

CHAPTER TWO

LITERARY REVIEW

2.1 Previous Study

The first article from Jenderal Soedirman University is entitled Employing Mary Whitebird's Short Story "*Ta-na-e-ka*" to Raise Students Ecological Awareness (Trisnawati, 2014). This novel is a short story about a girl named Mary who comes from the Kaws Indian tribe who lives in nature conservation and has to perform the culture custom of the Kavs tribe called "*The Adult Flower*", a ceremony to celebrate the maturity of a girl. This research has the aim of making everyone who reads to be aware of ecological awareness. The writer is aware that the aim of this previous research is to raise ecological awareness using the lens of ecocriticism. However, using a different literary work, as in previous research using a short story, the writer uses data from a film.

The second, in a journal from Palarch's Journal is entitled Human-Nature Relationship in *Shafak's The Island of The Missing Trees: An Ecocritical Approach* (Ramzan, Arif, Nusrat, Noreen, Shakir, 2023). The novel is about a group of people who live on the made-up island of Sanani and are having a very bad time with the environment. There are strong links between the people in the book and nature, and what they do has a big effect on the environment. The previous study uses a textual analysis of the novel's plot, characters, and themes to look at how human nature is shown to be consistent in the writing. The writer uses this previous study because this research requires information on how to analyze a literary work related to the human-connection nature theory. The similarity is seen in the use of the

ecocriticism approach, but it remains on a different specification, where previous research only analyzed human nature relationship in literary works, while this research brings ecocriticism more broadly by raising ecological awareness.

In the third journal from Taishan University is entitled *The Analysis of Tolkien Ecological Responsibility Consciousness in *The Lord of the Rings** (Liu, 2019). The novel presents a harmonious relationship that occurs between the residents of the Elves and the nature they desire. Then, this research also reveals the relationship between the writer, Tolkien, society, and nature. Therefore, the approach involves using ecocriticism. Tolkien included elements of an ecological-free environmental campaign. The novel also appreciates the environment and takes advantage of the natural surroundings to become a useful resource such as making bows from trees, and using tools from trees. This previous study became a milestone for the writer to identify ecological awareness broadly in analyzing literary works. Both writers use an ecocriticism point of view, but in different literary work.

The fourth journal comes from International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT) is entitled *The Concern of Eco- Critical Theory in the novels of *Kiran Desai** (Ray, 2020). The researcher says that in this novel there is an environmental criticism of the normal world or earth. The correlation occurs to reflect human life now where the other world is more beautiful than the world itself. Like the movie *Dune* where colonists visit Arrakis, where the invaders think that Planet Arrakis is more beautiful than them, there is a spice called Melange or Space. In analyzing Novel *Kiran Desai*, the researcher uses an ecocentric approach. The writer also found interesting facts from this novel, namely the depiction of eastern and western

environments, politics, racial prejudice which can have a negative impact on the balance of the ecosystem. In analyzing the novel *Kiran Desai*, the writer uses an ecocentric approach. From the point of view of ecocriticism, this journal helps writer look at the setting of literary works. Using ecocriticism to look at environmental problems is something that this research and the last one have in common, but the ways that perspectives were used are still different.

The last journal from Critical Review Scientist and Humanities is entitled Analyzing Ecological Abjection in *Don De Lillo's Underworld* (Abbas & Saleem, 2022). The focus of this journal is to analyze how the environment can affect human identity today. Looking at the current era, modern humans are very thirsty for the exploitation of their natural surroundings for industrial, corporate, or personal interests. In his explanation, nature here is considered the "*Primal Other*" or something unknown, meaning that it can be used because it is endless. But that is wrong; the human perception of the natural world is very wrong. How humans exploit the surrounding environment with cruelty is not good for the sustainability of our earth. This over-reliance on the exploitation of nature affects modern man and forms a self-destructive understanding. This novel puts forward the idea that the relationship between humans and nature should be symbiotic, not parasitic. Previous research opened up the writer ideas for analyzing the relationship between characters in literary works and nature from an ecocriticism perspective. Similarities can be seen when the issues raised are both good and bad relations between humans and nature, but still from different theories.

Based on my perspective as the writer of this research in the use of the previous

study above, it can be concluded that the contribution of the preceding study in helping the writes to discover and observe the understanding of ecological awareness using ecocriticism approaches. Besides, although each previous study analyzed things differently, there was a common pattern that the writer used in making the latest survey that used the ecocriticism approach in digging an understanding of ecological awareness on a literary work. For example, by analyzing in detail the relationship between man and nature in a literary context, this research provides valuable contributions to our understanding of ecological responsibility and the impact of human actions on the environment.

2.2 Ecocriticism Approach

Ecocriticism has become a topic of discussion among scientists in the last few decades, marking a revisionist relationship between humans and nature (Al Fawareh et al., 2023). The phrase "ecocriticism" has proliferated in usage to the point where one may now occasionally see it in academic job advertisements, calls for papers, and critical pieces (Branch, 1994). There are signs that the phrase is going to be accepted shortly. Ecocriticism is essentially a literary theory that combines the words '*ecology*' and '*criticism*.' Ecology itself is a science that studies the forms of interaction between living things and their habitat. This concept became known in 1978 through an American essayist named William Rueckert. In Rueckert's work, the application of ecocriticism is more focused on poetry, serving as a forum for expressing these theories and concepts. Rueckert stated that combining literature and ecology is a harsh and realistic endeavor, as it involves confronting the relationship between words and actual actions.

Every human being certainly wants to always be in a clean, safe, comfortable environment so that life becomes more prosperous. But unfortunately at this time the earth as one of the inhabited planets, a planet that has life in it has become a terrible home for the living things in it. How could it not be, environmental pollution, ecosystem problems, global warming, population density, and other ecological problems have become a frightening specter for the survival of living things today. These problems have an impact on natural resources and human resources as well, which means that there is a relationship between humans and nature, and that is why a theory called ecocriticism emerged. Ecocriticism is a study that examines and examines the relationship between humans, nature and literature. ecocriticism itself has a relation with literature to the physical environment.

In addition, this research is about an old idea called ecocriticism, which was first put forward by a writer named William Rueckret. There are a lot of complicated interactions and relationships that go both ways in nature (William, 1978). From the above statement we can conclude that, there is a complexity between the interactions of the relationships of the various elements in nature, the interaction of relationships here can change the food cycle, the symbiosis between organisms, as well as the attachment of environmental factors such as the cycle of the climate with the soil, water, and forests.

As a writer of this research, read Rueckret's *Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism* to learn more about ecocriticism. Lots of ecocritics and experts have looked for links between work, nature, and writing. Rueckret look at how art and writing affect the environment and nature. The ecocriticism method does not just

talk about one thing, it also discusses how different scientific fields can interact with each other. The ecological concept comes from ideas from different fields (William, 1987). This means, in multidisciplinary ecocritical theory, that various disciplines, such as literature, ecology, philosophy, history, and even politics, can be used to understand literary works that show how humans interact with nature.

Continued ecocriticism makes us realize that we can't just sit and watch the trees around us cut down and the animals in them flee from their homes. Because I believe ecocriticism is not just a theory it is a small movement that has a huge influence on the world. In Glotfelty's (1996) perspective, ecocritics find a link between literature and the physical environment.

This interrelated method encourages us to be more than just thinking about things towards active involvement. Ecocriticism has evolved into a call to action, a small but impactful initiative. It challenges us to rethink our relationship with our environment. When reading ecocriticism literature, we find not only theoretical discussions but also the transformative forces that are capable of changing the way we see the world and inspire change in our lives alongside nature.

In 1993, environmental complaints became public, sparking discussions among both experts and regular people (Glotfelty, 1996). Not just by experts but also by regular people. This shows that there had been attempts to develop literature research that focused on environmental issues before 1993, but that year was the year when this research really took off as a critical movement. This also shows that studies of ecocriticism need a long time to become more well-known and accepted.

As the writer, i can state that ecocriticism examines nature through literary works, revealing how people's interactions with nature are portrayed and critiqued.

In my opinion, from Rueckret (1987) and Glotfelty (1996) ideas about ecocriticism, using ecocriticism to analyze literary works helps writers understand how the ecological awareness is portrayed in the literary work. By observing the natural conditions in the area where the work is being studied, the writer gains insight into the portrayal of the natural world. Finally, the ecocriticism method enables writers to explore the interaction between people and nature, as depicted in literary works.

Aside from that, it will be easier for writers to understand natural symbols, which mean different things to different people. Literary works will clearly demonstrate this. In addition to learning how to do literary reviews on literary works for this research, the writer must also possess knowledge of ecological science. If the writer cares about the environment, it will be easier to find environmental lessons in all of their stories. Basically, using ecocriticism to look at literature can also help people become more ecologically aware so they can understand how dangerous the ecological problem is.

2.3 Ecological Awareness

The importance of research on understanding ecological awareness is a first step in making this something that must be discussed in order to avoid ecological problems on the earth. The word ecological awareness comes from the word ecology, which is derived from the word ecological, while Awareness is the act of being aware of something in order to understand it. According to (Monteiro Toombs, 2021), a lot

of the time ecological awareness means learning about the environment. Learning more about how our actions affect the world and ecosystems that are connected to it is what it means to become ecologically aware. To put it another way, ecological awareness is realizing how the things we do every day affect the world and other natural systems that are connected to it. Perhaps there are already many people out there who are studying ecological awareness for research, corporate, or personal purposes. However, they frequently believe that it will be resolved if their problem is resolved.

The essence of this research's urgency is found in our goal to show that within the discourse on ecological awareness, there is a connection between people and nature that can have both good and bad effects in this ecological awareness discussion. However, because of all the ecological problems that have happened, people have gained more of what they want but do not see the bad effects on nature. For example, people use nature too much, which turns it into a resource, or they use chemicals in their homes or businesses, which can hurt the environment. Eventually, people gave up a cruel habit that was hurting life on Earth because it was not fair for it to keep happening. From this, we can see how important it is for people to become more environmentally aware. This is something that is good for both people and the earth.

Furthermore, from my perspective as the writer the idea of ecological awareness is connected to human thought as well. To put it another way, in order to comprehend the human ecological awareness, we need to alter the way in which we think and think about the connection that exists between ourselves and our surroundings. This

is because our thoughts have the ability to influence the actions that we take. So that's why knowing about ecological awareness of the environment also helps people in making decisions that benefit the environment and helps prevent damage to the environment.

From (Kociszewska, 2014), ecological awareness is the gathering of facts and ideas about the natural world and how the features and functions of the natural surroundings affect people's lives and their quality of life. This sentence talks about how people understand how the world impacts their lives. On the other ideas, ecological awareness is the connection between people and their natural surroundings. It includes information and thoughts about the environment, as well as a set of rules for how people should act when it comes to the environment. It shows that ecological awareness changes how people act and connect with nature (Czartoszewski, 2002).

In order to form an ecological awareness there are three important elements that can help the formation and understanding of ecological Awareness: the system of knowledge, values, and rules of action (Kociszewska, 2014).

2.3.1 The System of Knowledge

In ecological awareness, knowledge about the relationship between humans and nature is something that is important to understand. The knowledge system in question can be in the form of natural environment like, human activities in nature, the risks borne, and the possibility of bad and good impacts. The point is knowledge about the nature of dependence on nature, one example of which is the ecological system. Ecological system as a

process that arises due to natural selection and evolution. It is also explained that many events in the environment create a dominance hierarchy, this phenomenon occurs when a relatively small population or community becomes a large number of dominant individuals. The hierarchy of demands requires incremental achievement from fundamental to highest levels (Afif & Amelia, 2021). The industrial society is gradually "being at war with nature," restoring the ecosystem while maintaining individual rights and responsibilities through social hierarchy. At times, people need to learn about what causes emotional conflict; they need to be aware that they are going through it. Inner tension that is not dealt with is a major cause of aggression, anger, apathy, and passivity (Masyhur et al., 2023). This is how things are now: people who do not understand the real meaning of ecological awareness will turn into greedy, uncaring people who do not know much about nature.

2.3.2 Values

According to (Kociszewska, 2014), The System of Values forms natural consciousness because nature gives contact to living beings as a form of life, health, responsibility, and harmony. One example is the Intrinsic Value of Nature, Intrinsic value of nature in relation to rights is a conceptual point of value and rights, moral rights, and a preservation utility arising from the relationship (Vilkka, 1997). Value that comes from nature itself and is not based on people (Francuz, 2020). That is, nature has its own value elements

which do not come from other living creatures. This means that also in relation to environmental ethics, environmental Ethics generally exists to be a critic of anthropocentrism's understanding. Anthropocentric is the concept that states that man possesses is the center of life in a higher world than nature, and nature is created for man (Rae, 2016).

2.3.3 Rules of Action

The last element in the understanding of ecological awareness is the Rules of Action which refers to the rules and actions or norms that apply to man to nature (Kociszewska, 2014) because the truth is people will do anything to achieve their mental perfection (Misnawati & Pranoto, 2022) as well as to nature, therefore we need to take good actions that have a positive impact on nature. One example is ecological behavior as in other words an action that can help give a positive impact to nature it could be like sustainable lifestyle, conservation practices or eco-friendly agriculture (Piekarski et al., 2016). This part is the most important part that must be understood by every human being because according to (Rahayu, 2023) environmental issues stem from information, attitudes, behavior, and how humans evaluate the environment. An individual's behavior is influenced by their attitude, beliefs, and values towards the natural world (Kiełczewski, 2001).

Many researchers discuss ecological awareness or consciousness, which serves as a reminder to people. Ecological awareness is a culture (Shukurov, 2017). Cultures are areas of study that look into how people live, work, interact, and behave

(Qodriani & Kardiansyah, 2018). Not only does this imply that ecological awareness is not merely a concept, but that it is also a component of human culture to coexist with the natural world. This theory has the potential to assist individuals in developing a greater sense of concern for the work that they do. Because of this, it is possible for it to reach a large complex. The point is that the significance of ecological awareness needs to be penetrating and encompassing even more. Ensuring that we take action to prevent environmental problems when confronted with them is the purpose of fostering ecological awareness. This is an example of ecological consciousness.

Understanding ecological awareness should not be underestimated but should always be encouraged and developed (Paul II, 1990). In the second edition of book *The Scared: Religion, Nature and Environment* by Gottlieb (Roger Gottlieb, n.d.), also supports this theory to avoid the ecological crisis. Basically, humans lack respect for nature, plundering nature and exploiting it everywhere without seeing the bad side. This bad side is felt by nature. Survival is often a reason for humans to do arbitrary things to natural resources, even though this is also about human selfishness.

In addition, the discussion of ecocriticism relates to the behavior of characters in a literary work that impacts the environment. This analysis supports the understanding of ecological awareness, which involves human interactions with nature and their potential positive and negative effects. Ecological awareness itself cannot be separated from what is called human attitude how humans play an important role in controlling nature. In literary work, the main focus is character

and nature how the character uses an understanding of ecological awareness to behave. This will all be analyzed through the eyes of ecocriticism as well.

2.4 Film Analysis

Film analysis is not the same as simply taking pleasure in a film for entertainment's sake. Fundamentally, both literature and film serve the same purpose of amusement and specific insight into the viewer or reader ally (Rachman Ally & Ngestirosa Endang Woro Kasih, 2021) Discussing a movie's aesthetics, composition, and subliminal messages is all part of the analysis process. A film is mass communication for greater segmentation. Additionally, films can convey culture through filmmaker-audience interaction (Wardaniningsih & Kasih, 2022). Using film as a communication tool, we can learn about new ideas and points of view (Bordwell & Thompson, 2008). When we dive into a film, the tale, the narration, the mood, and the complexity of the character can all combine to create an emotional experience through the use of auditory and visual cues, as well as the audience's reaction to the film (Tan, 2018). Film analysis focuses on audiovisual elements (Wardaningsih & Kasih, 2017). According to (Kasih & Fitratullah, 2018) Literature and film analysis complement each other, especially when researching literary film adaptations. Consequently, film and literature are two things that are inextricably linked to one another and cannot be separated.

One of the characteristics of the film is that the uniqueness of the film depends on how constant the motion or freedom of a film is (Bordwell & Thompson, 2008). The film even goes beyond drama by portraying different perspectives,

manipulating time, and conveying feelings in unlimited space. The development of the film is not seen in the way the subject is handled but in the delivery of a visualization of the movie itself. Cinematography must follow current technological developments, otherwise, through films, fantasies take shape and emotional impact of reality.

Talking about film analysis, according to Petrie & Boggs (Petrie & Boggs, 2012) the basic approach to analyzing a film as a whole is watching, analyzing, and evaluating the film. The film naturally mixes language skills as students decipher dialogue, read criticism, discuss perceptions, and write commentary (MacDonald & MacDonald, 1991). As for the things that are analyzed in the film, among others:

2.4.1 Theme

In this context, the theme is an agency and becomes the identity of a film by highlighting motifs or ideas in a script in the film. A theme is an agency in the motive of a script or film story (Crawford, 2016). To begin an analysis, it is important to have a good understanding of the film's topic, or its overarching core concern. Writers can use movies to depict human qualities such as character. It demonstrates the significance of story and character in movies (Tirtaningtias & Setiawan, 2021). Is the plot, a single, standout character, the development of an emotional effect or atmosphere, or the production of a particular style or texture what ties the work together? Or does the movie aim to express a thought or a point? We can proceed to a more precise and concise theme statement once we have determined the main issue.

2.4.2 The Relationship of the Parts to the Whole

After analyzing every element in the film, we uncover their relationships. Dramatic structure, symbolism, characterization, conflict, background, title, irony, cinematography, editing, type of film, form and frame size, sound effects, dialogue, music score, acting, and film style must be addressed at this stage (Boggs & Petrie, 2012). If each aspect fits the film's subject or objective, we can trust our theme choices. If we cannot perceive this relationship, we may need to rethink the theme and adapt it to meet the patterns and correlations we see between the pieces. The study is complete when we are satisfied that the film is an artwork integrated, ordered, and structured around the fundamental objective.

2.4.3 The Film's Level of Ambition

When it comes to film analysis, ambition implies that the meaning is wide (Boggs & Petrie, 2012). When evaluating a picture, the tonal approach conveys a sense of personal fulfillment and our goals. Basically, we explain the elements of a film after we obtain them, but that is insufficient. As writers, we have the liberty to evaluate a movie according to our personal preferences.

2.4.4 Objective Evaluation of the Film

In film analysis, objective evaluations of film elements, such as theme and level of ambition, are essential, taking into account the extent to which the film succeeds in achieving its goals (Boggs & Petrie, 2012). After an

objective evaluation, we can determine why the film succeeded or failed by examining certain elements. In addition, the text recognizes the complexity of human reactions to art, especially films, which involve intuitive, emotional, and personal aspects. After making an objective assessment, we also asked them to abandon their rationality and explain their individual reactions to the film, as well as their reasons for liking or disliking the work.

2.4.5 Subjective Evaluation of the Film

The film is not inherently sensible or simple. When we watch a movie, we will experience many emotions, emotions and feelings. When one watches a movie, their imagination and understanding of new things can both grow (Gus & Puspita, 2021). Subjective evaluation of films is essential to understanding the film's complexity and appreciating the work of art. This means that the film may not be considered completely objective and that there is actually no objective narrative. In fact, every objective narrative element can be considered a completely subjective idea.