

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is a broad term that encompasses written works, including novels, plays, poetry, essays, and other forms of written expression. It serves various purposes, such as entertaining, informing, inspiring, and challenging readers. Literature often reflects and comments on society, culture, and human experiences, providing insights into the human condition and the complexities of life. Through literature, authors explore themes, characters, settings, and narratives, inviting readers to engage with their ideas and perspectives. Literature can evoke emotions, provoke thought, and stimulate imagination. It has the power to shape opinions, influence societies, and preserve cultural heritage. Literature can be categorized into different genres, such as fiction, non-fiction, drama, poetry, and various sub-genres within these categories. It spans across different time periods and cultures, offering a rich tapestry of voices and perspectives. Overall, literature is a vital part of human expression and communication, serving as a means of connecting individuals across time and space and fostering a deeper understanding of ourselves and the world around us.

Other types of literature include theatre, fables, memoirs, biographies, poetry, prose, science fiction, and journalism. The environment, character

development, themes, structure, and storyline (primary conflict, complexities, climax events, resolution) of science fiction are distinct. Nurgiantoro (2013) defined plot as "the events that are displayed in the story that are not simple because the author arranges these events related to cause and effect." A character is any person, creature, or fictitious person appearing in a literary work. Her main character has the most significant impact on the storyline and is most impacted by the events in the story, and characters are essential to a successful story.

According to Alfathoni (2020), movies like mass media are highly complicated. The visual pictures provided in movies with music and visuals can impact the viewer's emotions. Movies, frequently regarded as pictures pieced together into one whole, must be connected to the long history of the Movie's birth. The genesis of cinema cannot be isolated from the advancement of technology and science, which can give rise to tremendous achievements in movie art.

This study focused on Ecocriticism in *Man* because the data source tells us about the relationship between humans and nature. The short Movie presented many parts indicated with Ecocriticism itself. The writer would like to emphasize how the over-exploitation of natural resources impacts everything that needs to be better controlled by seeing the plots of the short movie.

The writer is interested in studying this topic because it is fascinating to observe the other side of the main character of this movie from an environmental standpoint since the environment depicted in this movie is crucial. The theory chosen by the writer will be pertinent to the study, namely Ecocriticism, which explains how people continue to exploit non-renewable natural resources.

1.2 Problem of the Study

In line with the background of the study, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What types of Ecocriticism are reflected in the plot of *Man's* Short Movie?
2. How is the plot explored in *Man's* Short Movie by Ecocriticism?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concerning the problem of the study, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To identify types of Ecocriticism are reflected in the plot of *Man's* Short Movie
2. To explain the plot explored in *Man's* Short Movie by Ecocriticism

1.4 Limitation of the Study

In this study, the discussion is limited to the types of Ecocriticism and how the main character presents the criticism by seeing the plot found in the "Man" Short Movie. The study investigates the exploitation of nature that reflects types of Ecocriticism and how the plot is explored in *Man's* Short Movie. This study used the theory proposed by Garrad (2004) and Nurgiyantoro (2013).

1.5 Significance of the Study

Two significant aspects of this study could be divided into theoretical and practical significance. The two significances are described as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This research hopefully provides new knowledge and benefits academic understanding of literature, as well as aids the reader in understanding the Ecocriticism in which nature, environment, and humans are interconnected. Specifically, this study will be expected to provide more information about the types of Ecocriticism found in *Man* on the theory by Garrad (2004) and the plot presented in the Short Movie using the theory of fiction studies by Nurgiyantoro (2013).

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the study will contribute to the readers, particularly in types of Ecocriticism reflected in the Movie about the exploitation of nature, and can provide additional information about how the plot explored the nature exploitation by the main character in this Short Movie. The study is expected to be an academic resource for readers and future researchers interested in literature, specifically Ecocriticism and plot.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The writer reviews several studies about Ecocriticism published previously that are closely related to this research. There are three undergraduate theses and two articles to be reviewed in the recent study. The first thesis is *"Ecocritical Study of Richard Powers' The Overstory"* by Safina (2021). This study aims to discover the relationship between humans and nature in Richard Powers' *The Overstory*. The data was taken from words, phrases, and sentences in the novel *The Overstory* by Richard Powers. The author uses Greg Garrard's hypothesis (2004). Pastoral features of Richard Powers' *The Overstory* include the gap between urban and rural life as detailed in Nick's farm, and later the subject of deforestation, which is also depicted in this work with characters trying to preserve the forest. Those with a strong understanding of nature respect nature and lead genuine movements to preserve nature by planting trees, protecting forests, and participating in anti-deforestation protests. The similarities between the previous and current studies are that the data is from the film, and it also applies Ecocriticism as the theory because it analyzes the relationship between humans and nature, including culture. The difference is that the human characters in Man's Short Movie show the picture without any conversation, but they also sign to deliver the film's message.

The second thesis is entitled *"Ecological Analysis of the Environment in the Movie of "Interstellar"* by Cahyadi (2022). The study aims to analyze the strong

connection between humans and the environment. This research used descriptive qualitative in form words. The data were taken from a movie entitled "Interstellar" directed by Christopher Nolan and released in 2014. The writer used the theory by Henry David Thoreau's aspect of Ecocriticism. The six aspects of Ecocriticism include nature, environmentalism, Wilderness, conservatism, science, and interdisciplinary. The finding showed that four aspects of Ecocriticism, which are nature, environmentalism, Wilderness, and conservatism, are related to the negative problems in the Movie, such as the "blight storm" happening on Earth, which led to the destruction of the planet. The aspect of Interdisciplinary science talks about the black hole's mysteriousness and human curiosity about nature's biggest secret. Those two negative and positive aspects affect the story in some way that leads to humanity's survival. The similarities between this present study and the previous one can also be finds the interaction between humans and the environment in the film. The difference is the issue analysis of the aspect of Ecocriticism, but this study analyses the types and characteristics of the main character in the film.

The third is the thesis entitled "An Ecocritical Analysis of Oscar Wilde's *A House of Pomegranates* by Aramian (2022). This study investigates the interactions between human and nonhuman characters that express a particular concern regarding nature and the environment in Oscar Wilde's four fairy tales in *A House of Pomegranates*. The writer applied theory by Glotfelty xix and used the qualitative method. The finding argues that nonhuman characters communicate and talk mostly for their and nature's rights, but sometimes they represent Victorian society. The analysis highlights the depth of the ecocritical approaches and how

they are expressed in the texts. In addition, the discussions shed light on Victorian Ecocriticism, including some theories and ideas of Anthropomorphism and Anthropocentrism within animal studies and transformation, which complete the analysis. The similarity of this study is that it used a movie as the data source. The differences are the theory used by Glofelty (1980) and this study, which used the theory by Garrad (2004)

The fourth is an article entitled *"An Analysis of the Relationship Between Human and Nonhuman Using Ecocriticism in Gorden J.L Ramel's Poems"* by Kuncara and Muhajir (2021). This study aims to analyze the relationship between humans and nonhumans and the representation of nature in Gorden J.L Ramel's Poems entitled *"Mankind Does not Agree," "Tiger Tiger Revisited,"* and *"Daffodils No More."* The writer applied the theory by Greg Garrad and used the qualitative method. The findings show that humans should not be abusive and have a good relationship, which means humans should treat animals well. The similarities of this study are the theories used (Greg Garrad) and the aim, which are similar to this study. The difference is the data source; the previous article used poems, and the previous study used short movies.

The fifth is an article entitled *"The Ecocritic Analysis of Literature in The Folklore of Sasak People in Lombok"* by Wardani et al. (2020). The study aims to explain the value of environmental wisdom contained in the folklore of Cilinaya. The writer used semiotic theory and qualitative descriptive using the content analysis method. The findings revealed that there are some values of environmental wisdom in this folklore in the form of (1) respect for nature, (2) moral responsibility

for nature, and (3) proportional utilization of nature. The similarities of this study are the same analysis of Ecocriticism. The difference is that this study used a content analysis method taken from Cilinaya folklore to determine the value of environmental wisdom in the story.

2.2 Concepts

As the central issue of this research is trading with the representation of human relationship with nature, in this part, the writer discusses the concepts of this analysis. The concepts of Ecocriticism, Main Character, *Man*, and Movie are as follows:

2.2.1 Ecocriticism

Ecocriticism is a branch of criticism studies focusing on how people and the natural world interact. The literature discusses both environmental and cultural concerns. It is also an interdisciplinary study of literature and the environment in which natural and social disciplines collaborate to acquire data, analyze the environment in literature, and compare it to situations that occur in the actual world. Ecocriticism is also a critique of how the environment is portrayed in literature. Ecocriticism theory has been more crucial than ever in the last decade to analyze the various environmental issues in literature and apps because the environmental impact was not highlighted in the 1990s until a higher form of social emphasis on environmental destruction, climate change, social degradation, and in increasing and more advanced technologies that will come in a coming decade or even century. According to Greg Garrad (2004), the investigation of how people picture articulating the interrelationship between nature, people, and the environment in all

facets of existence includes Ecocriticism. Ecocriticism is divided into six themes by Garrard (2004): Pollution, Wilderness, Apocalypse, dwelling, animals, and the Earth.

2.2.2 Exploitation of Nature

Natural resources are essential resources for human survival. Natural resources can be classified into renewable and non-renewable natural resources based on their nature. Renewable natural resources are natural resources that can continue to exist as long as their use is not overexploited over time, as the world's natural resources experience damage due to human activities. Therefore, evaluating the increasing damage to the conversion area, which should be free from interference from human activities, is necessary.

2.2.3 Plot

A plot is a sequence of events that make up the structure of a story or narrative. It is the framework that holds together the various elements of a work of fiction, such as characters, settings, and conflicts, to create a cohesive and engaging experience for the audience.

2.2.4 Man

Man is a short movie that talks about numerous viewpoints used to examine how the environment is being destroyed, how the climate changes, and what aftereffects, looking at man's relationship with the natural world. It shows how some of the character's activities destroy the Earth. In this short movie, Steve Cutts illustrates how humans exploit the surrounding environment, such as animals and plants. In conveying this short film, several things still often happen now.

2.2.5 Movie

According to Hornby (2006:950), a movie is a medium that includes an emotional work of fiction or biography that stimulates the viewer's feelings. As technology advances, a tale may be enlarged fictionally with an absolute reality to the viewers with a picture resembling the actual places in the world. In a movie, actors and actresses act out or portray a specific character in the plot. In light of this, it is conceivable to recreate imaginary locations with a made-up narrative. The division of genres in literature is similar to that in other forms of expression, from the fantasy genre, which features made-up magical beings and other supernatural occurrences, including magic, to the science fiction genre, which includes cutting-edge technology and a future setting.

2.3 Theories

This chapter discussed the principles and ideas mentioned above. This research seeks to discover and analyze the main character's human avarice in this short film. The perspective theory given by Greg Garrad (2004) is utilized to analyze the Ecocriticism theory in this study, which was divided into six components. According to Greg Garrad (2004), Ecocriticism is divided into six concepts: Pollution, Wilderness, Apocalypse, habitation, animals, and the Earth. According to Nurgiyantoro (2013), the plot is divided into three parts: beginning, middle, and ending.

2.3.1 Ecocriticism

Ecocriticism analyses how we perceive and express the link between humans and the environment in all areas of social development. Greg

Garrad's(2004) new book explores the progression of development and investigates the topics that have most captivated ecocritics, including:

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

2.3.1.1 Pollution

According to the Britannica website, Pollution is defined as the introduction of materials (solid, liquid, or gas) or energy (such as heat, sound, or radiation) into the environment at a rate faster than it can disperse, dilute, or decay. It is sometimes called Pollution, recycled, or stored securely. The three primary categories of Pollution, as defined by the environment, are air pollution, water pollution, and soil contamination. Although there is no evidence that DDT harms humans, most of Carson's scientific claims have since been proven true, raising public awareness of pesticide pollution, strengthening state regulation, and developing less persistent agricultural chemicals (Garrad, 2004).

2.3.1.2 Wilderness

Wilderness refers to a place primarily unaffected by human activity and its naturally evolved living community. The jungle has much oxygen, and we need a place like this on our planet to create high-quality oxygen. According to Garrard (2004), Wilderness, which signifies nature in its natural condition undisturbed by

civilization, is the most influential depiction of nature that New World environmentalism has at its disposal. Wilderness allows for a new, authentic relationship between humans and the environment. Because Ecocriticism does not share the traditional literary and cultural studies' primarily social concerns, it is also at the centre of the movement's challenge to the existing status quo.

2.3.1.3 Apocalypse

Apocalypse is a terrible event that produces great devastation and change. The Apocalypse occurs when the world no longer balances and several issues are visible. Garrard (2004) said that apocalypticism is intrinsically related to imagination because it has not happened yet. It is always "proleptic" to use a narratological term. Moreover, if, according to sociology, it is "a genre produced out of crisis," then it must be a discourse that inflames such crises to proportions befitting the end of the world. Our appraisal of apocalypticism as an ecocritical theme will be significantly influenced by this dialectic in which it responds to and causes "crisis." The first four of the seven seals' seals are broken, revealing them.

2.3.1.4 Dwelling

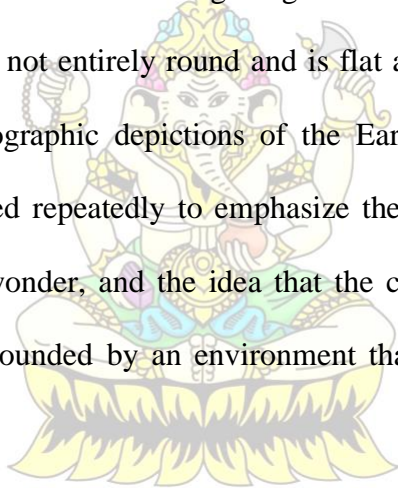
According to Merriam-Webster, a dwelling is a shelter where people reside, such as a house. According to Greg Garrard (2004), "dwelling" refers to a long-term imbrication of humans in a landscape of ritual, life, labor, memory, ancestry, and death. It refers to where we may reside and carry out our activities. Be our haven and cheerful environment, especially for humans.

2.3.1.5 Animals

Animals are living creatures that eat organic matter. They frequently have specialized sensing organs, an anxious system, and the capacity to respond to stimuli swiftly. According to Garrard (2004), the two primary streams of the humanities' study of the links between animals and people are animal rights philosophy and cultural studies of animal representation.

2.3.1.6 The Earth

Earth is the only planet capable of supporting life and is located third from the sun. Earth is divided into three geological zones: core, mantle, and thin outer crust. The shape is not entirely round and is flat at the poles. According to Stephen Yearley, "photographic depictions of the Earth as seen from orbiting spacecraft have been used repeatedly to emphasize the isolation of the Earth in space, its fragility and wonder, and the idea that the creatures within it share a limited living space surrounded by an environment that unfriendly. emptiness." Garrard (2004).



2.3.2 Plot in Fiction

According to Shcirova (2006), analytical criticism of novels has traditionally been differentiated into three major components: narrative, characters, and place. Each of these components determines the others. Plot refers to what happens in the story. It is narrative structure, the organization of events in such a manner that it creates interest and suspense, as well as a sense of ambiguity, expectation, and doubt about the end of a literary work. A plot is also a narrative of events with an emphasis on causality. In Culler (2000), Aristoteles said that the plot

is the most essential element of a story and that great stories should have a beginning, middle, and end. With the plot, the audiences know how a dramatic storyline is delivered.

2.3.3 Three Parts of Plot

The study discusses Nurgiyantoro's plot theory, which consists of three stages: beginning, middle, and ending. Plot is the author's arrangement of events to develop their basic idea, revealing events in their temporal and causal relationships and as an intricate pattern of cause and effect. In fiction, plot refers to the author's arrangement of events according to their causal relationships. Kenney (1996) suggests that the form of the plot is likely to take, with recurring patterns underlying the diversity of fiction. One discernible pattern is the division of the story into beginning, middle, and end. However, if we remember that a story is a series of choices, this seemingly crude division may seem more significant. The writer chooses to begin and end their story at one point and does not feel bound by a temporal sequence. The pattern of beginning-middle-end is a meaningful pattern of choices.

2.3.2.1 Beginning Stage

According to Nurgiyantoro (1995), the beginning is the introductory stage of fiction. The purpose of the beginning is to give information related to background and characterizations. Mostly, this stage shows the story's setting, such as the names of places, the time the story happened, and the surroundings. According to Kenney (1996), the beginning of a story, in addition to the necessary

exposition, gives us the picture of a situation in which sources of instability exist, which may, at the outset, be latent or overt.

2.3.2.2 Middle Stage

The middle stage is also known as the showdown stage. The middle stage shows the conflict one by one. This stage is the longest compared to the other two. This stage presents the main story, the crucial events are told, and the conflicts keep developing and reach the climax. In the same way that a growth toward conflict is latent in the initial circumstance, so is a development toward a climax. Complication refers to transitioning from the initial declaration of conflict to the climax. The climax occurs when the intricacy reaches its peak of intensity, at which moment the result of the tale is predetermined.

2.3.2.3 Ending Stage

The last stage is the ending. This stage is known as the resolution stage. There are two main kinds of endings: happy endings and sad endings. Meanwhile, according to Ali (2014), the plot is the most crucial part of the play. It covers the overall story, introduces conflict, and is logically sequenced. A plot consists of five essential parts: Introduction, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, and Resolution.