

CHAPTER 2

RELATED STUDIES, REVIEW OF LITERATURE, AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Related Studies

Ecocriticism and psychoterratic studies that emphasize nature as inspiration are starting to be carried out. This study needs to review some previous related studies as a reference in the academic field. The writer finds three related studies to this research. They are Nirmala Khairunnisa Budi (2018), Bachtiar (2019), and Setyorini (2016).

The first related study was conducted by Nirmala Khairunnisa Budi (2018) from Universitas Negeri Surabaya for her journal entitled “Ecological Crisis in *Into The Forest* by Jean Hegland.” That focused on analyzing the phenomenon of ecological crisis. This study used the ecocriticism theory by Garrard (2004) and the method used descriptive qualitative. The results ecological crisis occurs because of human beings. They are connected to each other, always used natural resources to do their activities, such as cooking. Human being exploits natural resources to fulfill their additional activities, such as war. Human used a large number of natural resources. They build many factories by cutting down the forests. They are also careless with their activities toward nature. The main factor for ecological crisis is their desire.

The second related study was conducted by Bachtiar (2019) from UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya for her undergraduate thesis entitled “Ecocritical Analysis

of Nature Condition and Environmental Stewardship in J.R.R Tolkien's *The Hobbit*." That focused on nature of Middle Earth and explain the role of the characters to stewarding nature. This study used ecocriticism theory by Garrard (2004) and the method used descriptive qualitative. The results the environment or the natural condition reflected no pollution yet in the Middle-Earth since the society, live a very simple, pastoral life. With their agricultural ways, they keep the nature on earth stays green. In other hand, the role of the characters show that they are respecting and caring for the nature as part of their environment.

The last related study was conducted by Setyorini (2016) from Universitas Brawijaya for her journal entitled "Ecology, Technology and Dystopia: An Ecocritical Reading of *Young Adult Dystopian Literature*." That focused on ecology and technology in dystopian novel. This study used ecocriticism theory by Garrard (2004) and the method used descriptive qualitative. The results of this study draw a formulaic portrayal of dystopia by taking postapocalyptic natural conditions as the setting of time and place. The damaged environment is the natural disasters or wars, and advanced technology control every aspect of human life. As part of a more extensive discussion of the close relationship between literature, nature, technology, and youth culture, the analysis is intended to be a twofold analysis that not only illustrates the representation of ecology and technology, but also reveals the motive behind their production by directing the attention to the young adult as the protagonist chara.

There are some similarities and differences between the related studies to the writer's study. The first similarity is the studies' concern. Nirmala Khairunnisa

Budi, Bachtiar, and Setyorini used ecocriticism theory by Garrard (2004), and also the object same genre is a dystopia. Quite differently, Bachtiar adapted natural conditions, Setyorini adapted ecology and technology, and Nirmala Khairunnisa Budi adapted the phenomenon of ecological crisis..

2.2 Review of Literature

In this study, some study related of literature are reviewed in detail. The explanations are as follows:

2.2.1 The Narrative Elements of Novels

To analyze the novel, the writer must understand the novel's essential elements to tell the story. Although the novel is a narrative work of prose fiction, the written story must make sense. Novel is narrative text informing of prose with a long shape that including some figures and fiction event. Intrinsic elements are a part of literary work to analyze the literature such as: novel, movie, drama, prose, etc. Intrinsic elements also analyze the literature according to the text in the literature. Intrinsic elements of fiction directly participate and build the story. Further, According to Rebecca (2003), a narrative text is a text, which relates a series of logically, and chronologically related events that are caused or experienced by factors. She, furthermore, states that a key to comprehending a narrative is a sense of plot, of theme, of characters, and of events, and of how they relate. This means, a narrative text elements are the fundamental building blocks of writing, and they play an essential role in writing, reading, and understanding literature. It means

that understanding the elements of the novel is the main thing to understand literary work.

The first essential element of a novel is character. Character is a person in a story or a play (Duffy and Pettit, 1953, p. 24). This mean, character development involves both physical description and classification of the mental and spiritual qualities of the person. The general character in a story, whether he is sympatric or an unsympathetic person, is related to the protagonist, they forced arrayed against him, whether person or things, they are the antagonist.

The setting is the second essential element of a novel. According to (B. Nurgiyantoro, 2000, p. 75) setting is place; time and social condition that become place for figures and affected an event . Setting will influence the action and way of thought of figures. Setting or the time and place of the action in a story have a definite impact on the character development and plot. The setting is often found in the exposition of the plot and readily establishes time and place. Frequently it plays an important role in the conflict giving credence to the rising action as a climax or turning point is approached. That can conclude that setting is dealing with situation where and when events happen toward character.

The third essential element of a novel is the plot. According to Lukens (2003, p. 6) plots as the sequence of events showing character in action. In another book Gorden (1975, p. 1) defines plot as an author careful arrangement of incident in a narrative to achieve a desire effect. In short, the writer can conclude that the plot is the serial arrangement of incidents, ideas or events. In literature, the plot

encompasses all the incidents and provides aesthetic pleasure. The story of the novel progresses through various plots and conflicts. That can conclude the plot also determines how something that happens in the story can relate to one another, such as events and characters' roles in the development, which can be consistent. Plot is a series of events that is tied based on the relation of its creation in chronological events and they are related to another based on the cause – effect from the beginning of the story until the end. The events in the story are not independent, but they are related to one another. So, one event will influence the others.

The last one is the point of view. Point of view is a term which refers to the relationship between story teller, the story and the reader (Stone, 1983, p. 11). Based on what is explained, the point of view tells the story from which it can influence presenting a story or essay written by the author. The story's points of view are determined from which point of view the story is telling, whether the first person, the second person or the third person.

2.2.2 Climate Change in Ecocriticism

This study applies theory which helps to analyze the environment specifically climate change and impact the main characters' psychology. According Garrard (2004, p. 5) ecocriticism is the study of the relationship of the human and the non-human, throughout human cultural history and entailing critical analysis of the term 'human' itself. This mean, ecocriticism investigates the relation between humans and the natural world in literature. It deals with how environmental issues,

cultural issues concerning the environment and attitudes towards nature are presented and analyzed.

In this case, ecocriticism specifically shows how literature is connected to the physical world, indicating how nature is affected by culture human, and vice versa. Ecocriticism is a general term for literary analysis informed by an ecological or environmental awareness Garrard (2004, p. 37). This means, the relationship between literature and nature through a range of approaches has little in common other than a shared concern with the environment. Combining traditional literary methodologies with ecological perspectives, ecocriticism is most appropriately applied to a work in which the landscape itself is a dominant character when a significant interaction occurs between author and place, character and place.

Ecocriticism reconciles literature with the natural world, and focuses on the idea that nature genuinely matters, because polluting nature inevitably causes health problems for humans. Climate change, a significant current environmental issue, climate change has been called the single greatest threat to human civilization. The researcher considers that his research is based on the examination of the climate change issue. The focus of ecocriticism is to investigate the climate change issues, and explore the concepts related to the existing theory by Garrard (2004) categorizes the scopes of ecocriticism into three categories; pollution, wilderness, and apocalypse.

1. Pollution

Pollution is excessive of any harmful substance in solid, gas, liquid, or energy (radioactive, heat, and sound). They influence the stability of nature and the environment, which cannot be tolerated (Nathanson, 2019). For instance, air pollution may affect ecosystems. Air pollutants such as sulfur may lead to excess amounts of acid in lakes and streams and damage trees and forest soils. Nitrogen in the atmosphere can harm fish and other aquatic life when deposited on surface waters. Ozone damages tree leaves and negatively affects scenic vistas in protected natural areas. Mercury and other heavy metal compounds emitted into the air from fuel combustion and deposited on land and in water accumulates in plants and animals, some of which are consumed by people. Unlike old society, which faced three "classic" pollution of water, land, and air, modern society is now dealing with more various kinds of pollution, such as light, noise, and plastic pollution humans should regretfully accept the impacts of this pollution, especially on health. In ecocriticism, according to Garrard (2004, p. 8) pollution is considered the producer of environmental degradation. This means a decrease in environmental quality caused by development activities characterized by not functioning properly the functions of environmental components as they should. Environmental degradation can cause several problems, such as natural disasters, drastic climate change, the emergence of diseases, and air pollution.

Pollution happens when the indigenous habitat cannot annihilate a component without making mischief or harm to itself. The components included are not produced naturally, and the annihilating procedure can differ from a couple

of days to many years. As such, pollution happens when nature does not know how to disintegrate a component that has been brought to it unnaturally (Garrard, 2004, p. 8). Pollution must be paid attention to, as it negatively affects distinct components that are an outright requirement for life to exist on earth, for example, water and air. In reality, without it, or if they were available in various amounts, creatures, people, and plants could not endure. There are two types of pollution on earth: air pollution and water pollution.

2. Wilderness

The notion of wilderness means to express the untouchable place of nature from human activities. According to Garrard (2004, p. 59) the idea of wilderness, signifying nature in a state uncontaminated by civilisation, is the most potent construction of nature available to New World environmentalism. This mean the concept of wilderness refers to nature in a state uncontaminated by civilization and is a robust construction of nature. It is organized to protect specific ecosystems and species. It is essential to literary and cultural studies in ecocriticism.

Wilderness is represented in literature and popular culture. Representations of wilderness in British and American culture can be separated into a few main tropes. First, old-world wilderness displays wilderness as a place beyond the borders of civilization, wherein wilderness is treated as a “threat,” a place of "exile" (Garrard, 2004, p. 62). This trope can be seen in Biblical tales of creation and early British culture. Old world wilderness is often conflated with demonic practices in early American literature.

3. Apocalypse

In the chapter entitled "Apocalypse," points out 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. In this chapter entitled "Apocalypse," points out 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. According to rhetorician Stephen O'Leary, apocalypse deals with a 'frame of acceptance, which may be both amusing and sad. Endings of tragic tales highlights concerns about suicidal, homicidal, and genocidal frenzies Garrard (2004, p. 87). As a result, it contributes to a negative attitude toward the natural environment. Furthermore, the inability to manage birth rates would result in overpopulation, which would result in horrific catastrophes such as environmental collapse, hunger, and war. Finally, the catastrophe demonstrates that overpopulation is more than just a political and economic concern. More than that, it is a breakdown of the environment. As a result, all viable means of achieving economic growth and environmental sustainability should be implemented.

Humanity in the future will face several possibilities of the so-called "apocalypse." Even though the worst events are theoretically easier to avoid terrifying impacts, in another slow-moving apocalypse such as climate change, humans seem hard to imagine the description of the scenario and how to deal with it. According to Garrard (2004, p. 85) apocalypse from the different perspectives: religion, prophesy, and other theorists. However, the most important key of this chapter is the acceptance of the apocalypse itself. He asserts that when people start

thinking the world will soon end, they will be far from optimistic (Garrard, 2004, p. 107). Thus, he also states that only if we imagine that the planet has a future, after all, are we likely to take responsibility for it. He means that the perception of the end of the world lies in humans' mind. If they imagine that the world ends soon, they have nothing to do with the planet. In contrast, if they convince themselves that the world will continue, they will understand how to survive and be responsible for taking care of the planet.

At this point, ecocriticism's concept above will be used to analyze the representation of nature that appear in the novel.

2.2.3 Climate Change in Psychoterratic

Psychoterratic states are emotions that people feel in relationship to the earth. Environmental change is ceaselessly harming the world's current circumstances and its populace. Albrecht (2011, p. 48) calls this earth-related mental illness "psychoterratic." The high temperature, pollution, and volatile organic compounds are perfect components to raise the cortisol level or stress hormone. Therefore, the mind (internal mental ecosystem), the body (internal physical ecosystem), and changing environments (external ecosystem) might cause an increasing number of stress. This mean climate change creates several harmful effects on the living creatures on Earth. The changing of weather patterns has led to ecosystem imbalance. Temperature, wind speed, humidity, and pressure are environmental factors affected by climate change. Other than influencing actual angles, it likewise jeopardizes people's brain research. Individuals are probably

going to experience more than some other animals. The crucial connection between people and earth has now been compromised because of environmental change. This condition potentially creates distress.

The syndromes of psychoterratic are divided into four: ecoanxiety, ecoparalysis, solastalgia, and econostalgia/nostalgia. Ecoanxiety discusses the worried about environmental change, and ecoparalysis focuses on the inability to do something in responding to global climate change. Meanwhile, solastalgia and econostalgia are quite similar; those psychoterratic sub-theories investigate the homesickness of the missing home environment. However, a person who has experienced solastalgia has "lived experiences" in the environment, while in econostalgia, the condition occurs in another way.

The focus of psychoterratic is to investigate the main character's responses to climate change and explore the concepts related to the existing theory by Albrecht (2011) categorizes the scopes of psychoterratic into two categories; ecoanxiety and solastalgia.

1. Ecoanxiety

The explosion of news report contains eco-information that are easier to find. Any bad news linked with eco-information can trigger anxiety. People are getting worried about the incoming ecological problems they will face in the future. A form of ecological anxiety can lead many people to become stressed. Albrecht (2011, p. 49) defines this phenomenon as ecoanxiety. Ecoanxiety is a persistent anxiety disorder characterized by apprehension and concern regarding the

likelihood of future environmental disasters. Although there have been no official reports on the number of persons who have suffered eco-anxiety, there are no age or racial constraints for developing this anxiety illness Albrecht (2011, p. 49). This mean ecoanxiety is chronic anxiety caused by the fear and worries of the possibility of natural disasters occurring in the future, global warming, overpopulation, food shortages, and air pollution are among the environmental factors that might create this disruption. Nonetheless, social groups are more susceptible to the issue's secondary effects, such as those with health issues, demographic inequity, or societal crises.

2. Solastalgia

The earth, on which humans are now living, is continuously changing and, to some extent, being damaged. Human activities like industrial production, deforestation, and massive plastic usage have undoubtedly contributed to environmental damages which affected people for an indefinite period. The ecological changes create several harmful effects on shelter, food, and health, including mental health disorders. Solastalgia describes the distress or desolation caused by the gradual removal of solace from the present state of one's home environment (Albrecht, 2011, p. 50). This mean solastalgia describes the distress feelings of people suffering from losing their solace and living place due to climate change.

This theory is a new concept for examining the relationship between human and environmental degradation on emotional, mental, and spiritual health (Galway

et al., 2019). As the effect of uncontrolled natural damage, the chance of people suffering from this mental illness reaches an increasing extent. If a person seeks solace or solitude in a much-loved place that is chronically desolated, they will suffer distress. The symptoms of solastalgia involve anxiety, sadness, anger, distress, and discomfort, which are categorized as psychoterratic syndromes (Warsini et al., 2014, p. 88).

The term "psychoterratic" is closely related to earth's mental health syndromes (Albrecht, 2011, p. 48). This condition occurs due to environmental changes. When nature no longer synchronizes the solace condition of human living, people tend to move to a more pleasant place. It caused distress due to the inability to find the solace condition in a new settlement. Environmental distress, according to Higginbotham et al., (2007, pp. 245-250), might come in four steps. First, the individuals feel the intensity of environmental damage. The surrounding environment slowly changes, but they have not felt the impact yet. Second, the individuals view the potential threat to themselves and others living. Human activities such as pollution and deforestation have reciprocal effects on them in such forms as climate change, global warming, and biodiversity loss. Third, individuals suffer from environmental damages, be it physically or mentally. They could not control their emotional reactions (anger and fear), suffered from stress and anxiety, social and economics, and the potential threat of having solastalgia. Fourth, individuals are fully aware of the threat, and its impact is the trigger for them to avoid, control, resolve, or adapt to such changes.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study uses the theory applied to analyze *The New Wilderness* novel as the chosen literary work in this study. Regarding the statement of the problem, the theory used in this study uses the ecocriticism approach (Garrad, 2004) to explore the concepts that have most occupied ecocritics, including pollution, wilderness, and the apocalypse is presented. Furthermore, it attempts to described the main character's responses to the climate change phenomenon by applying the psychoterratic theory of solastalgia and ecoanxiety (Albrecht, 2011).