

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is a frame of labor the call has traditionally been implemented to those imaginative works of poetry and prose prominent with the aid of intentions in their authors and the perceived aesthetic excellence of their execution. According to Hillis Miller (2002) "The in a short time the literature will finish. Even though is coming to an end, literature remains timeless and universal. All historical and technological changes will not affect it. Every human society, in every era and location, has literature. All meaningful literary analysis must be guided by these two incompatibles". Ecocriticism is part of literature; Ecocriticism is an interdisciplinary field of study that examines literature and the environment from a variety of perspectives. Examining how people and the natural environment interact in literature. It focuses on the presentation and analysis of environmental issues, environmental-related cultural issues, and attitudes toward nature. Like what happened in recent times in society, the environment looks imbalanced because of bad habits made by humans and some stuff that is not respectable for the earth, such as plastic everywhere, a lot of transportation, and so on.

Science fiction is one of the forms of literature that has a particular setting, character development, themes, structure, and plot (central conflict, complications, climactic events, resolution). This movie is focused on the plot and character. The plot is how the story happens, Kenney (in Nurgiyantoro'2013:133) said "plot is the

events that are displayed in the story that is not simple because the author arranges these events related to cause and effect". Any individual, creature, or fictional being that occurs in a literary work is considered a character. The major character is the one who has the most impact on the plot and is the one who is most influenced by the events in the story, and characters are crucial to a good story. Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro'2013: 165) stated that characters in a narrative work or drama are depicted as having certain moral characteristics and tendencies, which are expressed in their words and actions.

*The Turning Point* is an animated movie that shows the human and animals react to the society and environment itself. The movie uses gesture action and expression without spoken language. In the other way definition of a movie is also given in Merriam Webster (2014) Who defines a movie as a collection of moving images that convey a story and that viewers watch on a screen, television, or even when they are captured by a camera as a collection of moving images and broadcast on television or in a theatre. In this short movie, *The Turning Point* is a short movie that tells us about human greed and the deep moral value in it.

This study focused on ecocriticism in *The Turning Point* (2020) because the data source tells us about the relationship between humans and nature. *The Turning Point* shows how ecocriticism is reflected in the movie because the plot and characters describe it very clearly. This movie is very interesting than other movies because the animal and human characters are switched. From that ecocriticism can be found because the plot and characters deliver the message. The short movie presented a lot of parts that indicated ecocriticism itself. This would like to

emphasize how human greed impact if everything is not well controlled by seeing the plot and the character of the story. Types of ecocriticism in this movie can be seen in how humans vanish, the forest is destroyed, the pollution impact of the big building and habits of the character and how the character never satisfy with what they get, how the world is imbalanced and so many plastics around us. The term "mimesis," which is used in literary criticism and philosophy, has a wide range of connotations, including also imitation and no sensuous similarity, receptivity representation mimicry, the act of expressing oneself, the act of resembling, and the presenting of oneself. The colourful and approachable book by Garrard follows the evolution of the movement and examines its major ideas, such as pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animals, and earth.

Any position, perspective, or understanding that places the human as the centre of the norm is known as anthropocentrism. Thus, an "anthropocentric" perspective of the natural world sees it wholly in connection to humans, for example, as a resource for economic use or as the embodiment of specific social or cultural values. Therefore, even the appreciation of the aesthetics of a landscape can be anthropocentric. (Clark 3). This film is showing anthropocentrism, but the animal takes the role of the human characters. In this movie, the character of the human was played by the animal which has its meaning. The filmmaker would like to emphasize how greedy human is in this life, this is the interesting part that the human role-plays as an animal and the opposite of the animal as a human. That makes this film different than other films. For this, the human will feel how if *The Turning Point* happen, and from this short movie, we can learn a lot as a human.

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What human greed is reflected in *The Turning Point*?
2. How do the animal and human character represent the criticism about the environment in the short movie?

## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

With regard to the problem of the study, the objective of the study are as follows:

1. To identify the types of ecocriticism found in *The Turning Point*
2. To explain animal and human character represent criticism about environment found in the short movie *The Turning Point*

## 1.4 Limitation of the Study

In this study, the discussion is limited to the types of ecocriticism and how the short present the criticism by seeing the plot and the character found in “The Turning Point”. The study focused on the reflected human to the environment. This study used the theory proposed by Garrard (2004) and Nurgiyantoro (2013).

## 1.5 Significance of the Study

There are two significances provided in this study that could be divided into the theoretical significance and practical significance. Both significances are described as follows:

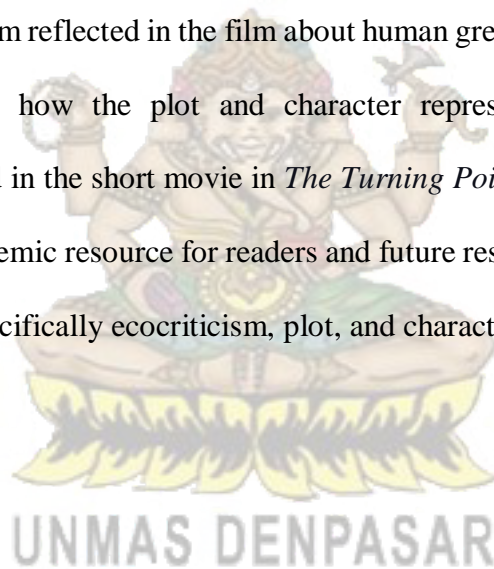
### 1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This research hopefully gives new knowledge and is beneficial to improve the academic understanding of literature. As a result, it can assist the reader in the

types of ecocriticism, which nature, environment, and human are connecting. Specifically, this study will be expected to provide more information about the types of ecocriticism found in *The Turning Point* on the theory by Garrard (2004) and the plot also characters presented in the movie using a theory of fiction studies Nurgiyantoro (2013).

### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

Practically, the study will give a contribution to the readers, particularly in types of ecocriticism reflected in the film about human greed can provide additional information about how the plot and character represent criticism about the environment found in the short movie in *The Turning Point*. The study is expected to serve as an academic resource for readers and future researchers interested in the literature field, specifically ecocriticism, plot, and character.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES**

#### **2.1 Review of Related Literature**

The writer did the review several studies about ecocriticism that had been published previously which are closely related to this research. There are two different undergraduate theses and one article to be reviewed in the recent study. The first thesis is entitled “An Analysis of Environmental Issues Using Ecocriticism in James Cameron’s Film Avatar” by Romadhon (2011). The study aims to find out the environmental issues by analyzing the different relationships between human and non-human alien characters with the environment. The data were taken from a film entitled Avatar. The writer applied the theory proposed by Lawrence Buell (2005), Cheryll Glofelty and Harold Fromm (1992), and Garrad (2004). The findings showed there are various classifications of ecocriticism found in the Avatar film such as human assessment of nature, human exploitation toward nature, respecting nature, worshiping nature, dependent on nature, the deep connection with nature, and the power of nature. The similarities between the previous study and the current study are, the data is from the film, and it also applied ecocriticism as the theory because analyze the relationship between human and nature including culture. The differences are the human character in The Turning Point played by the animal, and the film in the turning point just shows the picture without any conversation used but they also sign to deliver the message of the film.

The second thesis is entitled ‘Humans Relationship with Nature in Renaud’s Animation Dr. Seuss The Lorax’ by Linduajiputro (2020). The study aims to figure out the relationship between humans and nature represented in the animation film. The data were taken from the film Dr. Seuss the Lorax. The writer used a theory of ecocriticism for the main theory and deeper results he used the anthropocentrism theory, animation theory, and cinematography are applied. The findings showed there are various characters found in the film Dr. Seuss The Lorax, the citizens of Thneedville, The Once-ler, Mr. O’Hare, and Ted. The similarities between the previous study and the current study are, the data is from the film, the theory of ecocriticism that they use including the anthropocentrism theory and the data source also used animation film, the similarities also can find the interaction of human to the environment and nature in the film. The differences are the film from the previous study uses conversation but, in this movie just gestures or signs to describe the meaning of the film, in the other hand the recent study used a short film.

The third one is an article entitled ‘Ecocritical Tropes in Jawaharlal Nehru’s Glimpses of World History’ by Kerrthy and Sam (2017). The study aims to attempt an ecocritical analysis of Jawaharlal Nehru’s Glimpses of World History from a book. The writer applied the theory of ecocriticism as the main theory and Garrard (2007). The findings showed there are various ecocritical tropes like the wilderness, pastoral, animal, pollution, and apocalypse (ecocide). The similarities of this study are the theories used (Garrard) but in a different year, also the result and discussion are similar to the theory of Garrad (2004). The differences are the data source, the previous article used a book and the recent study used short films.



The fourth is an article entitled “Effects of depression on the life of the main character in *Her* by Spike Jenze” by Sintami, Jayantini, Juniarta (2022). The study aims to find out the effects of depression on the main character in *Her* movie. The writer used psychodynamic and psychological theory by Beck & Alford (2009) finalized with the effects of depression by Judith & Casey (2000). The findings showed there are some representations of depression in *Her* movies such as self-blame, low self-esteem, loss of appetite, trouble concentrating, and trouble sleeping. The similarities of this study are to explain the character action through their movement and what they are doing and the data source from the movie even this recent study use a short movie. The difference is the theory applied is not the main theory but is supporting theory and the recent study more focus to the action that shown by the character.

The fifth one is an article entitled “Analysis of Character and Characteristics in the Novel (Broken Vow) By Yuriz Afrizal” by Suarningsih, Darwati, and Tirtawati (2021). The study aims to analyze the characters and characterizations in the novel *Broken Vow* by Yuris Afrizal. The writer used a theory of fiction studies (Nurgiyantoro 2013) as the main theory of the character. The findings explained various classifications of some characters in the novel such as loving, patient, stubborn, liar, understanding, spoiled, submissive, humble, like to help, arrogant, and evil. The similarities of this study are the same theory which is Nurgiyantoro (2013) also one part of the analysis is to find the character in the story. The differences are the data source is from a novel and the recent study uses a short movie.



## 2.2 Concepts

As the main issue of this research is trading with the representation of humans' relationship with nature, in this part, the writer discusses the concepts of this analysis. The concepts of Ecocriticism, Human Greed, *The Turning Point*, and Movie are as follows:

### 2.2.1 Ecocriticism

A rapidly developing area of literary analysis called "ecocriticism" examines how humans interact with the environment. According to Ursula K. Heise (1997) One of the most recent multidisciplinary topics to develop in literary and cultural studies is ecocriticism, also known as "green" criticism. According to Garrard (2004) Ecocriticism is part of the exploration of how humans imagine describing the relationship between nature, humans, and the environment in all aspects of life. Garrard (2004) separates ecocriticism into six concepts, namely: pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animals, and the earth.

### 2.2.2 Human Greed

Human is one of living things that need nature in their life for that there is a word it can present the relationship between humans and nature, there is anthropocentrism. According to the website, Britannica anthropocentrism is a philosophical perspective that claims that humans are the most important or central beings in the universe. Panayot Butchvarov (2015:6) explains that monotheistic religions regard humans as special beings in nature. The animals here act a lot of actions that symbolize the greediness of humans nowadays. This effect kind of

things in this world, the greediness of humans can be shown when they human does not feel enough. Your Dictionary stated greed is defined as a selfish or excessive desire for more than is necessary or deserved, particularly concerning money, wealth, food, or other material goods.

### **2.2.3 The Turning Point**

*The Turning Point* talks about numerous viewpoints that are used to examine how the environment is being destroyed, how the climate is changing, and how species are vanishing. It shows how the planet is destroyed by some activities of the character. *The Turning Point* is a short movie talking about how the world change because of several events create by living things.

### **2.2.4 Movie**

A movie is a narrative or an event that is captured by a camera as a series of moving images and broadcast on television or in a theatre. (Oxford Dictionary). According to Danesi (2010: 134), Feature films, animated films, and documentaries make up the three primary types of movies. Not only does it include entertaining elements, but it also has messages and secret significance that we can discover. From the movie, the research is focusing the revealing human greed shown in the movie *The Turning Point*. The Scene in the movie describes something for us as the audience the environment, and nature situation caused by human greed.

## **2.3 Theories**

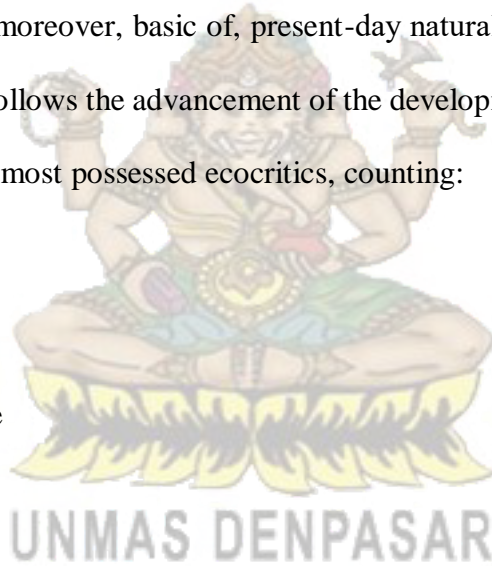
The concepts and ideas above were presented in this chapter. This study aims to find out and analyse human greed in ecocriticism at this short movie. This study was separated into 6 parts of the perspective theory proposed by Garrard

(2004) is used to analyse the Ecocriticism theory. Garrard (2004) separates ecocriticism into six concepts, namely: pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animals, and the earth.

### **2.3.1 Six Concepts of Ecocriticism**

Ecocriticism investigates how we envision and depict the relationship between humans and the environment in all regions of social generation, from Wordsworth and Thoreau to Disney and BBC nature documentaries. It is motivated by, but moreover, basic of, present-day natural developments, Garrard's available volume follows the advancement of the development and investigates the concepts that have most possessed ecocritics, counting:

1. Pollution
2. Wilderness
3. Apocalypse
4. Dwelling
5. Animals
6. The Earth



#### **2.3.1.1 Pollution**

According to the website of Britannica Pollution, It is the addition of materials (solid, liquid, or gas) or some kind of energy (such as heat, sound, or radiation) to the environment at a pace that is quicker than it can disperse, diluted or degrade. This is also known as pollution. recycled or kept in a safe state. Air pollution, water pollution, and soil contamination are the three main categories of

pollution, which are often categorized by the environment. Although there is currently no proof that DDT is detrimental to humans, the majority of Carson's scientific assertions have subsequently been proven true, which has raised public awareness of pesticide pollution, strengthened state regulation, and led to the creation of less persistent agricultural chemicals Garrard (2004: 03). Modern culture is particularly concerned about the pollution caused by plastic, light, and noise. All types of pollution frequently harm people's health and well-being as well as the environment and wildlife. In this research of the movie, the writer will focus on five aspects of pollution, those are Bad air, Dirty water, Disreputable land, Sound of Noise, and Terrible plastic.

#### **2.3.1.2 Wilderness**

Wilderness is an area essentially uninterrupted by human activity together with its naturally developed life community. Jungle is a place that has a lot of oxygen and for sure on this planet we need to have a place for this, to produce good quality oxygen. According to Garrard (2004: 59), The most effective representation of nature that New World environmentalism has at its disposal is the concept of wilderness, which denotes nature in a state unaltered by civilization. It is a building that has been mobilized to conserve specific habitats and species, and it is viewed as a location for those who are weary of the moral and material pollution of the city to re-energize. A post-Christian covenant, formed in a place of purity, established on an attitude of awe and humility, has an almost sacramental value: wilderness holds out the promise of a fresh, true relationship between people and the environment. Since ecocriticism does not share the primarily social concerns of

conventional literary and cultural studies, it is also at the heart of the movement's challenge to the status quo. The human greed in *The Turning Point* causes the wilderness to decrease day by day starting with Destroyed forests, Extinct plants, Vanished humans, Lost Oxygen.

### **2.3.1.3 Apocalypse**

An apocalypse is a serious incident that causes a considerable deal of destruction and change. The Apocalypse happens when the world does not balance anymore and so many problems are seen. Garrard (2004: 86) stated Because it hasn't happened yet, apocalypticism is inextricably linked to fantasy. It's always "proleptic," to use the narratological phrase. And if, according to sociology, it is "a genre produced out of a crisis," then it is necessarily a rhetoric that must inflame such crises to levels befitting the end of the world. Our assessment of apocalypticism as an ecocritical motif will depend heavily on this dialectic in which it simultaneously responds to and creates a "crisis". The first four of the seven seals' sealings are broken, revealing them. The four horsemen stand for conquering, war, famine, and death, each of which is a different aspect of the apocalypse. Conquest, famine, and death are three of them, and we may find all three in *The Turning Point*.

### **2.3.1.4 Dwelling**

According to (Merriam Webster) a dwelling is a shelter such as a *house* in which people live. According to Garrard (2004: 108) The term "dwelling" does not refer to a temporary situation; rather, it connotes a long-term imbrication of humans in a landscape of ritual, life, and work, as well as of memory, ancestry, and death. It refers to the place where we can live and do our activities inside that. Be our safe

place and happy with our family, especially for humans. The dwelling here in the movie is no more place to stay because of the business that was built by the businessman.

#### **2.3.1.5 Animals**

Animals are living things that consume organic materials. They often have specialized sense organs, an anxious system, and the ability to react quickly to stimuli. Garrard stated Animal rights philosophy and cultural analysis of animal representation are the two main strands of the humanities' study of the relationships between animals and people. (2004: 136). The example is below:

“Overlooking somebody’s race is entirely sensible. Overlooking their species is a supercilious insult. It is no privilege, but a misfortune, for a gorilla or a chimpanzee to be removed from its forest and its relatives and brought up alone among humans to be given what those humans regard as an education” Midgley (Garrad 2004: 137). There are several animal characters shown in the short movie such as arrogant and greed.

#### **2.3.1.6 The Earth**

Is the only planet known to support life and is located third from the sun. It has three geological zones: the core, the mantle, and the thin outer crust. It is not quite spherical and is flattened near the poles. As Stephen Yearley points out, "Photographic depictions of the globe as seen from an orbiting spaceship have been used repeatedly to emphasize the Earth's isolation in space, its fragility and awe, and the idea that the beings on it share a constrained living space surrounded by an



unwelcoming vacuum." (Garrad 2004:160). The stability of the earth in the short movie of *The Turning Point* is just little, therefore in a short time the world will be an apocalypse. Because of the environment, climate changes, technology and so many more shows not in a harmony.

