrard suggested, apocalypse involves a 'social psychology' that inclines towards 'paranoia and violence', 'extreme moral dualism', and canonization of 'believers'; and because it is always been coming yet, it is always an imaginative act (2004: 107). This definition suggests the following features: the social psychology of

apocalypticism that has historically inclined such 'embattled' movements to violence.

The extreme moral dualism that divides the world sharply into friend and enemy. The emphasis upon the 'unveiling' of historical truth and the corresponding role of believers as the ones to whom, and for whom, the veil of history is rent. But most importantly, apocalypticism is inevitably bound up with imagination, because it has yet to come into being.

### 3) Animal

According to Garrard (2004: 136), the study of the relationship between animals and humans in the humanities is divided between philosophical considerations of animal rights and an analysis of the culture of animal representation.

Singer draws upon arguments first put forward by Utilitarian philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832), who suggested that cruelty to animals was analogous to slavery and claimed that the capacity to feel pain, not the power of reason, entitled a being to moral consideration. Singer gives the label 'speciesism' to the irrational prejudice that Bentham identifies as the basis of our different treatment of animals and humans (cited in Singer 1983: 8).

The Utilitarian 'principle of equality' states that everyone is entitled to equal moral consideration, irrespective of family, race, nation or species and for Singer 'If a being suffers there can be no moral justification for refusing to take that suffering into consideration' (1983: 9). Singer also added that overlooking somebody's race is entirely sensible. Overlooking their species is a supercilious insult (1983: 99).

So Garrard pointed out animals in his *Ecocriticism's* book that with liberationist and cyborg criticism a sustained and sustaining interest in the subjectivity of the non-human, and in the problem of the troubled boundaries between the human and other creatures (2004: 148).

#### 4) Dwelling

Dwelling is one that was coined by Martin Heidegger, who was already discussed in relation to the last approach to ecocriticism in Heidegger not only refers to not harming something we spare but also to something that is inherently positive in that it leaves something in its own nature (Heidegger 122). It means freeing it from dangers and preserving from something.



Heidegger therefore defines dwelling as to remain at peace within the free sphere safeguards each thing in its nature. As dwelling also means to live somewhere, this additional meaning of the word mostly applies to the place where you live. As this place implies emotional attachment, it is only natural that you want to spare and preserve it.

According to Garrard (2004: 108) dwelling is not a temporary thing, on the contrary, this implies a long-term buildup of the memory of the human landscape, ancestors and death, rituals, life and work. Land as a place to live for all people is a source of life, both for humans and for almost all other living things. Even in a certain sense, the land is not just a source of life. He is life itself. He is a mother who gives life and radiates life. Land as a place of residence has an ecological, social, spiritual and moral meaning for humans and other living things.

The significance of dwelling to ecocriticism is clear in that respect that it is an exemplary way of handling the place you live. To be able to do that, however, you need to have respect for the place you live, you need to love it. Generally, this means that, as Schumacher claims, it is obvious that men organized in small units will take better care of their bit of land or other natural resources than

anonymous companies or megalomaniac governments which pretend to them that the whole universe is their legitimate quarry (Garrard 2004: 167).

From the explanation above Garrard (2004: 20) added that ecocritics can help determine, explore, and even solve ecological problems. In its function as a medium of representation of the attitudes, views, and responses of the community towards the surrounding environment, literature has the potential to express ideas about the environment, including values of environmental wisdom. This is very reasonable considering that literature grows, develops and comes from the environment of society and the natural environment.

Regarding the ecocritical criteria, Buell (1995: 78) warns that ecocritical criteria tend to appear too broad because it combines anything from many literary works in which nature describes everything or criteria that are too narrow because not all are included, except the most obvious work ecologically oriented. Environmental wisdom is an awareness to be a part of nature so as to create a unity of harmony.

Garrard (2004: 24) further stated that ecocritics can help determine, explore, and even solve ecological problems in a broader sense. Environmental wisdom contains moral principles that can be

realized by how human opinion about the environment, forms of human concern for nature with respecting and saving the environment, how humans survive with dependent on environment, and human ability to live simply with worshipping environment. Here's the explanation.

i. Human opinion about the environment

By often interacting with the environment, humans will know the benefits of the existence of the environment and all its contents. according to Garrard (2004: 25) with this knowledge humans will use and care for nature just as nature fulfills human needs.

ii. Dependent on the environment

Garrard (2004: 26) explained that Humans and the environment are two things that cannot be separated. to be able to continue its existence, humans need the environment and vice versa the environment is very dependent on humans in order to be aware.

iii. Worshipping environment

The principle of living simply and in harmony with nature emphasizes the value of quality, the way of life. Humans use the environment not only to live but also for various other needs. So that's why humans have no reason not to preserve the environment

and all its contents. This statement based on Garrard (2004: 26) argument, which says that humans use nature in moderate amounts and do not need to be greedy for natural resources.

#### iv. Respecting and saving the environment

Garrard (2002: 25) explains that respect for nature views that humans have a moral obligation to respect nature. Such an attitude is based on human consciousness as part of nature and because nature has value in itself. respect for nature as an ecological element is based on public awareness of the intrinsic value of nature, that nature has value in itself so that it has the right to be respected.

Nature has the right to be respected, not only because human life depends on nature, but mainly because of the ontological reality that humans are an integral part of nature, so humans are members of ecological communities. Integration between humans and nature in ecological communities is a reality that shows the existence of linkages, attachments, inseparability, and the integrity of relationships.

In this point, ecocriticism's concept such as pollution, apocalypse, animals, and Dwelling used to analyze the factors and successive even about environmental awareness that appear in

*Blueback* novel. The interaction of characters with the environment will be taken as the data obtained from the novel.

## **2. Expressive Approach**

There is a statement that literary work has a deep relationship with its author. In other hand, a literary work is a tool to convey the author's feeling. The author personalities and beliefs are bound up in the works. Some authors develop their stories based on their life, especially their emotional reaction when something happen to them. From their works, the readers can find some information about the authors. The readers have a brief description about the author reflected in the works. The readers may draw a work because they draw the author.

We know that literary works are nothing without its authors. There is also a close relationship between literary works and its authors because a stated before that sometimes in writing their works, the authors include also their experience of life in their work, but the work itself is not a copy of their real life.

Literary works are interesting to read, when the readers read the literary works everybody will get opportunities to learn many things from the literary works such as the history, the experience, the adventure, the love, the struggle to survive from the main character.

According to Abrams (1971: 21) there are four approaches that can be used to study a literary work, involving four elements, namely the work, the artist, the universe, and the audience. He also says that a literary critic tends to derive from one of the four approaches for defining, classifying, and analysing a work of art. The four approaches are:

- 1) Mimetic Theory - which focuses on the relationship between text and the universe (by "universe" he means all things of the world apart from audience, text, and author).
- 2) Pragmatic theory- which is interested in the relationship between text and audience.
- 3) Expressive theory- which is concerned with the text-author relationship.
- 4) Objective theory - the most recent classification, which focuses on analysis of the text in isolation.

In this case, the researcher more focus on the third point, namely expressive which were concerned with the text-author relationship, the researcher would be like to explain the expressive approach that related to the biographical approach.

According to Hornby (1995:407), "expressive is showing or able to show one's feeling or thoughts". Wiyatmi (2006:82) states that expressive approach shows the literary works are the expression of the author, as the description of the author's feeling and thought, or as the imagination

products of the author who works with perceptions, thoughts, and feelings.

Therefore expressive approach studies and appreciates literary work in relation to the author, to apply this approach, the researcher need some data in relation to the author, such as; when and where the author was born, the author's education and social status, the background of the socio-culture, religion of faith, view of life, and the view of the social group of the author. Similarly, what happened in the *Blueback* novel. There are several influences of the author's life that arise in the things that occur in the story, as a form of expression of the author in the work he created.

Expressive approach better applied if the author still alive so the researcher can do an interview to get real information, but the researcher also possible to be done even if the author was not alive by collecting all of the information related to the author, for example, the biography of the author.

In this research, the researcher cannot do the interview with Winton as the author of selected novel because the position of the author is very far away. The author is in a different country that's in Australia. So, the researcher tried to collect all of the data related to the Winton those are the biography and other sources that have information about Winton.

### 3. Process Implementation of Ecocriticism and Expressive

This theory starts working by focusing the analysis on the relation between human (character) and the environment, and also text – author relationship. The steps are:

- 1) The first step is reading and understanding the whole text of the ecology novel entitled *Blueback* by Tim Winton. The researcher reads the novel carefully and repeatedly to get the ideas about the relationship between human in this case main characters and environment through their action and performances.
- 2) After that, the researcher identifies and marks all relevant data that probably can be clues to get a better understanding of the topic investigated.
- 3) To analyze the relationship between human and environment, the researcher try to know the factors that influence environmental awareness and performances that showed the environment awareness of the main characters, the researcher is using the conceptual term of ecocriticism which are pollution, apocalypse, animals and dwelling. For the expressive the researcher marks the problems and solution that author (Winton) showed in the novel.
- 4) The first till third concept of ecocriticism (pollution, apocalypse and animals) are helps the researcher to identify factors that influence willingness of the main characters to become aware with the



environment. Those factors also showed as the problems that Winton as author give.

- 5) The fourth concept is dwelling is used to identify performances of the characters that showed environmental awareness. All of the performance also showed the solution that author (Winton) give.
- 6) By including these four concepts, the researcher gets the point of factors that influence willingness to aware with environment and the successive even and performance of the main characters while doing environmental awareness in the novel.

#### **4. Environmental Awareness**

##### **a. Definition of environmental awareness**

Environment, technology, and human have never been separated. They were growing together. Buell in the last chapter on his book (2005: 133) believed that “environmental criticism at the turn of the twenty-first century will also come to be looked back upon as a moment that did produce a cluster of challenging intellectual work, a constellation rather than a single titanic book or figure, that established environmental as a permanent concern for literary and other humanists, and through that even more than through acts of pedagogical or activist outreach helped instill and reinforce public concern about the fate of the earth, about human kinds responsibility to act on that awareness, about the shame of environmental injustice,

and about the importance of vision and imagination in changing minds, lives, and policy as well as composing words, poems, and books.

To define environmental awareness we must first understand the environmentalist movement. Environmentalism is an ideology that evokes the necessity and responsibility of humans to respect, protect, and preserve the natural world from its anthropogenic (caused by humans) afflictions.

Environmental awareness is an integral part of the movement's success. By teaching our friends and family that the physical environment is fragile and indispensable we can begin fixing the problems that threaten it.

Noelaka (2007: 17) explains that awareness is a state of an awakening of the soul towards something, in this case towards the environment and seen in the behavior and actions of each individual. Husserl in Nolaka (2007: 37), stated that awareness is a conscious mind (knowledge) that regulates reason, lives a conscious being, a part of attitude or behavior that is described as a symptom in nature and must be explained based on the principle of reason.

Beside that Chiras (1985: 53) also states that the basis of environmental awareness is environmental ethics. Environmental ethics which until now still applies are environmental ethics based on the value system that occupies humans not part of nature but humans

as regulators and conquerors of nature. This value system arises from human nature as a biological creature. Every biological creature has the nature of "biological imperialism," a nourishing nature to live for itself and for its offspring that grows into an "anthropocentric" attitude, all of which are self-centered. Meanwhile, according to M.T Zen (1985), Environmental awareness is an effort to involve every citizen in growing and fostering consciousness to preserve the environment based on values, namely the value system in the environment itself with the philosophy of living peacefully with the natural environment.

b. The Importance of being aware with environment

Environmental awareness essentially serves as an educational tool, helping people around the world understand the economic, aesthetic and biological importance of preserving resources and reducing or eliminating the harmful impacts of man-made alterations. According to Daniel (2011: 23) Environmental awareness or education helps people understand the consequences of human activities on various lands and identifies remedial solutions.

When it comes to making a difference, environmental advocates typically champion a single issue. They identify an area of concern, such as oil drilling or water purification, then begin a campaign, educating others of these issues.

Advocates develop a solid understanding of their chosen topics, then educate coworkers, friends, and their communities on problems surrounding those topics. When engaging in environmental awareness, advocates demonstrate reactive and proactive responses. They develop aversions to certain human activities detrimental to the environment, which in turn elicits an emotional response.

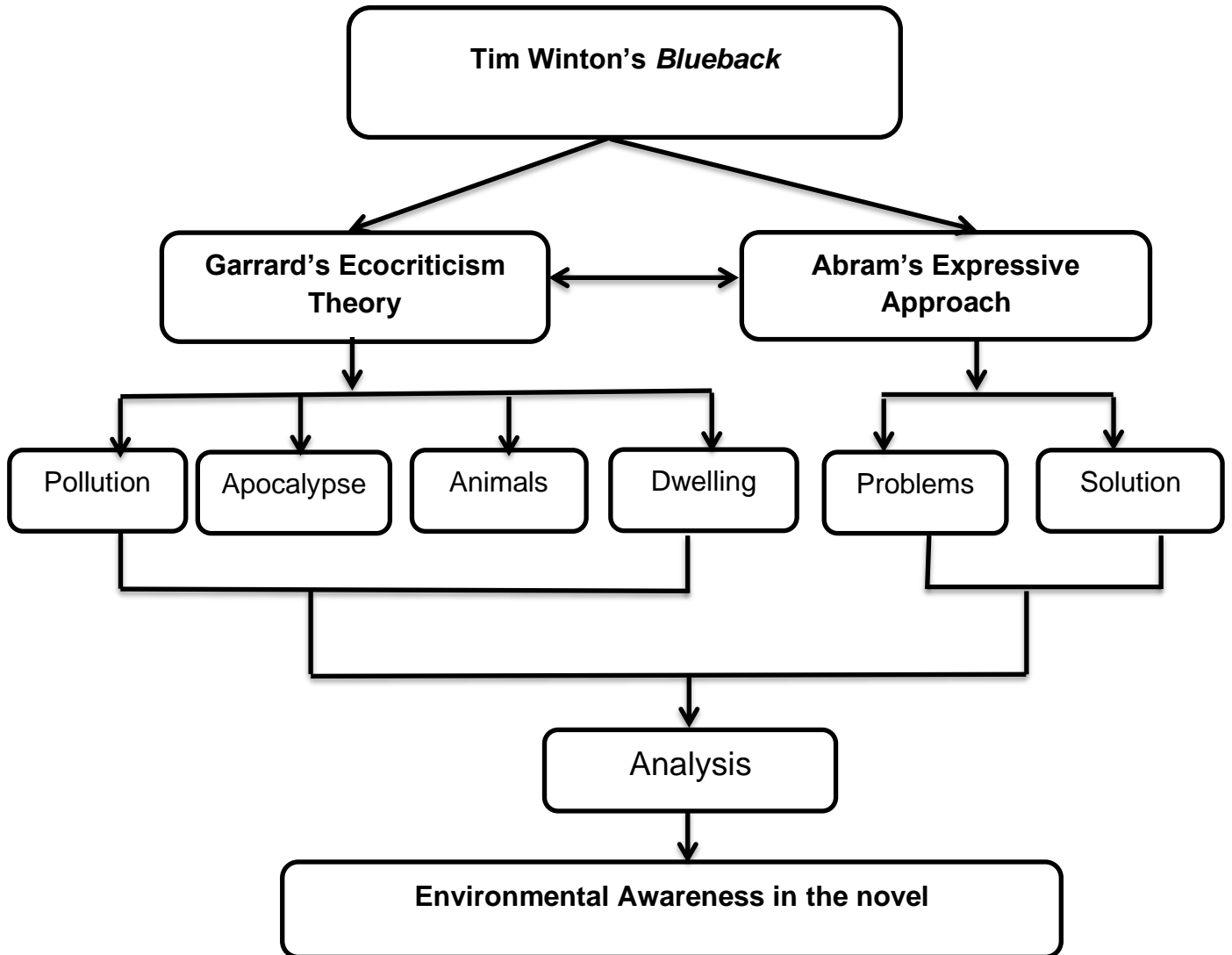
After understanding the issue at hand, advocates seek out solutions. They might undertake restorative projects or perform basic tasks like recycling, using reusable bags and investing in clean energy as each step brings improvement. Ultimately, advocates help others understand the harm of human activities on land and species, and produce valuable changes through corrective actions.

Based on the statement above, it can conclude some understanding about awareness. First, awareness is knowledge. Be sustain of knowing. Knowledge of the real thing, intended is deep knowledge (arousing the soul), knowing sincerely, and not wrong. Not as long as you know as much as people know the importance of the environment but are not aware because actions or behaviors that damage the environment or do not support the creation of a living environment. Second, awareness is part of attitude or behavior. Continue to grow and become the nature of his life.

The researcher can interpret environmental management as aware effort to maintain or improve environmental quality so that our basic needs can be fulfilled as well as possible. Environmental awareness is an aware to direct people's attitudes and understanding of the importance of a clean, healthy environment and so on.

### C. Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework helps the reader to understand the way this research has been conducted:



In this research, the novel *Blueback* written by Tim Winton has been an object of the analysis. In order to find factors that influence environmental awareness in environmental phenomena such as pollution, apocalypse, animals, and also in dwelling describe the successive even and performance of character while doing environmental awareness. The researcher uses ecocriticism theory and expressive approach as supporting theory by finds problems and solution that Winton give as author's view.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In this chapter, the researcher explains about the method used in analyzing *Blueback* which includes sources of the data, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data, tools of data collection and research procedure.

#### **A. Source of The Data**

The researcher collects the data by doing library research. It had been done by reading the novel, theory ecocriticism, expressive approach and other materials related to this analysis. The source of data used in this research are divided into two parts, as follows:

##### **1. Primary Data**

Primary data are data that become the main sources of the research that are found directly from novel by Winton with the title *Blueback*. The data include the plot, the setting, and also events in the story that are connected with the topic investigated.

##### **2. Supporting Data**

To support the analysis of primary data, the researcher had collected secondary data by reading some books that are relevant to



the analysis. The data collected from many sources such as books, articles, thesis, and internets. In addition, the researcher used some types of dictionaries to assist in finding the meaning of unfamiliar words in the novel and the supporting text used as a reference.

### **B. Method of Collecting Data**

The most important step to complete the analysis of the novel *Blueback* is collecting the information. In order to collect data, the researcher used “library research” methodology. It helps the researcher to find out and collect some literatures from various researches by reading the articles and theories which are considered relevant to this research. Not only reading the data carefully but also taking important notes to gain relevant data. Here are the following steps of collecting data:

#### 1. Reading

The first step is reading and understanding the whole text of the novel entitled *Blueback* by Tim Winton. The researcher reads the novel carefully and repeatedly to get the ideas about environmental awareness of the characters through the action and the utterance of the characters. Not only reading the novel, but the researcher also reads the theory of ecocriticism, especially Klein's and Winnicott's Mother-Child Interactional Garrard's Conceptualization and some

explanations related to the topic investigated. The materials are taken from books, theses, and journal websites.

## 2. Identifying and marking

While reading those several materials, the researcher identifies and marks all relevant data that probably can be clues to get a better understanding of the topic investigated by using three stabiles and paper sticker. They are pink, yellow and green Stabilo. The pink one is for marking the data related to the environmental awareness of the main characters, the yellow one is for marking the data associated with the factor that influence environmental awareness of the main characters', and the last green one is for marking the data related to the successive even and performances of the main characters while doing environmental awareness. Also, the paper sticker is for marking the important pages.

## 3. Classifying and writing

After identifying and marking the relevant data, the marked data then classified and written on a notebook. The researcher classifies and writes the data based on research questions. It makes the researcher easily to analyze the collected data.

### **C. Method of Analyzing Data**

As part of qualitative study, the method was used in analyzing data that was conducted as follows:

1. Questioning and answering; to engage the researcher in track of the research.
2. Applying the literary theory (Ecocriticism and expressive), for getting the findings and the perspective scientifically. In applying the ecocriticism theory, the analysis focused on the environmental awareness text that were reflected in *Blueback* novel and for expressive the researcher focus on problems and solutions text that Winton showed as author.
3. Utilizing tools; Managing to use every tools that will be used in this research in describing the findings data.
4. Marking; to help the researcher in separating the data which are important and related to the theory, during the time of reading the novel, the researcher wrote the data related to the main topic of this research and made a note and quotation.
5. Describing systematically, organizing every data that has listed.

#### **D. Research Procedure**

The researcher arranged a series of procedures based on scientific principles. The steps of data analysis were chronologically arranged in the following order:

1. The researcher reads the novel *Blueback* carefully and repeatedly.
2. The researcher collects the data by identifying the information and events that happened in the novel.
3. The researcher selected the data which indicated the environmental awareness that reflected in the novel.
4. The researcher setting up the theories for analyzing the problems.
5. The researcher uses library research and uses media to find out supporting data and even the authentic documents which related to the topic. Therefore, the study will become more specific and support the researcher's analysis.
6. The researcher reporting the outcome data that have been processed.
7. The researcher drawing the conclusion of the analysis and suggestion of the thesis.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter deals with some selected details that support the findings of related environment awareness in Winton's *Blueback*.

#### **A. Findings**

In this part, the researcher presented the data which had been found in the novel *Blueback* by Tim Winton. The researcher focused on factors that influenced environmental awareness and the successive events and the characters' performances that indicated such an awareness of the environment in Winton's novel. The researcher divided the data into two parts based on the research question. First, to elaborate the factors that influenced environmental awareness in Winton's *Blueback*, and second, to analyze successive events and the characters' performances that indicated such an awareness of the environment reflected in Winton's *Blueback*.

##### **1. Factors that influence environmental awareness in Winton's *Blueback***

In the *Blueback*, Winton represents several environment phenomena that caused the main characters to have an environment awareness, especially in Longboat Bay. The main characters in the

novel were named Abel and Dora who had done some acts of being aware of environment. In the beginning of the novel, Winton described the situation of the marine environment as quiet and peaceful, but in the middle, the peaceful situation changed when several environmental phenomena occurred in Longboat Bay.

Factors that influenced environmental awareness were taken from the phenomena of the marine environment reflected in the *Blueback* novel. The following findings would elaborate the influence of negative factors that caused the main character to be environmentally aware.

There were several environmental phenomena which were factors that provoked the willingness of the main characters to become aware of the environment.

**Table 1:** Environmental Phenomena which were factors that influences the willingness of the main character to become aware with the environment.

No.	Environmental Phenomena	Representation
1.	Pollution	- Water pollution
2.	Apocalypse	- Storm
3.	Animals	- Illegal fishing - Endangered animals

The environmental phenomena that occurred in *Blueback* novel were factors that influences the willingness of the main character to become aware with the environment and those were existed in the concept of Ecocritical according to Garrard, they were pollution, apocalypse, and animals.

a. Pollution

In *Blueback* the most important phenomena that occurred was water pollution, which happened due to the presence of oil tankers broken in the middle of the ocean and disturbed the longboat bay community, especially the main characters, Abel and Dora. This pollution caused disturbing activities for the residents, especially the longboat bay community who used the sea as the source of livelihood.

**Data 1:** an oil tanker cracked in two off the coast of Longboat Bay. Abel watched it on TV from halfway across the world. No oil ever reached the shore. (Winton 1997: 119)

The data above showed an environmental pollution caused by the oil tank that broke out in the sea which made Abel Jackson and his mother fret about the Longboat bay which was also polluted. Environmental pollution, which was water pollution due to oil, is one of the environmental phenomena described by Winton based on his observations as a West Australian coastal community as outlined in

Blueback novels. The incident made the main character, Dora, to do something, to restore the comfort of Longboat Bay again.

**Data 2:** Blubber oil and baleen, seal fur and fish had paid for this land over time. Dora saw what must be done. Now it was time to help the sea life. She must protect the bay for all time. (Winton 1997: 125)

The data above illustrated the expression of Dora's feelings regarding environmental pollution that occurred. So, researcher assumed that water pollution was one of the factors that caused the main character to maintain and preserve the environment.

#### b. Apocalypse

The apocalypse showed in the *Blueback* novel was weather change that caused a storm, the houses, including Dora's house, and the environment around the longboat bay were damaged. This was described in the following quotation:

**Data 3:** When it came, the storm was like a cyclone. It blew down her fences and took the roof off her freezer shed. The sea grew tormented. It buckled and swelled and bunted against the cliffs and headlands. Surf hammered the shore and chewed it away. The air was thick with foam and sand and spray. Wind gusts screamed till she covered her ears. The old house rattled and rocked like an old lugger at sea. Dora Jackson lay in bed until it was all over. (Winton 1997: 124)

Data 3 above showed some damage caused by weather changes, such as some damaged houses, and sea conditions that were not safe to use for activities. Actually, not all environmental



problems were caused by humans; in fact, most of them occurred without human intervention, such as storms that occurred in Blueback novels. The environment can return to balance after a disturbance occurrence. This process was called the concept of balance.

Therefore, environmental problems caused by nature, the nature itself would restore the environment to a balanced state. So, the way that must be taken by humans to preserve the environment was to use natural products needed and not to damage the nature so that nature is not murky. Based on Winton's observation as a writer, he displayed the activities of the Longboat bay community, which, mostly, only wanted to use and utilize the sea products but did not know how to take care of the sea so that the resources would not be extinct.

**Data 4:** Abel Jackson knew how close the whole coast had come to disaster. He called his mother and let her know that he had seen the drama. She cried when she heard his voice. It's a warning, she told him. (Winton 1997: 119)

The data 4 above showed that disasters were a warning for humans to preserve and take care of the environment, not only to use natural products but also to treat them in return. The sentence *she cried when she heard his voice. It's a warning, she told him* is a form of Dora's awareness that nature had reminded her that she should pay attention to her environment and take care of her. From this incident, the researcher assumed that the apocalypse phenomenon described

in Blueback's novel, which was the occurrence of a disaster, is one of the factors that awakened the main character to better care with environment.

c. Animals

In *the Blueback* novel, it was explained that some figures carried out overfishing. This was illustrated by the behavior of Costello figures overfishing fish. This was illustrated in a conversation between Abel and Dora:

**Data 5:** Some day out east, he saw a big red jet boat working its way along the coast with its dive flags streaming.  
'Costello,' said his mother.  
'The abalone diver. He's hard case.'  
'He'll be here soon,' said Abel.  
'I know.' Said his mother  
'what about Blueback?'  
'it's not just Blueback I'm worried about,'  
said his mother.  
'it's the whole bay.  
people say he takes everything he sees.'  
(Winton 1997: 66)

The data above showed that Costello's arrival troubled Abel and Dora because Costello was a greedy catcher. Let alone ordinary fish, even protected fish can be taken. Protected fish were dolphins named Blueback. Based on the author's view, overfishing and hurting protected fish were acts that were often carried out by humans, especially seafarers, they sometimes forget that these fish could be extinct if taken excessively, they also sometimes thought that spearing

was an appropriate action to catching fish, even protected fish, so that the activity was also mentioned in the Blueback novel.

Besides that, in Blueback's novel, it is also illustrated that Costello was cruel and illegal fishing. This could be seen in the following quotation:

**Data 6:** The shark looked wrinkled and flabby when it should have been thick and powerful as a tree. It wasn't hard to see why. Everywhere it went it towed a big red buoy on a length of chain. It had a stainless steel meat hook in its jaws and it swam like a ghost of itself. The shark couldn't dive without being defeated by the buoy and dragged painfully back to the surface. The day it was hooked it would have dragged it underwater for hours but now its strength was gone and every turn of its head, every kick of the tail was agony. The buoy dragged behind like a ball on a chain. The tiger shark was starving to death and dying of exhausting. It was a pitiful sight, and it sickened Abel. (Winton 1997: 87)

**Data 7:** The deck of Costello's boat was awash with blood. Abel had speared fish nearly every day but in huge slippery mounds and so many of them were under-size. Abel saw blue morwong, trevally, sweep, boarfish, harlequins, breaksea cod, groper, jewfish and samsons stiffening in the sun or quivering slowly to death. Behind the steering console stood crates of writhing abalone and a box of illegal crayfish. (Winton 1997: 75)

Data 6 and 7 showed how Costello was very cruel when catching fish, he try to kill protected fish, besides that Costello was illegal fishing. From all of these incidents, the researcher assumed that environmental phenomena related to animals displayed in Blueback's novels were overfishing, wanting protected fish and illegal fishing were

factors that made Abel and Dora realize that they want to do something to protect the Longboat bay and all contents.

## **2. Successive events and characters performances provoking an awareness of environment reflected in Winton's *Blueback***

In supporting the previous data presented in the first research questions which elaborate the factors that influence environmental awareness in Winton's *Blueback*, the researcher needed to expose the previous data by correlating the negative factors that influence environmental awareness in the novel to the successive events and characters performances that provoked to aware with the environment in the novel. The following are some successive events and characters performances that provoked an awareness of environment.

Table 2: The classification of events and characters performances that provoked to aware with the environment in the novel.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Classification of events and performances</b>	<b>Concept of Ecocriticism</b>
1.	Human opinion about the environment	Dwelling
2.	Dependent on the environment	Dwelling
3.	Worshiping environment	Dwelling
4.	Respecting and saving the environment	Dwelling

a. Human opinion about the environment

One way to find out that humans preserve their environment is by looking at the ability of humans to express their opinions about the environment around their homes.

**Data 1:** Abel loved being underwater. He was ten years old and could never remember a time when he could not dive. His mother said was a diver before he was born; he floated and swam in the warm ocean inside her for nine months, so maybe it came naturally. He liked to watch his mother cruise down into the deep in her patchy wetsuit. She looked like a scarred old seal in that thing. She was a beautiful swimmer, relaxed and strong. Everything he knew on land or under the sea he learned from her. (Winton 1997: 3)

The data above showed that Abel as the main character was very fond of the sea and that he had adapted to the marine environment since he was still in the womb. Every day he swam in the Longboat bay and he never got bored. This indicated that he really loved the environment in which he lived on. Abel's opinion about longboat bay was also supported with the following data:

**Data 2:** Abel Jackson had lived by the sea here at Longboat Bay ever since he could remember. His whole life was the sea and the bush. Every day was special, his mother always told him this, but it all became much more precious the day he first shook hands with old Blueback. (Winton 1997:10)

The data above showed that Abel loved the sea even more when he met Blueback, the biggest fish he had ever seen. And promised to keep Blueback from the fishermen.

**Data 3:** Abel and his mother fished and grew fruit and vegetables. They kept ducks and chooks for meat and eggs and had a goat or two for milk. There was no mains electricity out at Longboat Bay, no water except rainwater and no TV. It was hard work sometimes, living the way they did, but Abel had never known any other life. He roamed in the forest of the national park and swam in the sea every day. He was lonely sometimes, but he liked being with his mother. (Winton 1997:18)

The data above showed that Longboat bay was a bay that still had a rural situation; people used running water and seawater for their daily activities such as bathing, washing, and drinking. There was also no TV in Longboat. Even so, Abel still loved his place of residence as long as he was with his mother and enjoyed the atmosphere of the sea and met Blueback every day.

The conversation between Abel and Dora:

**Data 4:** I' suppose you're used to the hostel now. Living with

your mother wouldn't be the same.'

'I hate the hostel,' said Abel.

'But you can't leave here.'

'But what if it's the best thing?'

'For who?'

'For you, Abel.

Wouldn't you money? If I sold this place, you'd have more chance to have things. We wouldn't have to work so hard fishing, planting, mending.

Aren't you tired of being hard-up for money?'

'Mum, I don't care about money.

And I love the fishing and growing stuff. This is what I want, the house, the land, the water. This is my life.

I never want to leave.' (Winton 1997: 70)

Based on the data 4 above the sentence *Mum, I don't care about money. And I love the fishing and growing stuff. This is what I want, the house, the land, the water. This is my life.* showed that Longboat Bay was everything for Abel, even though he had no money, had to work hard to survive and he did not care about anything that had nothing to do with Longboat Bay.

**Data 5:** Abel poured the tea. 'Are you lonely here on your own?'

'I miss you,' she murmured. 'I miss you terribly. But no, I'm not lonely. Sometimes I feel I should be. But this place is a kind of friend to me. Maybe I'm a bit odd.' (Winton 1997: 71)

The data above showed that the sentence *But this place is a kind of friend to me.* Illustrated how Dora has been very integrated with Longboat Bay, even though she was alone, but she never felt lonely. From these statements the researcher assumed that understanding the conditions of the environment could be known by seeing how people thought about their environment, and how they loved their environment, it was presented in the Blueback novel through the

character Abel and his mother, how much they praised the longboat bay and wanted to preserve it.

b. Dependent on environment

Humans and the environment are two things that cannot be separated. Humans and the environment are two items that need each other. humans depend their lives on the environment, and vice versa the environment requires humans to be preserved.

The dependence between humans and the environment was described by Winton as an observer that most of the livelihoods of the people around the island come from the sea, they depend on the sea for their lives, so there is no reason for them not to protect their marine environment. This was demonstrated in the Blueback novel through the characters Abel and Dora, where their livelihood came from the sea, and they could continue to live because they enjoyed the sea products in Longboat bay.

**Data 6:** His mother set up a drum of seawater on a gas flame to boil the empty shells clean. People in town bought the shells as souvenirs. It made them a few dollars. (Winton 1997: 15)

**Data 7:** Abel and his mother fished and grew fruit and vegetables. (Winton1997:18)



The two data above showed that Dora and Abel got food from the sea for their consumption every day, what they get from the sea was not only for them to consume but they also made the seafood as their livelihood, so the researcher assumed that this strengthened the reason of why they cared and protected the marine environment.

Activities related to the sea were quite risky, we did not know when the danger would come, but once we were accustomed to and love the activities related to the sea that we did every day, we would still do it even if we had to face danger at any time.

**Data 8:** Abel's father had been a pearl diver. Every year he went north for the pearling season. He came back with the year's money and swore he would never go back. It was boring work, he said. But he always went back. And then one year a tiger shark took him. The crew of the lugger pulled in his air hose to find no one at the end of it. (Winton 1997: 30)

The data above showed how Abel's father depended his life on the marine environment, the sentence It was boring work, he said. But he always went back. showed that not only Abel and his mother who depended their lives on Longboat bay, this could also be seen from the sentence expressed by his father, where even though he already felt bored at sea, but he had completely depended his life at sea. Even though he finally had to die at sea.

c. Worshipping environment

Utilizing the environment for daily needs is one of the human reasons to preserve the environment; this was one of the activities described by Winton based on his observations as a community that cares about the environment.

**Data 9:** On his way back down, Abel stopped at the peppermint tree his mother used as kind of shrine to his father. The tree was stout and sinewy and its thin leaves were fragrant. He reached into his pocket and pulled out pieces of craggy white coral. He laid it in the tree fork with all the other bits and pieces, pressed his cheek against the rough bark of the trunk. (Winton 1997: 49).

The data above shows that Abel and Dora used the peppermint tree as a place or marker for the grave of his father, who had died Jackson. So, the researcher assumed that besides relying on the marine environment, they also used the terrestrial environment such as using trees as tombs that reason encouraged Abel and Dora to care for their living environment.

d. Respecting and save the environment

Respect and save the environment is a form of environmental awareness. As users and connoisseurs of the environment and all of their contents, we must also protect and respect them. Winton in Blueback also displayed several rescue activities and respects the environment displayed through the main character.

**Data 10:** 'Look at that,' said his mother. 'We used hunt them. Your father's family, the Jackson, came here as whalers. Used to sit up on the ridge in lookout and when they saw pod of whales come by they'd row out in longboats and harpoon them.' 'I wonder if they remember, the whales.' 'Who knows. I hope not.'

Abel and his mother stopped fishing and just watched the whales. (Winton 1997: 60)

The data above showed that in order to maintain the breeding process of marine life, things that should be done by humans were not to take all the sea products he saw in the sentence Abel and his mother Stopped Fishing and just watched the whales, this was done by Abel Jackson and his mother who decided not to spend the fish he saw when fishing even though the fish were worth their money. This included one form of respect for the marine environment, so that marine life would not be extinct. So, the researcher assumed that by deciding to stop fishing because the fish taken by Abel and Dora was already enough was one attitude of environmental awareness.

Author description:

**Data 11:** It was during these years that the developers came to Longboat Bay. They were businessmen and councilors in suits and BMWs who wanted to build a resort in the bay. All the land around the Jackson place was national park and could never be touched. But a hotel and golf course and swimming pool and a marina could all fit on Jackson land. (Winton 1997: 94)

Data 10 above described that Longboat bay was one of the profitable business opportunities, so business people looked at it as resorts. Winton explained the description of the business community when finding land that could be profitable without regard to its consequences for the surrounding community, so they would always try to justify various methods. For that, it was necessary for an environmentally conscious society or understanding the meaning and usefulness of a place of residence to thwart the business of business people. The disfigurement action was depicted in Blueback's novel.

**Data 12:** But Dora Jackson didn't want to sell. The businessmen were friendly at first. Their fat red faces were splitting with grins. They brought flowers and chocolates and bottles of champagne. Little gifts were followed by bigger gifts: a new outboard motor, a wind generator. This is no place for woman on her own, they said. They offered her good money, but she didn't sell. They brought expert, tax men, lawyers, agents, but still she told them politely that she didn't want to sell. The smiles faded. The gifts stopped coming. (Winton 1997: 95)

Data 12 above was description that no matter how much money Longboat bay was worth in reclamation but it did not dampen Dora's intention to maintain the sustainability of her residence, where she survived on Longboat bay, this was evident when there were some entrepreneurs who wanted to make Longboat bay a valuable resort billions, but Dora refused to sell it. He was even persuaded many times by the businessman but he was reluctant not to sell his land. This

greatly reflects the environmental resilience carried out by Dora as a form of how she respected and wanted to preserve her living environment.

**Data 13:** Abel Jackson's mother beat the sneaky businessmen. She simply outlasted them. Her calm patience wore them out. They got bored and fed up, and after five years they left her alone. (Winton 1997:97)

The data above showed that the perseverance and patience of Dora kept the longboat bay from business people were worth it. The businessmen were tired of persuading Dora until finally, they did not come again. Based on Winton's view expressed in Blueback's novel that respecting and saving the environment were not enough only by saying it in words, but it should be accompanied by effort. Because sometimes humans were only good at saying things to save the environment but not accompanied by effort, so they were given a test for neglecting to care for the environment.

**Data 14:** Blubber oil and baleen, seal fur and fish had paid for this land over time. The Jacksons were all dead now, generations of men, women and children and only Abel and her were left. It had come down to them. They had lived from the sea all this time. Dora saw what must be done. Now it was time to help the sea life. She must protect the bay for all time.

That night in the wreckage of her house, Dora Jackson began writing letters. She wrote till dawn and the next night she went at it again. She wrote hundreds of them. They were like a coral spawn, those letters, tiny white messages that drifted out from

Longboat Bay into the offices of people all over the country.  
(Winton 1997: 125-126)

The data above showed that the pollution and various disasters that occurred in Longboat bay made Dora realize something to do, so Dora decided not to stay silent anymore. She tried to do something that could save and protect Longboat Bay.

**Data 15:** Abel and Stella were diving in the warm ever clear water or rare lagoon when the fax came through on the expedition boat. Abel read it before he had toweled himself dry. He read it aloud to Stella as she peeled out her suit. The message said that Longboat Bay had been declared a sanctuary, a marine park where everything that grew and swam there was protected by law. Stella went straight up the companionway to the bridge and called in chopper. Abel went below to pack. (Winton 1997: 127)

Data 15 above is supported by the data 14 that efforts made by Dora as a form of concern for the marine environment of Longboat Bay, namely she sent letters to several marine and animal protection departments, so that Longboat bay could be saved and protected, it was done repeatedly until it finally got response from several departments and stated that Longboat bay was protected by law as stated in the sentence The message said that Longboat Bay had been declared a sanctuary, a marine park where everything that grew and swam was protected by law this proved how Dora and Abel loves

Longboat bay very much and is willing to do anything to preserve their living environment. So, the researcher assumed that respecting the environment and intending to protect it were forms of environmental awareness, but it should be accompanied by action, not just words.

## **B. Discussion**

This discussion was to show how the relationship between human activities with the environment showed environmental awareness as outlined in the Blueback novel. The discussion contained the data related to the theory of Greg Garrard by using ecocriticism and also expressive approach of Abrams which focused on the views of the author.

**Data 2:** Blubber oil and baleen, seal fur and fish had paid for this land over time. Dora saw what must be done. Now it was time to help the sea live. She must protect the bay for all time. (Winton 1997,Cp: 13, Pg : 125).

**Data 4:** Abel Jackson knew how close the whole coast had come to disaster. He called his mother and let her know that he had seen the drama. She cried when she heard his voice. It's a warning, she told him. (Winton 1997, Cp: 12, Pg: 119)

**Data 7:** The deck of Costello's boat was awash with blood. Abel had speared fish nearly every day but in huge slippery mounds and so many of them were under-size. Abel saw blue morwong, trevally, sweep, boarfish, harlequins, breaksea cod, groper, jewfish and samsons stiffening in the sun or quivering slowly to death. Behind the

steering console stood crates of writhing abalone and a box of illegal crayfish. (Winton 1997,Cp: 7,Pg: 75)

Data 2, 4 and 7 showed us some environmental phenomena that occurred in Blueback novels which were factors that influenced the emergence of environmental awareness for the main characters. The researcher concluded that in data 2 the phenomenon of environmental pollution is water pollution, causing Longboat bay to be polluted, so that community activities were disrupted, especially for people whose livelihoods were from the sea, so this caused the main figures, Abel and Dora, whose livelihood was sourced from the sea, to be more concerned with the environment, especially the sea, and intended to maintain the cleanliness of the marine environment.

In data 4 the researcher concluded that the occurrence of environmental phenomena, namely disasters caused by humans themselves, so that when they felt the consequences of his actions came in Dora's mind that this was a warning to humans not to damage the environment so that the environment would not be murky, through this disaster Dora realized that he must be better at caring for the environment so that the environment was not damaged and caused disasters.

In data 7, overfishing and illegal fishing including exploitation of animals were environmental phenomena that could cause extinction and pain



in animals, so it revived Dora that the actions of the fishermen were wrong and he intended to prevent this from happening, this was included in the form of environmental awareness described by the main figures, Dora and Abel. The researcher used Garrard's theory of pollution, apocalypse, and animals based on an ecocritical approach by focusing on the environmental awareness described by the main character. This approach was used to study the relationship between humans and the environment that displayed environmental phenomena in literary texts.

**Data 3:** Abel and his mother fished and grew fruit and vegetables. They kept ducks and chooks for meat and eggs and had a goat or two for milk. There was no mains electricity out at Longboat Bay, no water except rainwater and no TV. It was hard work sometimes, living the way they did, but Abel had never known any other life. He roamed in the forest of the national park and swam in the sea every day. He was lonely sometimes but he liked being with his mother. (Winton 1997:18)

Data 3 illustrated the condition of Longboat bay which was still very thick with its rural atmosphere where TV is not existent and the water used was also sourced from the sea. The author assumed that no matter how long the Longboat bay was, it still made its residents comfortable, especially Abel to play a character which was one of the reasons of Abel's love of the environment in which he lives.

**Data 6:** His mother set up a drum of seawater on a gas flame to boil the empty shells clean. People in town bought the shells as souvenirs. It made them a few dollars. (Winton 1997: 15)

Data 6 showed the dependence of character playing on the environment, especially the marine environment. Dora, as the main character, used the sea as a source of livelihood and livelihood. Dora consumed daily food from the sea and sold seafood as her livelihood.

**Data 9:** On his way back down, Abel stopped at the peppermint tree his mother used as kind of shrine to his father. The tree was stout and sinewy and its thin leaves were fragrant. He reached into his pocket and pulled out a pieces of craggy white coral. He laid it in the tree fork with all the other bits and pieces, pressed his cheek against the rough bark of the trunk. (Winton 1997: 49)

Data 9 showed that the benefits of the environment were felt by the main characters that they used the mint tree as a marker of the grave of Jackson's father Abel or Dora's deceased husband. The researcher assumed that with so many environmental benefits and contents which were felt by the main characters, there was no reason for them not to preserve the environment.

**Data 11:** It was during these years that the developers came to Longboat Bay. They were businessmen and councilors in suits and BMWs who wanted to build a resort in the bay. All the land around the Jackson place was national park and could never be touched. But a hotel and golf course and swimming pool and a marina could all fit on Jackson land. (Winton 1997: 94)

**Data 12:** But Dora Jackson didn't want to sell. The businessmen were friendly at first. Their fat red faces were splitting with grins. They brought flowers and chocolates and bottles of champagne. Little gifts were followed by bigger gifts: a new outboard motor, a wind generator. This is no place for woman on her own, they said. They offered her

good money, but she didn't sell. They brought expert, tax men, lawyers, agents, but still she told them politely that she didn't want to sell. The smiles faded. The gifts stopped coming. (Winton 1997: 95)

Data 11 and 12 showed that Longboat bay was very valuable to Dora because even though the place was wanted to be turned into a Resort with a very large purchase price, Dora still refused to sell her residence. The researcher assumed that this showed a form of environmental resilience, namely respecting and saving the environment.

**Data 14:** Blubber oil and baleen, seal fur and fish had paid for this land over time. The Jacksons were all dead now, generations of men, women and children and only Abel and her were left. It had come down to them. They had lived from the sea all this time. Dora saw what must be done. Now it was time to help the sea live. She must protect the bay for all time.

That night in the wreckage of her house, Dora Jackson began writing letters. She wrote till dawn and the next night she went at it again. She wrote hundreds of them. They were like a coral spawn, those letters, tiny white messages that drifted out from Longboat Bay into the offices of people all over the country. (Winton 1997: 125-126)

Data 14 showed that some of the environmental phenomena that had caused Longboat bay to be disrupted were the reasons of why Dora and Abel had environmental awareness. But the environmental awareness was not enough only to be said with words, so Dora and Abel showed it by actions, namely trying to protect Longboat Bay and everything in it by sending letters to several protection departments so that Longboat bay would get legal protection.

Data 3,6,9,11,12, and 14 above showed us the form of the Longboat bay community social life which was presented by Winton as a writer, which based on his observations that the Longboat bay community was very fond of being there because of some environmental benefits provided, but Winton argued that the longboat bay community could only use the environment and all its contents but did not try to preserve and take care of the environment. Based on his observations, Winton also saw that new communities would preserve the environment when they had felt the consequences of their actions, namely damaging the environment and its contents. Therefore, Winton presented several conflicts about environmental phenomena. In addition, Winton again observed that the form of environmental awareness was not enough merely by saying it in words, but it must be proven in the form of action, by which it was through the main figures namely Dora and Abel's awareness of environmental preservation in Longboat Bay was realized.

In this case, the researcher used dwelling as an ecocritical concept from Garrard referring to the Longboat bay which was used as the residence setting. Besides that, the researcher also used expressive approach from Abrams, which focused on the idea of the authors while described phenomena and solution that happened in the novel. This referred to the fact that the description of the social situation of the community was related to the

environment. The first approach used literary ecocriticism namely the form of human relations with the environment, and the second approach, namely expressive focused on the author's view to make this research strong.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter provides conclusion and suggestion. After analyzing the Environmental Awareness in novel *Blueback*, the researcher makes some conclusions and suggestions as follows:

#### **A. Conclusion**

Winton has made many literary works with various genre, from his works Winton has received many awards, appreciates the Australian community for caring for the environment. One form of concern for the environment is expressed in the *Blueback* novel. This novel describes human relations with environment especially in Longboat bay. The author brings up environmental issues of the novel to make the readers discuss their environment with their own perspective.

As one of the readers, the researcher decides to address interesting aspects of this novel and analyze it using ecocriticism theory which is connected with the expressive approach. Based on the analysis, the researcher finds two interesting aspects, they are as follows: 1) Factors that influence the main character to have an environmental awareness are caused by environmental phenomena

that occur in novels, such as water pollution, storms, illegal fishing and endangered animals. All of those covered in pollution, apocalypse and animals concepts of ecocriticism. 2) Several even and performance of the characters about environmental awareness can be seen from characters opinion about the environment, how the main characters dependent on environment, worshipping, respecting and saving the environment, and all of those covered in dwelling concept of ecocriticism. To identify view of author in expressed the idea, Winton produce several conflict that are environmental phenomena and also solutions to influence environmental awareness of the main characters.

### **B. Suggestion**

The researcher would like to deliver some suggestions after analyzing the findings and the conclusion. The novel *Blueback* has many aspects that can be analyzed, it is certainly interesting to be discussed by further researches. This novel has a lot of themes, and it can be associated with many theories. So, the other researchers can analyze and find relevant problems that still exist around us, such as the struggle of main characters, life's journey and the sea. The other researchers also can be associated with many theories such as psychology, new criticism, and others.

The researcher hopes this research may help other next researchers about environment sustainable. Hopefully, through this

research, the reader can take the positive things after analyzing the values in the novel.



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## Appendix 1

### Biography of the Author

Timothy John Winton or Tim Winton was born on August 4, 1960 in Karrinyup, Perth, Australia. The son of John Leslie Arthur Winton and Beverly Ruth Mifflin. Tim's dad was a traffic cop, his mother was a telephone operator ( before marriage). Tim was the eldest of four, Hamish, Andrew and Sharyn. He lived most of his childhood as a city boy.

In 1965, when the author Tim Winton was five, his father, John, a motorcycle cop, was riding through Perth, Australia, when a drunk driver ran a stop sign and collided with him. The impact sent John flying into a brick wall, crushing his chest, shoulder and hip. His ribs were shattered, and his lungs collapsed; when the paramedics got to him, they had to perform an emergency tracheotomy in the street. He'd also suffered massive concussion, and lay comatose for days in the resuscitation room at Royal Perth Hospital. When he returned home, he was a physical and emotional wreck. He'd gone from



being the family's sole breadwinner to being bedridden, unable to move or shower himself.

Winton had decided by age 10 to be a writer. He studied creative writing at the Western Australian Institute of Technology, but his down to earth hobbies sports and recreational surfing, fishing, camping, and “hanging out” in the old whaling port of Albany gave him an inexhaustible supply of anecdotes that appealed initially to teenage readers.

He moved with his family at age of 12 to the regional city of Albany. He has lived in Italy, France, Ireland and Greece but currently lives in Western Australia again. He loved going to the local beach and surfing all day. The tall tales and yerns around the dining table about the families 'goings and comings' through the ages.

Winton met his wife Denise when they were children at school. When he was 18 and recovering from a car accident, they reconnected as she was a student nurse. They married when he was 21 and she was 20. They have three children together. They live on the coast north of Perth.

Tim Winton began his first novel, *An Open Swimmer* (1982), at the age of 19, while on a Creative Writing course at Curtin University, Perth. At age 21, he won *The Australian/Vogel* Literary Award, presented for the best unpublished novel manuscript of an Australian author younger than 35, for his

first novel, *An Open Swimmer* (1982) and he has since made his living as a full-time writer.

He won the Miles Franklin Award, Australia's most prestigious literary prize, for his second novel, *Shallows* (1984). More novels followed, and by the time his international best seller *The Riders* (1995) was short-listed for the Booker Prize, Winton had become Australia's most successful author since Nobel Prize laureate Patrick White.

After writing six of his adult novels, Tim Winton wrote his first book for children, *Jesse* (1988). Other children's books followed, including a series of three slapstick coming of age books (1992-1998), about the 13-year-old character, Lockie Leonard. The first, *Lockie Leonard, Human Torpedo* (1992), won the Western Australia Premier's Award for Children's Fiction. It was adapted for the stage by Paige Gibbs and toured nationally with great success. He is also the author of two collections of short stories, *Scission and Other Stories* (1987) and *Minimum of Two* (1987), and co-author of several travel books about Australia, including *Land's Edge* (1993).

Winton draws his prime inspiration from landscape and place, mostly coastal Western Australia. He has said "The place comes first. If the place isn't interesting to me then I can't feel it. I can't feel any people in it. I can't feel what the people are on about or likely to get up to. His themes often centre on

an issue from young adulthood. As character Gail says in *The Turning*, "every vivid experience comes from your adolescence".

Winton is widely recognized for his depiction of Australians and the land where they live. A keen environmentalist, Winton's love of this land is reflected in the way he uses landscapes and places for inspiration. Many of his stories are set in Western Australia. Winton revisits place and, occasionally, characters from one book to another. Queenie Cookson, for example, is a character in *Breath* who also appears in *Shallows*, *Minimum of Two* and in two of the Lockie Leonard books.

Winton is actively involved in the Australian environmental movement. He is a patron of the Australian Marine Conservation Society (AMCS) and is involved in many of their campaigns, notably their work in raising awareness about sustainable seafood consumption. He is a patron of the Stop the Toad Foundation and contributed to the whaling debate with an article on the Last Whale website. He is also a prominent advocate of the Save Moreton Bay organisation, the Environment Defender's Office, the Australian Wildlife Conservancy and the Marine Conservation Society, with which he is campaigning against shark finning. His concern for ecology is exemplified in the beautifully simply-written 'Novel for all ages', *Blueback* (1997), the elegiac story of a mother and son's involvement with a seemingly ageless but

vulnerable old fish, symbol of their campaign to save the local Bay habitat from the developers. *Blueback* was awarded with the Wilderness Society Environmental Award in 1998. *The Deep* was awarded with the Childrens Book Council Notable Book in 1999 and *Dirt Music* was awarded the Miles Franklin Award, West Australian Premier's Award, Christina Stead Award (NSW Premier's Award), and was Shortlisted for the Booker Prize, all in 2002

In 2003, Winton was awarded the inaugural Australian Society of Authors (ASA) Medal in recognition for his work in the campaign to save the Ningaloo Reef. Winton keeps away from the public eye, unless promoting a new book or supporting an environmental issue. He told reviewer Jason Steger "Occasionally they wheel me out for green advocacy stuff but that's the only kind of stuff I put my head up for."

In 2016, species of fish from the Kimberley region was named after him. Then in March 2017 Winton was named patron of the newly-established Native Australian Animals Trust. He has always featured the environment and the Australian landscape in his writings. The trust was established to help research and teaching about native animals and their environment. Associate Professor Tim Dempster, School of Biosciences is quoted as saying, "Australia has a unique and charismatic animal fauna, but our state of knowledge about it is poor. Indeed species can go extinct before we even



know of their existence. We have much to learn from our fauna, and a pressing need to do so.

All his books are still in print and have been published in eighteen different languages. His work has also been successfully adapted for stage, screen and radio. On the publication of his novel, *Dirt Music*, he collaborated with broadcaster Lucky Oceans to produce a compilation CD, *Dirt Music – Music for a Novel*.

sources: [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tim\\_Winton&oldid=902311103](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tim_Winton&oldid=902311103)

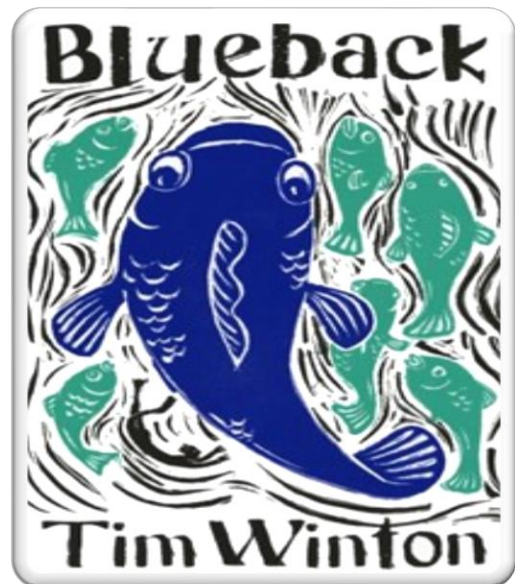
[Tim Winton \(Author profile\), Jenny Darling & Associates](#)

[Tim Winton Award Archived 6 June 2008 at the Wayback Machine](#)

## APPENDIX 2

### Summary of the novel

The story opens in Longboat Beach, where Able Jackson and his mother, Dora, live by the ocean. Their home has no electricity and the only fresh water is rainwater; isolated from the city, they make their living off the land and by fishing for Abalone. Able's father was a pearl diver but has passed away, leaving just him and his mother living in a changing world. Their lives are not easy, but they have enough, and Able spends his days exploring the ocean, which he finds exhilarating and intimidating. Dora tells Able that Jacksons have lived there for a very long time, and the two clearly have an idyllic existence. Able understands that they must fish for food, but he dislikes people who treat it as a sport or who disrespect the fish or the land.



They take the fishing boat out and Able dives into the water, where he meets a large old grouper he names Blueback. Able befriends the fish but

then returns home with his mother, where he is occupied by household chores. His mind remains on Blueback, however, even when he goes off to school.

At school, Able gets into trouble because he is daydreaming about Blueback. Back at home, he notices that the fisherman known as Mad Macka has been underwater for some time; when he swims out to his boat he finds that the man's air compressor has run out of fuel. Dora dives down and pulls Mad Macka to the surface, but the man has died of an apparent heart attack.

A new boat appears in the bay, owned by a man named Costello. Able is horrified to discover that Costello is stripping the reef of all resources and over-fishing, which is not only abhorrent to Able but against the law. He tells his mother that he intends to do anything he can to stop Costello from destroying the natural beauty of his home. He swims out to Costello's boat and discovers the man has broken all the laws regarding the size and quantity of fish he can take, and then Costello attempts to spear Blueback. Dora dives down and drives Blueback away in order to protect the old fish while Able throws as many Abalone back into the ocean as he can in hopes of saving some, but the boat's deck is covered in blood. Able is angered by the waste; when he and his mother fish, they take just what they need and leave the rest so that the Abalone can thrive. Costello is faced with legal problems because of Able's intervention.

The outside world continues to intrude, however; a group of wealthy businessmen arrives with plans to turn Longboat Beach into a resort and tourist attraction. Able is disgusted by these people because they clearly do not value nature at all. Mysterious fish deaths continue, and Dora declares that something has changed, and the sea is sick. Able resolves to go off to university to become a Marine Biologist in order to have the skills necessary to save his home.

Able leaves his mother and Blueback behind and becomes a world-famous marine biologist, gets married, and travels the world. He does not like living in the city, however, which he finds crowded and “hemmed in.”

Able and his wife, Stella, return to Longboat Beach to visit Dora, who has become infirm in her old age. On the plane, Able feels guilty about not seeing his mother more often and has a disturbing dream where she and Blueback recede from him into the depths of the ocean. An oil spill threatens the beach and the fish, reminding Able that when his mother is gone there will be no Jacksons there to defend it as he did in his youth, and so Able decides to stay at Longboat Beach for good, to protect the place that he loves and to care for his aging mother.

Source: [www.Supersummary.plotsummary and brief analysis of Blueback by Tim Winton.htm](http://www.Supersummary.plotsummaryandbriefanalysisofBluebackbyTimWinton.htm)