

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The second chapter provides the literature review which consist of the previous studies and the explanation about the theory that used for the thesis. Blaxter (2010:121) stated that the main function of literature review are to discuss relevant research carried out on the same topic or similar topic, and to provide a conceptual and theoretical context in which suitable with the topic. Tyson (2006:2) also stated that a theory has an important role as tool and requirement before it is tested and provided a research. It is clear that the previous studies and the theory are essential in the process of making a thesis.

2.1 Ecocriticism Theory

Ecocriticism term is formed from the word ecology and criticism. Ecology can be defined as the scientific study of plants, animals, and humans' relationship against each other and to the environment. As cited in the EASLCE 'Ecocriticism is the youngest of the revisionist movements that have swept the humanities over the past few decades'. Other explanation from Scoot Slovic 'the study of explicit environmental texts by way of any scholarly approach or, conversely, the security of ecological implications and human nature relationship in any literature text, even text that seem, at first glance, oblivious of the nonhuman world'. Nature also became part of the literature. It proved by a lot of writers who uses the diction of forest, sea, trees, and others in their work. As cited in the Philipp's journal nature is:

“the nature of representation is one of the chief concerns of literary theory, but the preponderance of the theory is something else ecocritics dislike about current literary studies, many of them do not want its help. This is unfortunate, in part because complains about literary theory in its....”(2003: 23)

Nature close to Ecocriticism because many literary works use the word nature to represented the main idea of their works. Ecocriticism is always related to the nature as Glotfelty, (1996; xix) said 'Ecocriticism itself can be simply defined as a

study of the relationship between literature and the environment, taking an earth-centered approach to literary studies'. Environment itself is part of the nature, so nature is always related to the Ecocriticism. "The relationship was full of responsibilities-to the animals, to himself, and to his family (Claude Evans, 2005:11)". Human has to have the responsibilities to the other creator. Such as animal, plants and etc. it can be a good way to keep our earth. When we do not keep our earth, there are consequences that we will get. Our young generation will get it because of our act. "When we destroy nature, we diminish ourselves and impoverish our children (Claude Evans, 2005:11)". Respect, aware and saving them is a good way to keep our earth. Our earth need to be keep because there are many creators in this earth. We will be a success person when we can keep our earth correctly. "...And this respect and aware crucial part of what it means to live a truly successful life, successful in human terms which are not dissociated from the world of which we are a part (Claude Evans, 2005: 15-16)"

In this research, the researcher wants to use the theory from Greg Garrard who is a Director of the Writing and Environment Research Centre at Bath Spa University College. He concerns on Ecocriticism, developed a multitude of courses on poetry, environmental writing, and critical animals studies. Garrard explores related concepts about Ecocriticism, as follows: pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animals, and earth. Related to those concepts he said that Ecocriticism is the study of the relationship of the human and the non-human, human throughout cultural history and entailing a critical analysis of the term 'human' itself." (Garrard, 2004: 5). Ecocriticism related to the nature that the reader can see the represented of it. Nature can be animal, pollution, wilderness and etc. Ecocriticism is the unique literary theory as he said :

"Ecocriticism is unique amongst contemporary literary and cultural theories because of its close relationship with the science of ecology. Ecocritics may not be qualified to contribute to debates about problems in ecology, but they must nevertheless transgress disciplinary boundaries and develop their own 'ecological literacy' as far as possible." (Garrard, 2004: 5).

Ecocriticism has relationship with nature, human, non-human and culture. This relationship can be explained by seeing the relation between nature and culture, their relationship on both sides is mutualism symbiosis. Here culture is considered as literature. Nature is used as the complement of the story in such a way that the nature became a contemplation for writers to create a literary work. Whereas the nature can use literary work as its conservation tools but the writer has to know when to use it. From six aspects which Garrard explains about Ecocriticism, I just use three aspects that compatible in my object, *Replenish The Earth* Drama Script. There are animals, dwelling and wilderness.

2.1.1 Garrard's Theory of Animal

The study of the relations between animals and humans in the humanities is split between philosophical consideration of animal rights and cultural analysis of the representation of animal (Garrard, 2004:136). In his book Ecocriticism, Greg Garrard explored about environmental issues. One of them is about animals. Animal in nature influence the environmental balance. Now a day, animals oftentimes gets bad treatment from human. A lot of animals were killed by hunter which is because the forest ecosystem unbalanced. "... that cruelty to animals was analogous to slavery and claimed that the capacity to feel pain, not the power of reason, entitled a being to moral consideration." (Garrard, 2004: 136). There is Animals Right that we have to pay attention on it. One important thing on animal's rights is the propriety of animal itself. How we treat animal properly is needed in interrelationship between human and animal. Human and animal have to have a good relationship to make the environmental balance. When there is no animal in this world or in our environmental, it will make our environmental unstable. Human must know animal so well to make the animal enjoy with us.

"... animal are always the observed. The fact that they can observe us has a lost all significance. They are the objects of our ever-extending knowledge. What we know about them is an index of our power. And thus index of what separates us from them. The more we know, the further away they are." (Berger quoted Garrard, 2004:139)

The play of likeness and difference in the relationship of humans and animals in general may be analyzed in terms of the distinction of metonymy and metaphor:

“ the distinctive peculiarity of animals is that, being at once close to man and strange to him, both akin to him and inalterability not-man, they are able to alternate, as object of human thought, between the contiguity of the metronomic mode the distanced, analogical mode of the metaphor.” (Willis quoted Garrard, 2004:140).

God creates animals that we have to give a good treatment. The best treatment that we can give like feed them, take care of them, try to make o good relationship, and protect them. Having a pet or taking care of animal can make us happier than just playing an android that will give us a bad result later on.

“to dissociate themselves from androids, humans must associate themselves with animal (which are turn disassociated from androids if they are ‘real’). Accordingly, Deckard attempts to retire rogue androids in order to be able to afford a live pet, which he wants in order to distinguish himself from androids.” (Shapiro quoted Garrard, 2004:144).

Taking care of animal can make use be a good human, because animal can teach us how important our lives are. The blue planet is exemplary, starting off the series with a contextualizing overview of oceanic ecology that interrelates wind, tides and currents stresses movements of nutrients as well as massive migration species (Garrard, 2004:154). Our planet is a good planet that contain many things that human need. We as a human being never done something that makes our planet damaged. As like wildlife documentaries that never care about the animal’s dwelling, it is can cause the animal extinct.

“One of the key concerns of wildlife documentaries is that some species may become extinct. Many wildlife biologists believe that we are in the early stages of a mass extinction episode not seen since the annihilation of the dinosaurs at the end of the Cretaceous Period 65million years ago...”(Garrard, 2004:155)

When one species die, other will follow. Garrard said the death of an individual is also the death of its kind (2004: 156). We as human being have to taking care of

animal as we can because when we taken care of them, they will also give feedback to us. We will get a good consequence when we do that. “When we look at animals, they return our gaze, and in that moment we are aware of both likeness and difference (Garrard, 2004:139)”. There are many differences between wild animal and domesticated animal, but we can not distinguish them, it means that we have to save them, not only save wild animal or domesticated animal. All of them are important in this earth. “Ecocritics also rely on the distinction, but tend to venerate wild animals while treating cattle, sheep and cats as the destructive accomplices of human culture. (Garrard, 2004:149)”.

2.1.2 Garrard’s Theory of Dwelling

Dwelling is also an important thing to treat the animal. Comfortable dwelling will make the animal live happily. Dwelling is not a transit states, rather it implies the long-term imbrications of humans in a landscape of memory, ancestry and death, of ritual, life and work (Garrard, 2004:108). It means that dwelling is not just a contemporary place for human and non human life but dwelling also as human and non human home. We have to do a good thing to make our dwelling still beautiful. When we want to taking care of animal, we have to taking care the dwelling also. Animal and dwelling always walk together and protect each other as like shoes. When our dwelling damaged, animal will lost from our planet because there is no place for them.

“The shoes provide the gathering nexus of the inhuman and the human, the earth from which they are made and to which they hark, and the world in which they have meaning and use. A temporal landscape of long inhabitation and ancestry coincides here with a known physical landscape, its soil and climate, placing the rural dweller in profound opposition to the mobile, deracinated urbanite.” (Garrard, 2004:111).

Human must do something that can make our planet better. Let the animal extinct and the dwelling damage by nature, not by our hand. “Let them stand still for the bullet, and stare the shooter in the eye, let them die while the sound of the shot is in the air, let them die as they fall . . .” (Berry quoted Garrard, 2004:114). So, we

have not only taking care of the animal but we have to taking care the dwelling also. It will make our live happily ever after.

2.1.3 Garrard's Theory of Wilderness

Wilderness is one of the big place for animal live. Wilderness is the big home for animal. Actually not only animal, but there are many others creator live in wilderness. So, we have to care to the wilderness.

“If farming people define ‘home’ as opposed to the ‘wilderness’ and are inclined to view the fruits of their labour as the consequence of a struggle against nature rather than its blessings, the transition from Palaeolithic hunter-gatherer to Neolithic farmer is for many wilderness advocates a crucial turning point, marking a ‘fall’ from a primal ecological grace” (Garrard, 2004:60).

So, as human being we have to take care of many places in this earth especially wilderness. If the wilderness destroys, it means that the animal's live also threatened to be extinct.

2.2 Previous Studies

The previous researches gives contribution to fill the information needed that has a connection to this research. This thesis gets some contribution from three previous researches, two researches in form of journals and one research in from of thesis. Those three previous researches help the researcher to do this research.

First journal is from Lewis G. Regenstein (1991) entitled Replenish the Earth: a history of organized religion's Treatment of animals and nature-including the Bibles' message conversation and kindness towards animal. In this journal Regenstein analyzed about the treatment of animal also. Regenstein analyzed the treatment of animal toward the Bibles' message. The researcher using the theory of religion to analyzed the data.

Second journal is from Lianty (2012) titled Analysis of relationship between human and animal in Hachiko movie sing Ecocriticism theory. In this

journal Lianty analyzes Hachiko movie which directed by Lasse Hallstrom. It is a movie about friendship between a professor Mr. Parker Wilson and a dog named Hachi. Both of them got many effects of their relationship, such as: emotional and feeling effects. The researcher using Ecocriticism theory approaches. The researcher tried to find the relationship between Hachiko and the professor and what the effects of their relationship are. The researcher concluded Some effects from Hachiko are all the family members are happy because of Hachi. Emotionally, Mr. Parker can transfer his love to Hachi and has a real friendship with him. Not only as emotionally but his feeling was become happier and happier; there is a best friend which loyal to him, always accompany him to go to the station and waiting his coming at the station every afternoon. They were happy and sad together. Sleeping, playing and taking a bath together. Hachi also has several effects from Mr. Parker, he felt important when Mr. Parker brought him home and kept him. He is not lonely anymore. He can be happier because Mr. Parker's love. His hugs, kisses and loves were clearly seen in every situation when they met. There were always a smile and laugh between Hachi and his master.

The last previous study is thesis from Rohman Romadhon Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta titled an analysis of environmental issues using Ecocriticism in James Cameron's film avatar (2011). This thesis discussed about the relationship between human and environment, non-human and environment and also the statement that related to the message about the relationship. After analyzed the film, Romadhon concluded that there are some differentiations between human and non-human alien through their relationship with the environment. This different attitude and appreciation toward the environment have led them to enmity. The film present the conscious hostility, from the beginning, among human as the invaders who came away from earth and nonhuman alien as the inhabitants who want to keep up their land. Human and nonhuman represent contradictory characteristic one another. In brief, Ecocriticism theory seeks to evaluate texts as response to environmental issues. Avatar as one of the environmental texts or nature writing text can be analyzed using Ecocriticism. It shows that human as the most intelligent creatures on earth

need to respect and take care nature or environment because environment is there to fulfill our needs and our fellow inhabitant's needs.

From those three previous studies, the researcher concludes that there are some differences between my study and those three previous studies. First, those three previous studies just told about the relationship between human and nature and how treats the animal toward religion. They did not talk about how human treat nature and what are the consequences that the human got. Second, those three previous studies told about nature as environment and nature as animal in each study. In my study I try to show the nature in form of animal and environment. So, those are the differences between my research and those three previous studies.