

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer explains the research introduction, which consists of the Background of the Study, Identification of Problems, Scope of Problem, Research Questions, Objective of the Study, and Sequence of Writing.

#### 1.1. Background of The Study

Historically, humans have interacted with the environment since prehistoric times, ranging from hunting and gathering food, farming, to industrial life. Initially, this relationship was balanced, but humans tend to use natural resources in an unwise and excessive way. The relationship between humans and nature is one that is interdependent and influences each other. Humans need nature to survive, such as getting food, water, clean air, energy, and raw materials. While nature depends on humans to be preserved, so that it remains balanced and sustainable. According to Siwi et al. (2022), "*Nature acts according to human behavior*". Humans are an integral part of the environment, so environmental condition affects human life. If the environment is safe, people and their society are safe as well. When the environment is in danger, people are also in danger (Arafah et al., 2021).

Unhealthy behavior towards nature by humans has resulted in some environmental damage, which of course also has a negative impact on humans themselves. For example, in Central Sulawesi, the overexploitation of nickel mining has caused massive deforestation, with the area of natural rainforest lost reaching more than 200 thousand hectares, and the total deforestation over the past 18 years reaching around 722.7 thousand hectares. The impact of this damage is very serious, including floods that hit rice fields and settlements in several villages due to the loss of the forest's function as a water buffer. In addition, dust from mining activities and coal burning causes health problems such as acute respiratory infections in the surrounding community. Ecosystem damage also threatens endemic animal habitats and causes river and land pollution. This case has also led to social conflict and criminalization of residents who reject mining activities. Similar conditions also occur in Southeast Sulawesi, where open pit mining causes drought in agricultural land and severe environmental pollution



5). The world is currently experiencing a significant s. The growing demands of human needs have driven ion of natural resources, leading to severe ecological lence indicates that the condition of our planet is deteriorating. ervative for humans to take responsibility and actively engage tection efforts (Nahdhiyah et al., 2022).

In order to ensure the survival of human existence and all other living things on Earth, numerous efforts are made to preserve the natural balance. Furthermore, if the surrounding natural resources become scarce and insufficient, altered natural circumstances may become harmful and unfavorable. Humans must take proactive steps to maintain these natural conditions in order to prevent harm and extinction, particularly in terms of damage. Humans have made numerous attempts to manage nature sensibly in order to preserve its equilibrium, such as by avoiding overuse of natural resources, taking care of them, and adopting an eco-friendly way of living (Abbas et al, 2024).

Several important lessons about environmental conservation can be gained to support human survival. One valuable source of these lessons is literary works, which often reflect the realities of life during a particular time. Consequently, literary works are regarded as social products that offer various benefits to readers' lives (Arafah et al, 2021). Literary works are works of art, both in oral and written form, that utilize language as a tool to describe life and all its complexities and uniqueness. Through literature, various aspects of human life, such as ideals, hopes, struggles, existence, love, hatred, tragedy, and transcendental matters, can be expressed. In addition, literary works also convey the author's thoughts on the essence and values of life and human existence in various dimensions, including humanity, social, culture, morals, politics, gender, education, and religiosity. Therefore, literature acts as a mirror of life that holds a variety of values and deep meanings (Al-ma'ruf & Nugrahani, 2017). In addition to this, Endraswara noted that Literature plays a role by aesthetically cautioning against environmental destruction. Literature is a mirror of the environment (2023).

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's novel *The Lost World* has a strong connection to the issue of the relationship between humans and nature, especially through the depiction of a remote world that is still natural and untouched by modern civilization. In this novel, explorers discover a plateau that is home to ancient creatures such as dinosaurs and ape-men, depicting nature in a wild and original state away from the dominance of modern humans. The characters' experiences of having to adapt and survive in this environment highlight the tensions between humans and nature, and the consequences of human intervention on the balance of the ecosystem.

In addition, the novel also presents an implicit critique of human dominance over nature, where exploitation and intervention by explorers have brought about damage and ecological imbalance in the highlands. Thus, *The Lost World* is not



only a story, but also a reflection on the importance of ecological nonious relationships between humans and the fragile natural ovel invites readers to reconsider the position of humans in ict of human actions on environmental sustainability.

*ld* tells the adventure of a group of explorers led by Professor ote plateau in the Amazon rainforest, South America, believed by prehistoric creatures. The story begins with Edward Malone,

a young journalist who wants to prove himself brave to win the heart of Gladys, the woman he loves. He then joins Professor Challenger's expedition, along with Professor Summerlee and the famous hunter Lord John Roxton.

After a long and challenging journey, the expedition team reaches the mysterious plateau they call Maple White Land. There, they find concrete evidence of the existence of dinosaurs, pterodactyls, and other ancient creatures. Besides facing dangers from prehistoric animals, they also get involved in a conflict between native human tribes and a group of ape-men. With the explorers' help, the native tribe manages to reclaim their territory.

After overcoming various obstacles, the explorers finally return to England, bringing a young pterodactyl as proof of their discovery. This discovery silences the doubts of scientists in London. However, Malone finds out that Gladys has married another man, while Lord Roxton discovers treasure in the form of gemstones from the plateau. The story ends with Malone deciding to return to the lost world to continue his adventures with Lord Roxton.

Dewi conveyed that, Researchers in the field of language and literature have an advantage due to their strong imagination. Literary works often tell stories about reality or attempt to reveal various facts about the real world. Fiction, which includes biographies, essays, history, and memoirs, is the result of the author's imaginative creativity and should be read with the same approach. Imagination is more important than knowledge because knowledge is limited, while imagination can encompass the entire world. In fact, that imagination is the most vital element in scientific research. Through imagination, one can view a situation from various perspectives, a mental ability that is very important in the humanities. Because of the power of imagination to reach into the past, present, and future, language and literature researchers should be better able to understand the anxieties in society and strive to find solutions (2016).

Therefore, The writer chose to analyze Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Lost World* with an ecocriticism approach because the novel raises the issue of the relationship between humans and nature that is relevant to current environmental conditions. The novel describes an adventure in a remote plateau that is still inhabited by prehistoric creatures, thus opening up space to explore how humans interact with nature that has not been touched by modern civilization and the impact of this exploration on the balance of the ecosystem. In addition, *The Lost World* also reflects the attitude of human domination and exploitation of nature that causes environmental damage, which is an important criticism in the context



ness. The ecocritical approach allows researchers to examine all messages in the novel, as well as how literary works can raise human awareness and responsibility for environmental issues. In this analysis, novels are not only understood as works of art but also as cultural reflections and critiques of human relationships

Analyzing Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Lost World* with an ecocriticism approach provides important benefits for society, especially in raising awareness of human relationships with nature and environmental issues. Through this approach, readers can understand how nature and the environment are depicted in the novel and how human interaction with nature affects the balance of the ecosystem. Ecocriticism helps to reveal ecological messages hidden in literary works, so it can be an educational tool that encourages a more caring and responsible attitude towards the environment. In addition, this analysis can show social criticism of the exploitation of nature and provide inspiration to preserve the environment, which is very relevant to the current environmental crisis. Thus, ecocriticism studies on *The Lost World* do not only enrich literary understanding, but also contribute to changes in people's attitudes and behaviors in maintaining harmonious relationships between humans and nature.

## 1.2. Identification of The Study

The writer found several interesting issues to research after reading the novel *The Lost World* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, including:

1. The relationship between humans and nature.
2. Critique of colonialism and eurocentric perspective.
3. Transformation of characters and themes of warfare.
4. Symbolism and allegory in the novel.

## 1.3. Scope of Problem

As explained in the identification of the problem, there are various issues that can be analyzed. However, this study will focus on relationship between human and nature study of ecocriticism by Greg Garrard. This research will analyze How does Sir Arthur Conan Doyle depict the interaction between humans and the natural world in *The Lost World* and What ecological themes and message can be identified in Doyle's portrayal of the relationship between humans and nature.

## 1.4. Research Questions



background and scope of the problem, the writer decides on

How does Sir Arthur Conan Doyle depict the interaction between humans and the natural world in *The Lost World*?

What ecological themes and messages can be identified in Doyle's portrayal of the relationship between humans and nature?

### 1.5. Objective of the Study

The study objectives are listed below based on the research questions:

1. To explain how Sir Arthur Conan Doyle depicts the interaction between humans and the natural world in *The Lost World*.
2. To find out ecological themes and messages can be identified in Doyle's portrayal of the relationship between humans and nature.

### 1.6. Sequence of Writings

This research entitled *Relationship Between Human and Nature on Doyle's The Lost World: Study of Ecocriticism* consists of five chapters: an introduction, a literature review, research methodology, analysis, and a conclusion. The first chapter contains the background of the study, identification of problems, scope of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, and sequence of writing. The second chapter explains the literature review, which includes previous studies and theoretical background. The third chapter consists of methodological design, methods of collecting data, methods of analyzing data, and procedures of research. The fourth chapter presents the analysis of this research. The final chapter consists of conclusions and suggestions for future research.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer discusses literary reviews, which include Previous Studies and Theoretical Background, containing theoretical information about the Ecocriticism Approach and Greg Garrard's Theory.

#### 2.1. Previous Studies

This chapter discusses research related to this thesis, in which the writer applies Ecocriticism Theory to analyze the novel. Reviewing previous research reveals similarities and differences that highlight this study's distinctive contribution to the broader scientific realm. Relevant studies will clarify the relationship between this study and previous research. In addition, this chapter also outlines the similarities and differences found in this study.

The first is written by Burhanuddin Arafah, Herawaty Abbas, and Nurul Hikmah (2021), entitled *Saving the Environment: Environmental Lessons in Colin Thiele's February Dragon*, the discussion of this article highlights how the children's novel *February Dragon* by Colin Thiele represents the relationship between humans and nature and the environmental lessons contained therein, using Glotfelty's ecocritical approach. Through the adventurous story of three children in rural Australia who face the threat of forest fires, the novel realistically depicts life in the wild, the impact of human activities on the environment, and the consequences of negligent human behavior towards nature. This article emphasizes that *February Dragon* not only presents an adventure story, but also teaches important values such as respect, responsibility, and empathy for other living things and the environment. These values are reflected in the actions of the characters who try to protect animals and nature from the danger of fire. The discussion also outlines the role of children's literature in fostering environmental awareness and responsibility from an early age, as well as the importance of environmental education through literature to shape environmentally friendly behavior in the younger generation. Overall, this article confirms that literary works such as *February Dragon* can be an effective means to convey ecological messages and build environmental awareness through a narrative approach that is close to children's daily lives.



a fundamental similarity in that they both analyze the relationship between humans and nature in literary works using the ecocriticism approach. The article on *February Dragon* seeks to uncover how literature can reflect, critique, and influence attitudes and behaviors toward the environment, while also highlighting the importance of environmental awareness and responsibility. The article on *February Dragon* also notes notable differences between the two.

*Dragon* focuses on a children's novel set in rural Australia and highlights environmental lessons such as respect, responsibility, and empathy, especially in the context of bushfires and their impact on both people and wildlife. It uses Glotfelty's ecocriticism framework and aims to foster environmental education and awareness among young readers. In contrast, this research on *The Lost World* examines a classic adventure novel that centers on human exploration, scientific discovery, and encounters with prehistoric nature. While both works deal with the consequences of human interaction with the environment, *The Lost World* is more concerned with themes of conquest, survival, and the awe of untamed nature, rather than explicit environmental education. Thus, while both studies use ecocriticism and address human-nature relationships, they differ in their literary genres, target audiences, cultural contexts, and the specific environmental messages they convey.

Second, is written by Purwanto Siwi, Burhanuddin Arafah, Sri Wulan, Purwarno Purwarno, Susi Ekalestari, and Azhariah Nur B. Arafah (2022), entitled *Treatment of Nature: An Ecocriticism Approach in 'Komat Kamit' of Tejo and Kamba's Tuhan Maha Asik*. This article analyzes the relationship between humans and nature in the chapter *Komat Kamit* from the book *Tuhan Maha Asik* by Sujiwo Tejo and M. N. Kamba. *Komat Kamit*, or mumbling is described as a form of gratitude and respect for nature, which is not only in the form of verbal rituals but also reflected in concrete actions such as taking care of the garden and planting trees. Through descriptive qualitative methods, this article concludes that nature responds to human treatment-if humans treat nature well, nature will also provide balanced benefits.

Literary works such as *Komat Kamit* play an important role in raising human ecological awareness. This article emphasizes that preserving nature is not just a slogan, but requires real action. The ecocritical approach in this article shows how literature can be an effective medium for conveying messages of environmental conservation, as well as promoting ecosystem balance. Thus, this article not only criticizes the exploitation of nature, but also offers a new perspective on the harmonious relationship between humans and the environment.

Both the article and the research use an ecocritical approach to analyze the relationship between humans and nature in literary works. Both the article *Treatment of Nature* and the research *The Lost World* aim to explore how human interaction with nature is depicted in literary texts, as well as how these literary works convey messages about the importance of preserving the environment.

Both the article and the research emphasize that literature can be an effective medium for raising ecological awareness, by showing that human actions towards nature have direct impacts on the environment.

The article *Treatment of Nature* focuses on the chapter *Komat Kamit* from the book *Tuhan Maha Asik*, which explores the relationship between humans and nature through the ritual of "mumbling" as a form of gratitude and respect for nature. The research *The Lost World* emphasizes the spiritual and local cultural dimensions of



human-nature interactions. Meanwhile, *The Lost World* analyzes Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's adventure novels that depict human exploration of the wild and are often exploitative. The main themes in this study focus more on the conflict between scientific exploration and environmental destruction, as well as moral messages about the consequences of human greed. In addition, *The Lost World* may highlight the tension between man and nature more, while *Komat Kamit* emphasizes harmony and balance.

Third is written by Kholifa Tul Islamiah and Djoko Saryono (2023), entitled *Representation of Nature in Dewi Lestari's Aroma Karsa Novel: A Study of Literary Ecocriticism by Greg Garrard*, discusses how Dewi Lestari's novel *Aroma Karsa* represents the relationship between humans and nature through the lens of Greg Garrard's ecocriticism. The analysis is divided into three main aspects. First, it examines the interaction between humans and natural ecosystems, focusing on both plant and animal ecosystems as depicted in the novel. The study highlights how humans depend on and interact with their environment, reflecting a mutual and inseparable relationship. Second, the article applies Garrard's five components of ecological critique- pollution, dwelling, animals, the forest, and apocalypse- to identify and analyze environmental issues raised in the novel, such as pollution, habitat destruction, and the ethical treatment of nature. Third, the discussion addresses the representation of nature itself in the novel, identifying mountains, settlements, and animals as central elements that are not merely background settings but play vital roles in the narrative, character development, and conflicts. Overall, the article concludes that *Aroma Karsa* not only delivers a strong ecological message but also encourages readers to be more aware and responsible toward the environment through its literary portrayal of human-nature relationships.

The comparison between this research and the article analyzing the novel *Aroma Karsa* shows that both share a fundamental similarity in their use of ecocriticism as the main theoretical framework to analyze the relationship between humans and nature in literary works. Both aim to uncover how literature reflects, critiques, and shapes human interactions with the environment, emphasizing the importance of ecological awareness. However, there are notable differences between the two studies. The article on *Aroma Karsa* specifically applies Greg Garrard's ecocritical model, focusing on five key components- pollution, dwelling, animals, forests, and apocalypse- to examine the representation of nature in a contemporary Indonesian novel that intertwines local



and environmental issues. In contrast, this research on *The*  
r Conan Doyle analyzes a classic adventure novel from a  
dition, where the relationship between humans and nature is  
themes of exploration, conquest, and encounters with  
hile *Aroma Karsa* highlights the mutual and inseparable  
n humans and their natural ecosystem, often with a critical  
mental degradation, *The Lost World* tends to focus more on

human curiosity, scientific discovery, and the challenges of surviving in untamed nature. Thus, although both works utilize ecocriticism to study human-nature relationships, they differ in their literary context, cultural background, and the specific environmental issues and narrative approaches they address.

Fourth is written by Nahdhiyah, Fathu Rahman, Herawaty Abbas, and M. Amir Pattu (2023), entitled *Ecocritical study on relationships between humans, nature, and god in the novel The Alchemist*, discusses how Paulo Coelho's *The Alchemist* depicts the harmonious relationship between humans, nature, and God through an ecocritical approach. The article highlights that humans and nature are inseparable creations of God, and the novel is able to awaken new awareness in readers about the importance of maintaining the balance of these relationships. In the novel, nature and natural phenomena are depicted as signs from God that serve as guidance for humans in living life. The harmonious relationship between humans, nature, and God is reflected in the form of inner peace, tranquility, and a feeling of being in harmony with nature. This article concludes that literary works such as *The Alchemist* not only offer simple life lessons but also convey strong moral messages about the importance of maintaining a good relationship with nature and the Creator and invite readers to care more about the environment through spiritual and ecological reflection.

Both studies use an ecocritical approach to analyze the relationship between humans and nature in literary works. Both highlight how human interaction with the environment is depicted in the novel, as well as the impact and moral message that the author wants to convey regarding ecological awareness. In addition, both studies aim to build readers' awareness of the importance of maintaining harmonious relationships between humans and nature through reflections presented in literary works.

However, there are some fundamental differences between the two. The article discussing *The Alchemist* not only highlights the relationship between man and nature, but also explicitly includes elements of man's relationship with God, so the analysis includes spiritual and religious dimensions. Meanwhile, this research focuses more on the relationship between humans and nature only, without emphasizing the divine aspect. In addition, the object of study of the two studies is different: the article analyzes Paulo Coelho's *The Alchemist*, which is full of symbolism and spiritual messages, while this research examines Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Lost World*, which emphasizes adventure, exploration, and human interaction with wild nature and prehistoric creatures. Thus, although the



...es used are similar, the focus of analysis and the context of  
...provide different nuances and results in the two studies.

...y M. Manugeran, Burhanuddin Arafah, Purwarno Purwarno,  
...i Ekalestari, and Sri Wulan (2023), entitled *An Ecoliterature  
...mental Conservation: Take Four Selected Literary Work as  
...ses the importance of the ecoliterature approach in  
...servation efforts by highlighting the reciprocal relationship*

between humans and nature. Through an analysis of four literary works—the poems *Lines Written in Early Spring* by William Wordsworth, *Ode to a Nightingale* by John Keats, the essay *Nature* by Ralph Waldo Emerson, and the play *An Enemy of the People* by Henrik Ibsen—the author asserts that literature can be an effective medium to instill awareness about the importance of environmental conservation. The discussion of the article highlights that environmental degradation is largely caused by human overexploitation to fulfill the needs of life, especially due to advances in science and technology. Literature, through its didactic and entertainment functions, is able to shape the character and morals of readers, as well as convey ecological messages that are relevant to the real conditions in society. Thus, ecoliterature not only enriches readers' insights about the relationship between humans and nature, but also encourages changes in behavior that are more environmentally friendly, and strengthens the values of local wisdom in maintaining the balance of the ecosystem. This article emphasizes that literature can be a means of education and reflection in building collective awareness to preserve the environment for the sustainability of human life and other creatures on earth.

Meanwhile, this research specifically addresses how Sir Arthur Conan Doyle portrays the interaction between humans and the natural world in *The Lost World*. The focus of this research is on the way Doyle portrays the relationship between humans and the wild, as well as identifying the ecological themes and messages contained in the relationship. This research uses an ecocritical approach to analyze how humans are confronted with the power and majesty of nature, and how human exploration and exploitation in the novel reflect environmental issues that are relevant today.

The main similarity between the article and this study lies in the use of the ecocritical approach to reveal the relationship between humans and nature in literary works. Both agree that literature has an important role in voicing concern for the environment and building ecological awareness. However, the difference lies in the object of study and the scope of analysis. The article discusses several literary works from various genres and authors to highlight conservation values in general, while this study focuses on one particular novel, with an in-depth analysis of the representation of human-nature relationships in the context of Doyle's narrative of adventure and colonialism.

Thus, the article provides a strong theoretical foundation on the importance of ecocriticism in education and character building, while this study provides a



f the application of ecocriticism to a particular literary work to logical messages relevant to today's environmental issues.

by Herawaty Abbas, Burhanuddin Arafah, Fathu Rahman, M. iana Getruida Junus, Mardiana E. Fachry, Waode Hanafiah, (2024), entitled *Ecological Literacy and Local Wisdom of al People in Welcome to My Country Written by Laklak amily*. The discussion in this article highlights how Australian

Aboriginal people have very high eco-literacy and local wisdom in maintaining the balance of nature. This article uses an ecocritical approach to analyze how Aboriginal knowledge and practices are reflected in the non-fiction book *Welcome to My Country*. In its discussion, the article explains that Aboriginal people have lived side by side with nature for thousands of years and are very dependent on natural resources, but they have a principle not to take from nature excessively and always maintain its sustainability. Their ecoliteracy knowledge, such as understanding seasonal changes through natural signs, dividing territories based on the philosophy of balance (Yirritja and Dhuwa), and treating land and water as part of the family, form the basis of their activities. In addition, local wisdom is also seen in the rules of hunting and harvesting natural products that pay close attention to the right time and the ethics of sharing the results. These practices are passed down from generation to generation and serve as guidelines for life so that the relationship between humans and the environment remains harmonious. This article emphasizes that the local knowledge and wisdom of Aboriginal communities is an important example of how humans can live in harmony with nature, and is a valuable lesson for the global community in maintaining environmental sustainability.

There are some fundamental similarities and differences between the article *Australian Aboriginal People in Welcome to My Country* Written by Laklak Burarrwanga and Family and this research. The similarities lie in the approach used, which both use ecocriticism to examine the relationship between humans and nature as reflected in literary works or cultural narratives. Both also highlight the importance of ecological awareness, and explore how ecological values and messages are articulated through stories, both in fiction and non-fiction. Both articles and this research discuss how humans interact with the environment, and highlight the impact of human behavior on the sustainability of ecosystems.

However, there are significant differences in the scope and object of study. The article focuses on the real life of Australian Aboriginal people reflected in the non-fiction book *Welcome to My Country*, emphasizing on ecoliteracy knowledge and local wisdom passed down through generations. The article showcases how Aboriginal people maintain the balance of nature through traditional practices, such as only taking resources as needed, respecting natural cycles, and treating land and water as part of their extended family. Meanwhile, this research focuses on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's fictional work *The Lost World*, with the aim of analyzing how Doyle depicts human interactions with the wild and identifying and messages that emerge from the representation of these



ten by Reza Abdullah (2024), entitled *The Myth of Indian Tribe* yle's *The Lost World*. discusses how the Indian myths in the ant role in building the storyline and sense of adventure, using theory of functionalism to analyze the social and cultural ths. The research found five main forms of myths, namely

heroic, fertility, creation, liberation, and animal myths, each contributing to the strengthening of social solidarity, social control, and the explanation of social phenomena in the novel's Indian community, according to Lauren Coupe's classification. Using a qualitative descriptive method, this thesis asserts that the Indian myths are not only the ornaments of the story, but also the important foundations that shape the social dynamics, culture, and values in the novel *The Lost World*.

Both, both examine Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Lost World*, but from different perspectives. Reza Abdullah's thesis highlights the role and function of Indian tribal myths in building the storyline and socio-cultural dynamics in the novel, using Durkheim's functionalism theory that emphasizes the importance of myths in strengthening social solidarity, social control, and explaining social phenomena. Meanwhile, this study focuses more on the relationship between humans and nature through an ecocritical approach, analyzing how interactions, conflicts, and harmony between humans and the natural environment are depicted in the novel, as well as their impact on ecological awareness and environmental values. Thus, Reza's thesis focuses more on cultural and social aspects through myths, while this study expands the understanding of human-nature relations and the importance of environmental awareness in literary works. These two studies complement each other in enriching the interpretation of the novel *The Lost World*, both in terms of culture and environment.

## 2.2. Theoretical Background

### 2.2.1. Ecocriticism Approach

Ecocriticism is an approach to analyzing literary works on how the relationship between humans and nature is depicted in a literary work. Khomisah said that from a literary perspective, ecocriticism can be classified as a mimetic theory, based on the assumption that literature, with reference to the paradigm, is a reflection of the reality of life today (2020). In literature, ecocriticism explores the interaction between people and the natural environment. It addresses the presentation and analysis of environmental issues, cultural issues related to the environment, and attitudes toward nature. Examining how members of society act and nature and ecological issues is one of ecocriticism's primary (Ivi et al., 2022). Moreover, Endraswara conveyed that this is the study that connects literary works to the physical population growth, loss of wilderness, rapid extinction of increased contamination of the earth's air, water, and soil. It pays attention to the reciprocal relationship between literary



works and the environment, which is usually a concern in ecological studies (2023).

In addition, Nahdhiyah et al. noted that because of the erratic or steady relationships inside and between social and physical realities, ecocritics focus especially on the interaction between literature and the environment. The boundaries of environmental critique permit us to conclude that the environmental criticism approach to literary analysis explains how a work of literature is inextricably linked to the environment, nature, and many related issues. According to this viewpoint, the environment and natural phenomena contribute to the aesthetics of literary works. The environment is viewed as having many intricate issues in addition to serving as a setting (place and atmosphere) (2023).

In addition to this, Zulfa conveyed that the theory of literary ecocriticism emerged and began to develop rapidly in the early 1990s, with Cheryl Glotfelty as the main pioneer through her essay *The Ecocriticism Reader: Landmarks in Literary Ecology* (1996). Glotfelty began ecocriticism with the ambition of connecting literary works with the environment, combining her interest in ecology and literature to disseminate the concept as a new approach in literary criticism (2021).

And then, in the 1970-80s, many social movements highlighted issues of race, class and gender, so literary studies were heavily influenced by these themes. However, environmental issues have not received enough attention in the world of literary studies although at that time environmental problems were very critical and often made headlines, such as oil leaks, water pollution, species extinction, land conflicts, nuclear waste, ozone depletion, global warming, and acid rain (Glotfelty, 1996, as cited in Zulfa, 2021). This condition triggers criticism of literary scholars who are considered too academic and less responsive to real environmental crises. From there, there was an interest in developing an ecological approach in literary studies with the aim of educating researchers, writers and readers about environmental issues and reforming the way humans view their relationship with nature in order to create harmony. This ecological approach was born from concerns over human domination of nature and the separation between real environmental issues and literary studies. In addition, environmental themes also inspire many writers to include ecological aspects in their works, so there is no reason to limit literary environmental issues (Zulfa, 2021).



In the mid-1980s, literary ecocriticism began to grow rapidly as scholars began to collaborate and link various studies related to environmental issues in literature. In 1985, Frederick O. Wage edited *Environmental Literature: Materials, Methods, Resources* which is a collection of nineteen researchers with the aim of raising awareness about environmental issues in literary studies. Furthermore, in 1989, Alicia

Nitecki founded *The American Nature Writing Newsletter* as a medium to publish essays, book reviews, and information related to nature-themed literature. These events led to the growing popularity of literary ecocritical theory in the early 1990s. (Zulfa, 2021).

In practice, the theory of literary ecocriticism usually focuses on three main questions, namely how nature is depicted in literary works, whether the depiction is different from the actual condition of nature, and what ideology is behind the representation of nature (Glotfelty, 1996, as cited in Zulfa, 2021). In addition, ecocritical studies also discuss various themes such as the role of nature or setting in the work, ecological values that are reflected, how human images of nature affect attitudes towards the environment, categorization of environmental literary genres, differences in male and female writing styles regarding nature, the influence of literacy on human and natural relationships, the evolution of the concept of wilderness, openness to scientific studies in literature, and the influence of environmental issues on contemporary literature and culture. The ecocriticism approach is flexible as it encompasses a wide range of concepts and branches of theory, allowing researchers to choose the most relevant approach to study the issue and achieve their research goals (Glotfelty, 1996, as cited in Zulfa, 2021).

### 2.2.2. Greg Garrard's Theory

Greg Garrard is a distinguished professor of Environmental Humanities at the University of British Columbia Okanagan, Canada. Garrard is widely recognized as one of the leading figures in ecocriticism, the study of the relationship between literature, culture, and the natural environment. Garrard was born in England and has lived in the Netherlands, Lebanon, England, and Wales before settling in Kelowna, Canada, in 2013 (University of British Columbia, n.d.).

Garrard's best-known work is the book *Ecocriticism* (Routledge, 2004; revised editions 2011 and 2023), which became a major and widely used introduction to ecocritical studies worldwide. The book has been translated into many languages, including Arabic, Brazilian Portuguese, Korean, Turkish, and Chinese. In her works, Garrard emphasizes the importance of seeing literature as part of nature, and explores the ways in which we can imagine and depict relationships with the environment in various forms (University of British Columbia, n.d.).



Ecocriticism is an approach that studies the relationship between the physical environment and how these interactions reflect social conditions. Garrard (2004) in his book *Ecocriticism* defines ecocriticism as the study of the relationship between literature and

the physical environment. This approach emphasizes that literary texts not only describe nature descriptively, but also shape the way we view the environment and the impact of human actions on it.

Ecocritical studies do not only focus on the representation of nature in literary works, but also consider the social, political, and economic contexts that influence human interactions with the environment. As such, ecocriticism serves as a critique of the anthropocentric view that often dominates the Western literary tradition, which tends to ignore the intrinsic value of nature in favor of human interests. This approach associates cultural analysis with moral and political agendas oriented towards sustainability and environmental justice (Garrard, 2004).

Through this framework, ecocriticism becomes not only a tool of literary analysis, but also a means of raising awareness of pressing environmental issues. By inviting readers to reflect on their relationship with nature, ecocriticism has the potential to encourage more responsible and sustainable social action. Garrard (2004: 183) asserts that ecocriticism "invites us to reconsider how we see and interact with the natural world".

As one of the central figures in this field, Garrard (2004) developed six key concepts that form the foundation of ecocritical analysis, namely: pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animals, and earth. These six concepts interact with each other and form a holistic understanding of the relationship between humans and nature and the role of literature as a medium of reflection and criticism of contemporary environmental conditions.

## 1. Pollution

Garrard highlights pollution as the starting point of modern environmental consciousness, inspired by Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*. Pollution was understood not just as a scientific problem, but also as a cultural and literary issue that represented the breakdown of harmony between humans and nature. Garrard (2004: 2) writes, "*The real culprits, according to Carson, were the new organic pesticides such as DDT, aldrin and dieldrin that had been introduced after the Second World War and had already proven highly successful in controlling pest insects*". Through pastoral and apocalyptic narratives, pollution symbolizes an ecological crisis that threatens not only ecosystems, but also human existence itself.



### Wilderness

The concept of wilderness is a complex cultural construct, often perceived as a remote and untouched space. Garrard explains that wilderness has a deep cultural significance and symbolizes an authentic relationship between humans and nature. He writes, "*Wilderness has an almost sacramental value:*

*it holds out the promise of a renewed, authentic relationship of humanity and the earth, a post-Christian covenant, found in a space of purity, founded in an attitude of reverence and humility" (Garrard, 2004: 59).* However, Garrard also criticizes the absolute separation between humans and wilderness, which often ignores the existence of indigenous peoples who have long lived alongside the environment.

### 3. Apocalypse

Garrard discusses how narratives of ecological destruction or apocalypse are used in literature and culture to warn humans about the consequences of exploiting nature. Apocalyptic narratives are often used to describe drastic change and irreparable environmental damage. Garrard (2004: 86) states, "*Apocalypse is the dominant imaginative mode in environmental discourse*", indicating how powerful the appeal and influence of this narrative is in shaping people's ecological consciousness.

### 4. Dwelling

Dwelling refers to the way humans occupy, understand, and build relationships with their place on earth. Garrard highlights the importance of a sense of attachment and responsibility to the environment in which humans live. He writes, "*Dwelling is not just living in a place, but living in a certain way, with a certain attitude toward the land and its other inhabitants*" (Garrard, 2004: 108). Thus, dwelling emphasizes the importance of building a harmonious and sustainable relationship between humans and the surrounding environment.

### 5. Animal

Garrard discusses the representation of animals in literature and culture, and the ethical relationship between humans and animals. She examines how animals are often positioned as 'the other' in human narratives, but also as important parts of interdependent ecosystems. Garrard (2004: 136) writes, "*Animals are both like and unlike us, and the ways in which we imagine, represent and treat them are crucial to our understanding of our own humanity*". Thus, the discussion of animals opens a space for reflection on identity, morality, and human responsibility towards other



emphasizes the need for an interdisciplinary and collaborative approach to deal with the increasingly complex environmental crisis. He writes, "*earth is not only our home, but also the ultimate context for*

*all human activity and imagination"* (Garrard, 2004: 160). Thus, ecological awareness should be an integral part of all aspects of human life, both in daily practice and in cultural and literary production.



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