

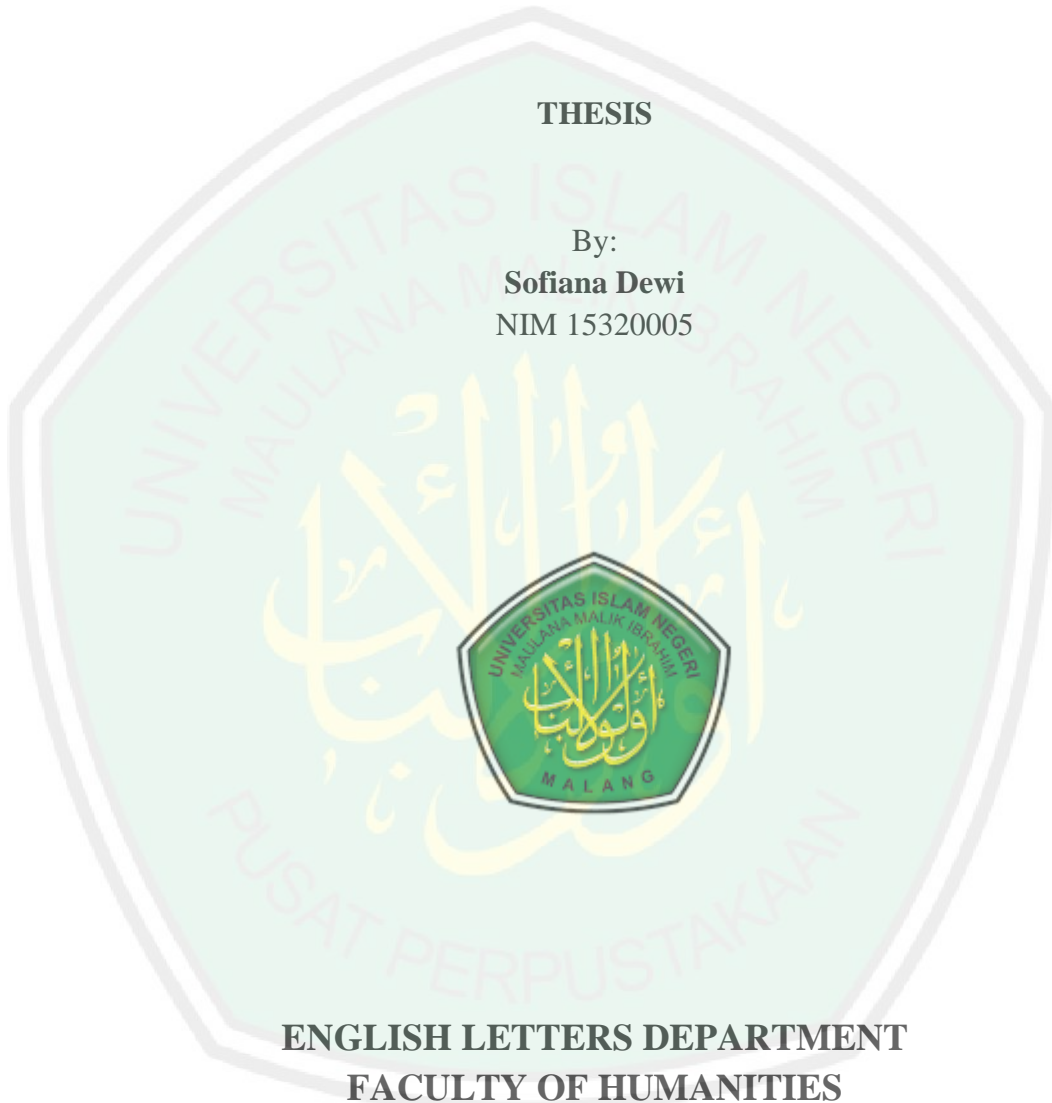
**ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS IN SALMAN RUSHDIE'S  
*HAROUN AND THE SEA OF STORIES***

**THESIS**

By:

**Sofiana Dewi**

NIM 15320005



**ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG  
2020**

**ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS IN SALMAN RUSHDIE'S  
*HAROUN AND THE SEA OF STORIES***

**THESIS**

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

By:

**Sofiana Dewi**  
NIM 15320005

Advisor:

**Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.**  
NIP 196911222006041001



**ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG  
2020**

### STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTERGRITY

I state that the thesis entitled “*Environmental Crisis in Salman Rushdie’s Haroun and the Sea of Stories*” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claims, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 2 November 2020

The researcher



Sofiana Dewi  
NIM. 15320005

APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Sofiana Dewi's thesis entitled *Environmental Crisis in Salman Rushdie's Haroun and the Sea of Stories* has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Satra* (S.S.).

Malang, 2 November 2020

Approved by  
Advisor



Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.  
NIP. 196911222006041001

Head of Department of English Literature



Rina Sari, M.Pd.  
NIP. 197506102006042002

Acknowledged by  
Dean



Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.  
NIP. 196609101991032002

LEGITIMATION SHEET


This is to certify that Sofiana Dewi's thesis entitled *Environmental Crisis in Salman Rushdie's Haroun and the Sea of Stories* has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in English Letters Department.

Malang, 2 November 2020

The Board of Examiners

Signatures

1. Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum. (Main Examiner)  
NIP. 196810202003122001
2. Agung Wiranata Kusuma, M.A. (Chair)  
NIP. 198402072015031004
3. Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum. (Advisor)  
NIP. 196911222006041001



Approved by  
Dean of the Faculty of Humanities



Dr. Fikri H. A.  
NIP 196609101991032002

## MOTTO

Always be yourself no matter what they say and never be anyone else even if they  
look better than you.





## DEDICATION

Billions of thank for my beloved family.

My beloved Father, Suwono, as my superhero. You are the strongest person in my life and teach me how to be a strong woman.

My beloved Mother, Khusnul Khotimah, as my angel. Thanks for your supports to me and never stopped praying for my success.

My beloved Sister, Adelia Anisa Faiha, as the only one little sister I have.

My honorable Advisor, Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum who always leads me all this time and support my thesis since the first day I gave my research proposal.

My roommate in Boarding House of Sunan Ampel I (9) and group of Mie-Tjin who always remembered me to finish my thesis as soon as possible:

Hafidzoh Khofairotul Azalea (Hafidzoh)

Humairotul Husna (Husna)

Muklis Devi Ana Pratiwi (Devi)

Novia Salsabila (Caca)

Putri Faidatus Sholichah (Iid)

Rini Setiawati (Rini)

From this thesis, thank you for all of your support, spirit, and love.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The researcher expresses her gratitude to Allah SWT. For His blessing and mercy, the researcher can accomplish her thesis entitled *Environmental Crisis in Salman Rushdie's Haroun and the Sea of Stories* as the requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra. Sholawat and Salam are also delivered toward Rasulullah SAW, who has guided his followers to the rightness.

In this occasion, the researcher would like to thank her family, especially her beloved parents Father and Mother who have given the finance, facility, prayer, and support in studying at the State Islamic University of Malang.

Thus, I want to express my deepest gratitude to my advisor, Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum. who has guided me to finish this research. Without him, this research probably could not be written perfectly.

This research also presents great honor to some people who have given some helps to do this research. They help in many kinds such as legality, time, and energy. Particularly, to my gratitude to all lecturers at the English Letters Department, and all of the lecturers in Humanities Faculty who taught me so many great lessons.

Finally, the writer hopes this paper will be useful especially for the writer and those who are interested in it.

Malang, 2 November 2020

Sofiana Dewi



## ABSTRAK

Dewi, Sofiana. 2020. *Environmental Crisis in Salman Rushdie's Haroun and the Sea of Stories*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

**Pembimbing** : Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.

**Kata Kunci** : Krisis Lingkungan, Ekokritik , Polusi

---

Kerusakan lingkungan sudah menjadi problematika bersama sejak puluhan tahun yang lalu. Ahli lingkungan menyimpulkan bahwa penyebab utamanya adalah manusia. Keberadaan manusia yang terus berambisi dalam menyuplai kebutuhan hidupnya mengakibatkan terkikisnya alam lingkungan dan hal ini mengakibatkan ketidakseimbangan antara lingkungan dan manusia.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan (1) penyebab krisis lingkungan yang terjadi didalam novel *Haroun and the Sea of Stories*, (2) dampak yang ditimbulkan dari krisis lingkungan yang terjadi didalam novel *Haroun and the Sea of Stories*, dan (3) usaha para tokoh dalam menyelesaikan krisis lingkungan yang terjadi didalam novel *Haroun and the Sea of Stories*.

Teknik penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kritik sastra dengan teori utamanya yaitu ekokritik dari Greg Garrard. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah novel *Haroun and the Sea of Stories* karya Salman Rushdie yang diterbitkan pada tahun 1990. Ekokritik dalam penelitian ini diaplikasikan sebagai cara untuk mengulas permasalahan yang terjadi serta bagaimana para tokoh menemukan solusi sebagaimana yang dijelaskan dalam teori tersebut.

Hasil penelitian mendeskripsikan adanya krisis lingkungan yang disebabkan oleh pembangunan pabrik sehingga asapnya menimbulkan polusi yang terbagi ke dalam dua jenis, yaitu polusi udara dan polusi air. Akibat yang ditimbulkan adalah udara yang tidak sehat sehingga berdampak buruk bagi kesehatan manusia dan hewan sekitar. Usaha para tokoh dalam mengatasi krisis lingkungan ini adalah dengan mengajak masyarakat untuk lebih memperhatikan kondisi lingkungan alam, membagi tugas kepada beberapa tokoh pimpinan masyarakat untuk pembersihan area yang terdampak polusi, serta menekankan pentingnya menjaga lingkungan alam.

## ABSTRACT

Dewi, Sofiana. 2020. *Environmental Crisis in Salman Rushdie's Haroun and the Sea of Stories*. Minor Thesis. Department of English Letters, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

**Advisor** : Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.

**Keywords** : Environmental Crisis, Ecocriticism, Pollution

---

Environmental crisis have been big problem for some years ago. Some ecological experts conclude that the main factor is humans. Humans and their ambition to supply their necessity cause some issues of the environment and this is have impact that is imbalance between humans and the environment. The environmental crisis caused by humans has impact for their life and it will be danger for the long time.

This research aims at describing (1) the causes of the environmental crisis in *Haroun and the Sea of Stories* (2) the impacts of the environmental crisis in *Haroun and the Sea of Stories*, and (3) the characters' efforts to solve the environmental crisis in *Haroun and the Sea of Stories*.

This research uses the literary criticism approach and the main theory is ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard. The data source is the novel entitled *Haroun and the Sea of Stories* by Salman Rushdie and published in 1990. Ecocriticism in this research applying as a tool to describe about the environmental crisis and the main character's efforts to resolve it as explained in the theory.

The result of this analysis is to describe that the environmental crisis caused by factory construction and the smoke makes pollution. Pollution divided into two types, air pollution and water pollution. The impacts of this environmental crisis are the air is unhealthy to breathe for humans and animals. Then, the characters' effort to solve the environmental crisis is warns people to more attention of the natural condition, make some duties for the government to clean up areas affected by pollution, and emphasize the importance to keep the natural environment in good condition.

## مستخلص البحث

دوي ، صفيحة ٢٠٢٠. *Environmental Crisis in Salman Rushdie's Haroun and the Sea of Stories*. البحث العلمي . قسم أدب الإنجليزية ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة مالانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية في مالانغ.

المشرف : د. شمسودين، الماجستير

الكلمات الرئيسية : الأزمات البيئية ، الكوارث الطبيعية ، التلوث

أصبح الضرر البيئي مشكلة مشتركة منذ عقود مضت. يستنتج أنصار البيئة أن السبب الرئيسي هو البشر. إن وجود البشر الذين يستمرون في طموحهم في توفير ضرورتهم الحياتية يؤدي إلى تآكل البيئة الطبيعية وهذا يؤدي إلى اختلال التوازن بين البيئة والبشر. الضرر البيئي الناجم عن الأنشطة البشرية له تأثير سلبي على حياتهم وهذا مقلق بشكل متزايد.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى وصف (١) أسباب الأزمة البيئية التي حدثت في رواية هارون و بحر القصص ، (٢) تأثير الأزمة البيئية التي حدثت في رواية هارون و بحر القصص ، و (٣) جهود الشخصيات في رواية. حل الأزمة البيئية التي حدثت في رواية هارون و بحر القصص. تستخدم تقنية البحث هذه نهج النقد الأدبي مع نظرية جريج جارارد الرئيسية كونها صديقة للبيئة. مصدر البيانات في هذه الدراسة هو رواية هارون و بحر القصص للكاتب سلمان رشدي والتي نشرت عام ١٩٩٠ . تم تطبيق الصدى في هذه الدراسة كوسيلة لمراجعة المشاكل التي تحدث وكيف تجد الشخصيات الحلول كما هو موصوف في النظرية.

وصفت نتائج الدراسة أزمة بيئية سببها بناء المصنع بحيث تسبب الدخان في تلوث ينقسم إلى نوعين هما تلوث الهواء وتلوث المياه. والنتيجة هواء غير صحي يضر بصحة الإنسان والحيوانات المحيطة. وتهدف جهود القادة في التغلب على هذه الأزمة البيئية إلى دعوة الجمهور إلى إيلاء المزيد من الاهتمام لظروف البيئة الطبيعية ، وتقاسم واجبات العديد من قادة المجتمع لتنظيف المناطق المتضررة من التلوث ، والتأكيد على أهمية حماية البيئة الطبيعية.

**TABLE OF CONTENT**

THEESIS COVER	
STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATION	vi
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	vii
ABSTRACT	viii
TABLE OF CONTENT	xi
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Research Questions	4
C. Objective of the Study	4
D. Scope and Limitation	5
E. Previous Studies	5
F. Research Method	7
1. Research Design	7
2. Data Source	7
3. Data Collection	8
4. Data Analysis	8
CHAPTER II: REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE	
A. The Definition of Ecocriticism	9
B. History of Ecocriticism Theory	11

C. Ecocriticism as Literary Criticism	13
1. The Causes of the Environmental Crisis	14
2. The Impacts of the Environmental Crisis	15
3. The Efforts to Solve the Environmental Crisis	17
CHAPTER III: FINDING AND DISCUSSION	
A. Description about the Environmental Condition in <i>Haroun and the Sea of Stories</i>	21
B. The Causes of the Environmental Crisis in <i>Haroun and the Sea of Stories</i>	22
1. Factory Waste	22
2. Human Behavior	25
C. The Impacts of the Environmental Crisis in <i>Haroun and the Sea of Stories</i>	27
1. The Impacts of Air Pollution on Humans	27
2. The Impacts of Water Pollution on Humans and Animals	29
D. The Characters' Efforts to Solve the Environmental Crisis in <i>Haroun and the Sea of Stories</i>	32
CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
A. Conclusion	39
B. Suggestion	40
BIBLIOGRAPHY	42
CURRICULUM VITAE	44
APPENDIX	45



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Literature is a fictional work that portrayed human life in society. It can be enjoyed and understandable by another society. Life experience is the first inspiration and imagination of authors to create their literary works. The kind of those literary works such as novels, drama, poems, and short stories have specific characteristics. Those characteristics divided into two substances, intrinsic and extrinsic. Explaining about literature, Wellek and Warren (1963, p. 22) said that "also state that the term literature seems best if we limit it to the art of literature, that is, to imaginative literature. Literature is also produced by the imagination of the author. Literature is not just a document of facts; it is not just the collection of real events though it may happen in real life. Literature can create its world as a product of unlimited imagination". From that argument, it can be concluded that literature is the imagination works but it is not only the imagination processes. The readers can catch what is the purpose of the authors in their literary works.

In its development, literature has a relationship with nature. It is proved by some courses discuss about the environmental criticism in the professions of humanities. It is aimed at increasing consciousness in the environment or nature crisis through literature. Besides, using nature or earth as the plot in the story in some literary works



is aimed to warn readers that what are they did have effects for a long time, such as their treatments of environmental.

Literary works are the result of authors' life or experience about how they criticize their environmental conditions. The environment or in another term is "nature" become big issues that faced humans until today. It is not only inane talk, but the truth. More and more about natural disasters that continue to occur, explains that environmental problems have become the responsibility of anyone and this is still no counseling (Andrian C. Newton, 2007, p. 7)

Disasters, for example, hurricane, storm, earthquake, tsunami, and the sign of mountain eruption are not completely of human mistakes. In geology, it is a thing that worried about nature. Earthquake, for example, is the shaking and vibration of the earth's crust due to the movement of the earth's plates (plate tectonics). A few people in their way of life believe that nature also has a mysterious power. In this way, they have a custom that pointed especially for nature in their places. It shows that nature has its natural power beyond human capability.

Many things can do to make people care about the natural environment condition. Salman Rushdie through this novel *Haroun and the Sea of Stories* recommends us to care for the environment. From his literary work, he wrote his worries about the environmental crisis through Haroun Khalifa, the main character who is made by him. Salman Rushdie is a famous British-India novelist. His best-known work is

*Midnight's Children* and *The Satanic Verses* that won the Booker prize award. So many literary works that he wrote. *Grimus*, *Midnight's Children*, *Shame*, *The Jaguar Smile: A Nicaraguan Journey*, *The Satanic Verses*, *Haroun and the Sea of Stories*, *Imaginary Homelands: Essays and Criticism*, *The Moor's Last Sigh*, *The Ground Beneath Her Feet*, *Fury*, *Step Across This Line: Collected Nonfiction*, and *Shalimar the Clown*

There are two reasons why the researcher chooses this novel. The first is the novel has been an inspiration for the author to care for the natural environment. We know that the environmental crisis becomes a big problem for some years ago until today. The natural environment condition is very worrying and there are no many people care about the earth.

The second is this novel satirizes the readers because the main character in this novel is the young man. Rashid Khalifa and his wife always call their son as “young Haroun” mean that Haroun Khalifa is the young man. But, as long as the storyline in this novel, Haroun has shown his curiosity and also be a hero to save the natural environment.

## B. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, the research questions will be discussed as follows:

1. What are the causes of the environmental crisis in the *Haroun and the Sea of Stories* novel?
2. What are the impacts of the environmental crisis in the *Haroun and the Sea of Stories* novel?
3. What are the characters' efforts to solve the environmental crisis in the *Haroun and the Sea of Stories* novel?

## C. Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the statement of the problems above this study is intended to:

1. To find out the causes of the environmental crisis in the *Haroun and the Sea of Stories* novel.
2. To find out the impacts of the environmental crisis in the *Haroun and the Sea of Stories* novel.
3. To find out about the characters' efforts to solve the environmental crisis in the *Haroun and the Sea of Stories* novel.

#### **D. Scope and Limitation**

This study focuses on the crisis of the environment in the novel Salman Rushdie's *Haroun and the Sea of Stories*. The researcher uses ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard as the approach to analyze the novel.

#### **E. Previous Studies**

This study is aimed at investigating the environmental crisis in Salman Rushdie's *Haroun and the Sea of Stories*. There are some previous studies used and related to this study. The first is a thesis by Juliet Sylvia Pasi in 2017. Her research is entitled *Theorizing the Environment in Fiction: Exploring about Ecocriticism and Ecofeminism in Selected Black Female Writer's Works*. Her research examined the relationship between the human and non-human world or the natural environment. She used a novel that the author is a black female in the postcolonial era as her object analysis. In her analysis, she found between ecocriticism and ecofeminism has an interesting relationship and they have represented in social, political, and economic. (Juliet Sylvia Pasi, 2017). The researcher uses this previous study because, in Juliet Sylvia Pasi's analysis, she used ecocriticism theory to analyze the relationship between the human and non-human world of the environment. It has a relation to what the researcher analyzes in this research.

Second is a thesis by Rohmah Romadhon in 2011. His thesis is *An Analysis of Environmental Issues Using Ecocriticism in James Cameron's Film Avatar*. His

research examined the different relationships between human and non-human alien characters with the environment, and also statement film in delivering the message of the environment. In his analysis, he found that between human and non-human have different ways to do the best in saving their environment. Besides, he assumed that Avatar's goal is to show the struggle to preserve the environment (Rohmah Romadhon, 2011). The reason why the researcher uses this thesis in her previous studies is that there are have two-point similarities in the analysis. These are ecocriticism theory and environmental issues. Even though, both analyses have different in the data source.

A journal is from Noushad *Eco-Criticism, Eco-Theory and Teaching of Literature* in 2018. In his journal, he identified ecocritical theory and its relation to the teaching of literature. Also, how ecocriticism differs from the other critical approaches, and the difference between green study and nature study. His findings of ecocritical and theoretical are both focuses on how pollution and environmental destruction are examined and considered in a literary text, as well as how humans are depicted as interacting with their natural dwellings, such as the animals, the wilderness, and the earth as a whole (Noushad, 2018, p. 66-68). This journal becomes one of the previous studies because it focuses on pollution and environmental destruction and in this analysis the researcher focusing her environmental crisis caused by pollution. From those previous studies, my research entitled *Environmental Crisis in Salman*



*Rushdie's Haroun and the Sea of Stories* has different analyzing, in the object of the study and the specific thing to be analyzed.

## **F. Research Methodology**

This discussion of the research method includes the research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

### **1. Research Design**

This study is a literary criticism method. This method is the study, discussion, evaluation, and interpretation of literature. The researcher uses literary criticism because, in this research, she conducts a discussion of literature, including the description and analysis of the environmental crisis of literary work, namely *Haroun and the Sea of Stories*. Furthermore, it uses an ecocriticism theory because the researcher wants to describe and analyze the causes and impacts of the environmental crisis and also Haroun's efforts to solve the environmental crisis in the novel.

### **2. Data Source**

The data source of this analysis is the novel entitled *Haroun and the Sea of Stories* by Salman Rushdie. The novel is the children fantasy fiction and published in 1990 by a British-Indian author, Salman Rushdie. The forms of the data in this research are from the dialogues and monologues of the characters in the novel which are written in the form of words, phrases, and sentences.



### 3. Data Collection

There are some steps to collect the data that the researcher needs. The first, the researcher reads the novel many times to understand the content of the novel being analyzed. The second, the researcher chooses and selects the data that are related to the problems in this research. The third, the researcher collects the data that have related to the problem of the study. Then, the researcher retypes all the data that have been chosen and selected on the quotation existing in the novel.

### 4. Data Analysis

There are some steps to analyze the data in this research. First is the researcher reads the data that is collected in the data collection. Second is the researcher make some notes in the form of words, phrases, sentences, and dialogues related to the problem of the study. Taking of notes aims to classify where the data that appropriate with the problem of the study and where the data are not. Third is the researcher re-read the whole data and classify based on three problems of the study above, and explaining each of them. In this part, the researcher connects between the theory and data analysis. In the data analysis, the researcher predicts the answer to the problem of study in this research.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. The Definition of Ecocriticism

Ecocriticism is the study about the relationship between literature and the natural environment. It focuses on an interdisciplinary point of view by analyzing the works of the authors, researchers, and poets in the context of environmental crisis and nature. Ecocriticism, its term is divided into “eco” and “criticism”. The word “eco” comes from a Greek word *Oikos* means place, a nexus of humans, nature, and spirit. Meanwhile, the word “criticism” from *Kritis* means judges (Howarth, 1998, p. 63). However, their basic concerns being similar, the various approaches generally focus on the relationship between humans and the earth as represented as literature.

The term of ecocriticism was first emerged by William Rueckert in his critical writing entitled “*Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism*” in 1978. By ecocriticism, Rueckert meant that it is the application of ecology and ecological concepts to the study of literature. (“Defining Ecocritical Theory and Practice”, para 1)

Another theorist, Cheryll Glotfelty explains: “What is ecocriticism? Simply it is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment. Similarly, as women’s activist criticism looks at language and literature from a gender-conscious perspective, and Marxist criticism brings attention to the method of

production and economic class to its reading of texts, ecocriticism adopts an earth-centered strategy to literary studies (Cheryll Glotfelty, 1996, p. 18). Ecocriticism at that point can be understood as the literary discipline which takes the earth as the main subject and examines it through its representation of the text. Consequently, the relationship between humans and the physical world will be the most interesting theme in the study of ecocriticism. Ecocriticism usually shares the fundamental basic that human culture is connected to the physical world. It means that ecocriticism explores how human affects nature or is affected by nature in shaping their way of life. This investigation at that point leads to the connection between human and non-human (Cheryll Glotfelty, 1996, p. 19).

Ecocriticism is a general term for literary analysis informed by an ecological or environmental mindfulness (Greg Garrard, 2004, p. 37). It studies the relationship between literature and nature through some approaches which do not only have attention for the environment. Combining between literary method and ecological perspectives, ecocriticism applies a work in which has interaction between the author, character, and place (Greg Garrard, 2004, p. 63)

## **B. History of Ecocriticism Theory**

Ecocriticism is the first concept in the late 1970s, at the meeting of WLA (the Western Literature Association, a body that investigates in the literature of the American West). Simply, ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment (Peter Bary, 2002, p. 161).

Ecocriticism is the study of literature about nature, ecology, and the environment. It is an examination of the possible connections made in a text among the notions of place, people, self, society, and, certainly, the physical natural system, including the geographical and geological aspects of the earth. Different terms of ecocriticism are called literary ecology, eco theory, eco literature, ecopoetry, ecopoetics, ecomposition, eco-consciousness, green writing, and green studies (Mishra, 2016, p. 168).

According to Jonathan Culler (author of *Literary Theory: A Very Short Introduction*), ecocriticism has potential to bring change to society: “Most narrowly, it is the study of literary representations of nature and the environment and the changing values associated with them, especially evocations of nature that might inspire changes in attitude and behavior.” (J. Hillis Miller, 2000)

Ecocritical or environmental criticism may have begun from the same anxieties: modern issues such as global warming, desertification, deforestation, inappropriate agriculture, and the human-caused damage and degradation to natural environment

causing climate change, conservation, recycling drives, and animal rights movements going forward (Prof. J. Udin Khan, 2019, p. 90).

Late decades, there is a lot of “save the earth” development, which refers to the ecological imbalances, decreasing biodiversity, and the destructive effect, that is pollution coming about because of urbanization, industrialization, and technological mechanization. These are among the most important issues facing the countries and communities today (Prof. J. Udin Khan, 2019, p. 90).

Many discussions related to the natural crisis, the United Nation held a national conference and help other countries to resolve the environmental crisis. The green movement has promoted the importance of caring for plants and animals as well as complaining about technological improvements that continue to damage the environment. In this case, ecocriticism as a real criticism contributes to it (Robert Falkner, 2013).



### **C. Ecocriticism as Literary Criticism**

Generally, literary experts consider that cultural background is an important factor, as do ecocritical experts who consider that the earth or nature as an important factor because humans very dependent on the power of nature. The world we live in does not only contain language and social elements, but also responsible behavior for treating nature. Life, including human life, is greatly influenced by the role of nature and the environment, which is both of them are the most important considerations in this theory (Peter, 2010, para 6).

After converting into the field of theory, green criticism is divided into some parts, each part develops itself as a branch dedicated to rereading and analyzing the role of nature, representation, and elements of nature in literary works. Green studies are only the regional literature because it takes into consideration the differences in nature in better places. But the central source of thoughts, research, and findings in this field will always be the authors and poets well-known and established in the world of literature (Peter, 2010, para 6).

Ecocriticism illustrates the scope of the literary approach, and this is one of its strengths. Lawrence Buell argues that ecocriticism takes its energy not from paradigm research methodologies, but from a commitment to rehabilitating what has been marginalized effectively by society (Lawrence Buell, p. 91). Based on the explanation above, the diversity of ecocritical practice emphasizes that such criticism should not



focus just on trees and rivers that inhabit texts but also should focus on the nature inherent in humans and in settings in which humans figure prominently.

Ecocriticism explores how we imagine and portray the relationship between humans and the environment or natural conditions in all areas of cultural production (Greg Garrard, 2004, p. 1). Ecocriticism in Greg Garrard's definition inclined to discuss the environmental crisis. It included the causes of the environmental crisis, the impacts of it on another organism, and also the effort or treatment of humans to solve the environmental crisis.

#### 1. The Cause of the Environmental Crisis

The cause of the environmental crisis is pollution. Greg Garrard in his book, *Ecocriticism: The New Critical Idiom*, pollution is the first chapter that he discussed.

#### Pollution

The term of pollution is from Greek "*polluere*" means that to defile. This term has become the major things to discuss about the environmental crisis. Pollution (or in another term is contamination) has existed for a considerable length of time, however, it just began to be noteworthy after the mechanical development of the nineteenth century. Pollution happens when the indigenous habitat can't 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 a great many years. As such, pollution happens when nature doesn't have a

clue how to disintegrate a component that has been brought to it unnaturally (Greg Garrard, 2004, p. 8).

Pollution must be paid attention to, as it negatively affects characteristic 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 couldn't endure. There are two types of pollution on earth: air pollution and water pollution. Air pollution implies that when the climate is loaded up with harmful gases discharged as a consequence of mechanical or other monetary exercises, it brings about dirtying the air in the earth. Water pollution is the tainting of water bodies, generally because of human exercises. Water bodies incorporate, for example, lakes, waterways, seas, springs, and groundwater (Environmental Pollution, 2020, para 2).

## 2. The Impacts of the Environmental Crisis

The impacts of the environmental crisis are divided into two types, impacts on humans and impacts on animals. Each of them is explaining in the discussion below:

### a) Impacts on Humans

The impacts of environmental pollution on humans are for the most part physical. However, it can likewise transform into neuro-expressions of love in the long haul. The most popular difficulties to us are respiratory, as sensitivities, asthma, bothering

of the eyes and nasal entries, or different types of respiratory contaminations. Strikingly, these very much spread expressions of love can be seen when air contamination is high in urban communities, when the climate gets hot, for example (Environmental Pollution, para 6).

On top of that, environmental pollution has been demonstrated to be a main consideration in the improvement of cancer. This can occur for instance when we inhale the smoke of pollutants used in the creation of handled nourishments, or pesticides from crops. Other, uncommon, infections incorporate hepatitis, typhoid affection, diarrhea, and hormonal disturbances.

#### b) Impacts on Animals

Environmental pollution mostly affects animals by making hurt their living condition, making it dangerous for them to live in, corrosive downpours can change the piece of waterways and oceans, making the harmful for angles, a significant amount of ozone in the lower portions of the air can mess lung up to all creatures. Nitrogen and phosphates in water will cause an excess of poisonous green growth, forestalling different types of life to follow their typical course (Environmental Pollution, para 6).

### 3. The Efforts to Solve the Environmental Crisis

In his book, Greg Garrard explained about the way people resolve their environmental crisis. However, ecocriticism is not only contributing much to debates about problems in ecology, but it can help to define, explore and even resolve ecological problems in this wider sense (Greg Garrard 2004, p. 16). By using Greg Garrard's theory in his book, the role of ecocriticism for the environmental crisis is divided into two components; the environmentalism movement and deep ecology.

#### a) The Environmentalism Movement

Various groups of people have a concern for environmental problems, such as pollution and global warming. This is the reason to appear in the environmental movement. Many prefer rural ways of life that are considered to be friendlier to nature than living in cities that tend to damage nature (Greg Garrard, 2004, p. 18).

There are several environmental organizations such as the Sierra Club, the Nature Conservancy and the Audubon Society at the USA, or the Royal Society for Protection of Birds and the Council for Protection of Rural England in the United Kingdom. This organization aims to invite the government and other non-government movements to take part in solving environmental problems. Their activities usually start from the use of used bottles and the reduction of non-organic waste, so for food needs, for example, they invite to use from nature (Greg Garrard, 2004, p. 19).

Martin Delin's Green Delusions, as one of the supporters of this movement, emphasized that every human being must actively manage the earth to ensure as much biodiversity as possible. Another environmental organization, Greenpeace, has had success in promoting the recycling movement. This is proof that in solving environmental problems must be based on self-awareness and invite people to do the best for nature (Greg Garrard, 2004, p. 19).

b) Deep Ecology

Deep ecology is the most influential radical form when going beyond the academic circles, stimulating many green organizations (Greg Garrard, 2004, p. 20). One of the crucial key points made by Arne Naess, who coined the term deep ecology, shows the vital distinction from environmentalism:

The well-being and flourishing of human and nonhuman life on Earth have value in themselves (synonyms: inherent worth, intrinsic value, inherent value). These values are independent of the usefulness of the nonhuman world for human purposes. (Greg Garrard, 2004)

Most deep ecologists consider that this is more significant between deep environmental and ecological movements. The main point in this deep ecology is based on a deeper understanding of the importance of preserving nature rather than just understanding nature as much as it can benefit humans, as explained in the environmental movement. Also, deep ecologists are set up to surrender their agreeable way of life, rather than preservationists. The deep ecological development

does not simply fret about the physical sign of the ecological emergency, yet rather takes a gander at its establishment. In this manner, deep ecologists contend that we should think more nature-focused rather than a human-centric view (Greg Garrard, 2004, p. 21).





### CHAPTER III

#### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the data that is collected about the environmental crisis in the novel entitled *Haroun and the Sea of Stories* by Salman Rushdie, and the data will be analyzed based on ecocriticism theory. The discussion will be divided into three parts which are appropriate with the problem of the study in this research.

The first part is about the causes of the environmental crisis in the novel. The second part is about the impacts of the environmental crisis in the novel. The last part is the researcher explains about Haroun's efforts to solve the environmental crisis.

*Haroun and the Sea of Stories* novel have a strong environmental crisis and moral environmental values on it. The environment of Haroun's city is about a city which is full of misery. Further, Haroun's meeting with other people in another place makes him concluded that natural environment disaster not only in his town but also in another town. This novel is connecting between human position and natural environment which is both are mutually sustainable.

### **A. Description about the Environmental Condition in *Haroun and the Sea of Stories***

The environmental condition is in one of the cities in Alifbay country that there are big factories constructions. These factories stand in the north side of city. Everyday these factories emitting smoke and scattered all over the city sky, as proved in the data bellow:

*In the north of the sad city stood mighty factories in which (so I'm told) sadness was actually manufactured, packaged and sent all over the world, which never seemed to get enough of it.*

In the data explain that there are factories which are the smoke scattered in all over the city. Because the factories' activities are continuous, every day the smoke is released unceasingly.

In the south side of city there was an ocean which was also in a sad condition. The ocean is filled with fishes, which the fish looks unhealthy, so it is called glumfish as the data bellow:

*There was once, in the country of Alifbay, a sad city, the saddest of cities, a city so ruinously sad that it had forgotten its name. It stood by a mournful sea full of glumfish, which were so miserable to eat that they made people belch with melancholy even though the skies were blue.*

From the data explains about the terrible ocean condition where the fishes are not even unhealthy to eat. In addition, these fishes make people feel sad even when burping. Even though the sky was so clear, it could not to cover the sad image in the city.

### **B. The Causes of the Environmental Crisis in *Haroun and the Sea of Stories***

There are two causes of the environmental crisis in the novel, factory waste and human behavior. This waste causes air pollution and human behavior causes water pollution.

#### **1. Factory Waste**

Factory waste is residual or unused material from industrial activities. It can pollute the environmental around. One of the factory wastes is smoke factories that supply pollution in the air. Surely, it can be a big problem because every living thing needs fresh air to breather. The problem can be seen by some data that are described below:

*Haroun had already smelled unhappiness on the night air, and this sudden mist positively stank of sadness and gloom. 'We should have stayed at home,' he thought. 'No shortage of long faces there.'*

This data uses figurative language, hyperbole. Hyperbole means express something with the impression of exaggeration. In this data, hyperbole is to describe how bad

the air condition is, especially at night. “...smelled unhappiness...” refers to how someone feels when they breathe in dirty air and it’s no relief. Haroun feels that the air also has been contaminated by a kind of toxic. So, he feels unhappiness. Then, the word of *sadness* and *gloom* means that this mist has bad effect for people’s health because the night air becomes so painful to breathe. This is the first crisis in Haroun’s city because air is important to living creature. Same with what happen in his unidentified city, the night air in this data is positively stank of sadness and gloom. Because of that, Haroun thought that the best way is to stay at home.

*‘Phoo!’ shouted Rashid Khalifa’s voice through the greeny-yellow mist. ‘Who made that smell? Come on, admit.’ ‘It’s the mist,’ Haroun explained. ‘It’s a Mist of Misery.’*

Those dialogues shows the bad air which is painful to breathe become mist of misery, which is it should not the green-yellow and the existence adds to the misery of those who breathe in the mist. This is the sign that pollution spreads all over and marked by the green-yellow mist. The word *Misery* is the sign of bad condition where pollution has spread even not only air but also fog of course this will be difficult because as a living creature, of course it needs air to breathe. However, when the air is mixed with pollution it will have a negative impact on health.

*a night full of mutterings and discontent, in which the air felt too thick to breathe.*

This data uses figurative language, hyperbole. Hyperbole means express something with the impression of exaggeration. In this data, the word of *thick* means that the air becomes difficult thing to breathe. So, anyone who breathes in it feels dissatisfaction because of the difficulty in breathing. This is also makes them desperate for what had happened.

If people enjoyed the night air before, then it did not happen after air pollution hit the city. At night, people are busy feeling misery in his life.

*'The Moody Land was only a story, Haroun,' Rashid replied. 'Here we're somewhere real.' When Haroun heard his father say only a story, he understood that the Shah of Blah was very depressed indeed, because only deep despair could have made him say such a terrible thing.*

This data uses figurative language, metaphor. Metaphor means that the object is not literally true but it can help to explain an idea in the sentence. The word of “depressed” in this dialog refers to disaster of environmental crisis. Air pollution caused by factory waste in Haroun’s city has spread to other cities in the Shah of Blah country. Rashid told to Haroun that The Moody Land was only a story. A place that is the happiest before, the happiest place he had known from the story, only a story. And now, he and his son, and also other people are in trouble, because of the environmental crisis in there. This is makes Haroun feels so sad when he looks at his



father when Rashid told him about The Moody Land. That impossible it is not a big trouble if his father can say that with face that full of sadness.

*At once the hot wind began to blow with redoubled force; and as Rashid sank into silent wretchedness the greeny-yellow mist with the toilet stink came rushing towards them across the Lake;*

The hot wind is the air pollutes by factory waste. It also describes how the wind feels hot when it should be cool. Factory waste causes air pollution and also makes the wind feels hot. Besides, the greeny-yellow mist shows how bad the air condition, when the color is greeny-yellow and it should be white.

## 2. Human Behavior

Human behavior such as littering and cutting down trees without reforestation surely is a factor in the environmental crisis. In the story, human behavior causes water pollution. Sea in this story is a place that full of the stories and where the stories made. One of them is that Haroun's father, Rashid Khalifa's talent in storytelling; all of his stories are from in the sea. It means that sea is an important thing for people. Now, the sea of stories is in trouble, crisis, and danger.

*'It's pollution,' said the Water Genie gravely. 'Don't you understand? Something, or somebody, has been putting filth into the Ocean. And obviously if filth gets into the stories, they go wrong. —Hoopoe, I've been away on my rounds too long. If there are traces of this pollution right up here in the Deep North, things at Gup City must be close to crisis.*

The statement of Water Genie realizes that it is pollution. Water Genie is the bodyguard of the sea of stories, warn that is pollution. He also thinks that somebody maybe putting the poison in the sea. So, the sea is in trouble including in making the stories. If that is true, so another place that near from the sea, Gup City is in trouble too.

*'And if the Source itself is poisoned, what will happen to the Ocean—to us all?' Iff almost wailed. 'We have ignored it for too long, and now we pay the price.'*

In the dialog, Iff realizes that they have ignored the nature for along. They forget that the nature is not inanimate object. People are often doing this behavior. Ignoring the nature is a bad attitude that will get them in trouble. The nature has a power if human damage it. Now, they pay the price. They feel the natural anger.

*Iff's grief began to over flow. 'It's our own fault,' he wept. 'We are the Guardians of the Ocean, and we didn't guard it. Look at the Ocean, look at it! The oldest stories ever made, and look at them now. We let them rot, we abandoned them, long before this poisoning. We lost touch with our beginnings, with our roots, our Well spring, our Source. Boring, we said, not in demand, surplus to requirements. And now, look, just look! No colour, no life, no nothing. Spoilt!'*

That citation shows the regret of Iff as the guardians of the ocean. He and his team should be able to maintain the stream of story in good condition. Instead of leaving it in long time until completely damage and affected by others. He regret when everything had gotten worse. He realize that sea is the source of the life. If the sea in

trouble, everything related to it will be in problem too. And now it is too late to regret.

### C. The Impacts of the Environmental Crisis in *Haroun and the Sea of Stories*

One of the factory wastes is pollution where it is classified into two types; they are air pollution and water pollution. Surely, pollution has the impacts on the survival of living things. In this analysis, the researcher will analyzes about the impacts of air pollution on humans and the impacts of water pollution on humans and animals.

#### 1. The Impacts of Air Pollution on Humans

The impacts of the air pollution that are produced by the activity of factories are the main factor of the sadness of people in the city and it is has impact for the humans.

*Black smoke poured out of the chimneys of the sadness factories and hung over the city like bad news.*

This sadness is difficulty of people around the factories to breathe fresh air. The black smoke caused has an impact on the quality of the air. This is certainly a disaster for their kives where the air is one of the main factors for life, but since the factory continues to spread pollution, their lives have become sadness and gloom. This sadness also describe in the first paragraph of the novel:

*There was once, in the country of Alifbay, a sad city, the saddest of cities, a city so ruinously sad that it had forgotten its name.*

The word of *sadness* in the data is denotative meaning. Denotative meaning is the literal meaning or objective based on the word. *Sadness* in the data refers to people sadnesses because the air pollution. This is the impact of the factories' activity which are always produced factory waste every day. The air pollution causes people in the city feeling sad and forgets the name of the city. Forgetting the name of the city is the culmination of the sorrow.

*The air smelt stale and stench*

The word of *stale and stench* called as connotative meaning. Connotative meaning means if the word has another meaning, even it is positive meaning or negative meaning. In the data *stale and stench* means that how bad the air and it smells stale. Whereas, air called healthy to breath if it has no smell and fresh. As we know that, the clear air surely feels good to breathe. There is no smell, no color, and anything. It just air to breathe. But in this sentence, it shows that the air smelt stale and stench. As we feels disturbed if inhale something that smells and that is how Haroun and the others felt. Surely this air really in a trouble then it smells so smelled and stale.

## 2. The Impacts of Water Pollution on Humans and Animals

The impacts of the water pollution that are produced by the activity of factories are the main factor of the sadness of humans and also animals in the ocean. Those impacts are mentioned and explained in the data below:

*It stood by a mournful sea full of glumfish, which were so miserable to eat that they made people belch with melancholy even though the skies were blue.*

In the first paragraph of first chapter in the novel, it described that there is a mournful sea full of glumfish. The crisis in the sea besides has impact to human, also impact to fishes in it and make them become glumfish. Impact to human is if human wants to eat the glumfish, they will contract the sadness of glumfish. Then make them belch with melancholy.

*These particular Plentimaw Fishes seemed unhealthy to Haroun. Their multiple mouths frequently spluttered and coughed, and their eyes looked inflamed and pink.*

This data explains about the unhealthy condition of plentimaw fishes in the ocean. This unhealthy condition mentioned by those fishes' mouths are spluttered and coughed. This condition certainly illustrates how bad the impact of water pollution is. In addition, it also shows that their eyes have turned pink, even though if they are in good health they should not be that color.



*'All this bad taste! Too much dirt!'*  
*'Swimming in the Ocean starts to hurt!'*  
*'Eyes feel rheumy! Throat feels sore!'*  
*'When we're better, we'll talk more'*

The word of *dirt* and *hurt* called as connotative meaning. Connotative meaning means if the word has another meaning, even it is positive meaning or negative meaning. In the data *'All this bad taste! Too much dirt!'* means the bad condition of ocean is due to too much dirt. Dirt refers to pollution which is it makes the quality of ocean worse. Then about *'Swimming in the Ocean starts to hurt!'* means that fishes in the ocean feel pain due to the pollution that pollutes the ocean. Pain refers to the bad quality of the ocean that causes fishes cannot swim freely. Those dialogues are the complaint of Plentimaw Fishes. They said that the sea is bad taste and there is too much dirt. As the analysis before, mentioned that maybe somebody putting the poison. So, "dirt" in this dialog is the poison. Besides that, they get hurt when swimming in the ocean. They are really in unhealthy condition when they say that their eyes feel rheumy and throat feels sore. The sentence *'When we're better, we'll talk more'* explains that they are in healthy condition before. They speak actively, but when the ocean in the trouble, they are more often be silence, caused their throat feels sore.

*The poisoned waters lapped at Butt the Hoopoe's sides—and then splashed suddenly higher, as the Web of Night was brought to an abrupt halt. Iff and Haroun, acting by reflex, jerked their feet away from the splashing liquid, and one of the Water Genie's attractively embroidered and twirly-pointed slippers*

*fell (from, to be precise, his left foot) into the Ocean; where, quick as a blink, with a fizz and a hiss and a burble and a gurgle, it was instantly eaten away, right down to the tip of its twirly toe. Haroun was impressed, in a horrified way. The poison is so concentrated here that it behaves like a powerful acid,' he remarked*

This data shows about how dangerous of water that contaminates of poison. This makes Haroun and the other be careful, worried, and tries to do not be splashed the water. When they (Haroun, Iff, Butto, and Water Genie) are in the dangerous situation, each self tries to save themselves so as not to be touched by the water. In other side, left foot of Water Genie fell down and touched the water. It makes him save his left foot quickly. Because of the accident, Water Genie concluded that the poison produced from the strong and dangerous ingredients. So that it makes like a powerful acid.

*The creatures who lived in this weed-jungle rushed out in alarm: giant albino moths, large grey birds that were all bone and no meat, long whitish worms with heads like shovel blades. 'Even the wild life is Old here,' Haroun thought. 'Will there be dinosaurs further in? —Well, not dinosaurs exactly, but the water-dwelling ones—that's right—ichthyosaurs.'*

The impact of this water pollution is not only on Plentimaw Fishes, but also other creatures that lived in the jungle. However, animals surely have feeling that their environment are in problem. The animals instinct are more sensitive that human feelings. This is because, they had living in the nature since they was born. Difference with human which is exploits the nature just for their own interest.

*The waters of the Ocean were growing thicker by the mile, thicker and colder; many of the Streams of Story were full of a dark, slow-moving substance that looked like molasses*

The sentence describes that the thickness of the Ocean water is increasing in every miles. This is made worse by the condition of stream of story is full of darkness. The movements become slow as it will really stop for a long time.

#### **D. The Characters' Efforts to Solve the Environmental Crisis in *Haroun and the Sea of Stories***

In this part, the researcher analyzes the data that are shows the characters' efforts to solve the environmental crisis. As the analysis before that the researcher found the causes and the impacts of the environmental crisis, in this part the researcher analyzes the data that are shows or describe of the characters' efforts to solve the environmental crisis. The data are collected and will be analyzed below:

*Haroun decided there was nothing for it but to put his Moody Land theory into practice. 'Okay,' he shouted into the mist. 'Everybody listen. This is very important: everybody, just stop talking. Not a word. Zip the Lips. Dead silence is very important, on the count of three, one, two, three.'* A new note of authority had come into his voice, which surprised him as much as anyone, and as a result the oarsmen and Buttoo, too, obeyed him without a murmur.

In this part, Haroun tries to be calm. No complain. No convulsing. As in the analysis before showed that when Haroun and his team be scrambling of what happened, that makes everything be worse. Because of his mistakes before, he tries to be calm and

invite his team to be calm. At least, there is no complain again or selfish. He applied Moody Land theory. The nature needs to vent its anger. Because of this applying, Butto who always be a complain man and the oarsmen obeyed him to be silent.

*At once the boiling breeze fell away, the thunder and lightning stopped. Then Haroun made a conscious effort to control his irritation at Snooty Butto, and the waves calmed down the instant he cooled off. The smelly mist, however, remained.*

The magic happened. The hot wind was disappearing. The thunder and lightning also stop showing the flashes. Then, Haroun tries to control his irritation to Snooty Butto. The condition that are chaos before, become calm down slowly. But, the mist of misery like reluctant to be disappear.

*'Just do one thing for me,' Haroun called to his father. 'Just this one thing. Think of the happiest times you can remember. Think of the view of the Valley of K we saw when we came through the Tunnel of I. Think about your wedding day. Please. '*

This dialog shows Haroun's wish to his father, Rashid Khalifa. He asked his father to remember anything that makes him happy. Haroun mentioned everything he knows so his father really remembers everything that made him happy. This dialog actually suggests that all bad things start from good things that have been treated wrongly. Of course it will end up being good if we have wishes and efforts to change it to be good.

*Haroun moved as fast as he'd ever moved in his life. He took the Bite-a-Lite out of his mouth and held it over his head; now the light poured in every direction, illuminating the entire vast interior of that massive ship. 'Those Eggheads back at P2C2E House certainly know a thing or two,' Haroun thought in wonderment.*

In this data, describes that Haroun moved as fast as he had. He tried to take the Bite-a-Lite out of his mouth. He assume that he did is the light can be shine in every direction. Because the black-shadow magic of Khatam-Shud will be disappear if the sunlight can be shine in every direction. That is why Haroun moved as fast as he did ever, to save other people from the black shadow of Khatam-Shud.

*The third thing he noticed was this: as the brilliant light of the Bite-a-Lite filled the interior of the Dark Ship, the whole vessel seemed to quiver for a moment, to become a little less solid, a little more shadowy; and the Chupwalas, too, trembled, and their edges softened and they began to lose their three-dimensional form*

*'If only the sun would come out,' Haroun realized, 'they'd all melt away, they'd become flat and shapeless, like the shadows they really are!'*

The next data, describes that Haroun tried to understand the situation. After he took the Bite-a-Lite on his head, he realizes the fastest changing of black magic of Khatam-Shud. On the data, shows that *the whole vessel seemed to quiver for a moment*, means that there is a thing happened so fast. Then, the Chupwalas become uncontrolled. Then, he realizes that the sunlight is the power. It can make them become disappear as fast as he expected.



*The Source of Stories was a hole or chasm or crater in the sea-bed, and through that hole, as Haroun watched, the glowing flow of pure, unpolluted stories came bubbling up from the very heart of Kahani.*

After the long struggle, finally the source of stories is clean as before. As Haroun watched, the glowing flow of pure, shows that the poison was disappear. There is no pollution or dirt in the sea. Finally, the source of story can produce the stories again as before.

*And now, at last, he reached into his other nightshirt pocket, and drew out a small bottle made of many-faceted crystal, with a little golden cap. The bottle was still half-full of the magical golden liquid which Iff the Water Genie had offered him what seemed like years earlier: Wish water. 'The harder you wish, the better it works,' Iff had told him. 'Do serious business, and the Wish water will do serious business for you.'*

Wish water from Water Genie will be a tool to make a good magic power.it can be seen in the sentence above that Haroun drew out his small bottle. In the small bottle, there is wish water, which is the harder Haroun's wish. It will be the better of work. However, to fight with black magic of Khatam-Shud, Haroun should have a magic power too. That is why Water Genie gave him the bottle of wish water.

*'I wish this Moon, Kahani, to turn, so that it's no longer half in light and half in darkness ... I wish it to turn, this very instant, in such a way that the sun shines down on the Dark Ship, the full, hot, noonday sun.'*

In the Haroun's sentence, shows that how Haroun are really wishing that the environmental crisis can be disappearing. This is Iff's asked to him that he has a wish and may the magic power can help him. So, in his wishes he makes a wish that the sun shines down on the Dark Ship. Because dark shadows are the sign of black magic of Khatam-Shud.

*'That's some wish,' said Butt the Hoopoe's voice admiringly. 'This will be pretty interesting. It's your willpower against the Processes Too Complicated To Explain.'*

In this dialog, Butt the Hoopoe said that it is a wish that can help Haroun to solve the environmental crisis and to fight with the black magic of Khatam-Shud. Haroun that are confused before of what can he do, then Butt the Hoopoe realize him that he has a wish from Moody Land theory. Anyone have their wishes and followed by the action. In this part, explain that Haroun should make a wish, so that the problem resolved.

*Haroun Khalifa loved the feeling of getting soaked to the skin in the first rain of the year, so he skipped about and got a wonderful warm drenching, and opened his mouth to let the raindrops plop on to his tongue. He arrived home looking as wet and shiny as a pomfret in the sea.*

In this data, shows that how about Haroun's feeling after the environment of his town seem fresher than before. Haroun Khalifa enjoyed the first rain of the year. This is a feeling good after his struggle to resolve the environment condition. So he enjoyed it

and let himself get soaked. As if he hadn't felt the freshness of the rain for a long time because of the pollution conditions that had made it all seem dead.

*Back in Gup City, the Speaker of the Chatterbox announced certain promotions: Iff was named Chief Water Genie; Mali was named Head Floating Gardener; and Goopy and Bagha were appointed Leaders of all the Plentimaw Fishes in the Sea.*

In this data, explained some important points that must be done for every people. The purpose is to improve the environment condition so that it returns to normal. Iff as Chief Water Genie. His duty is for lead all of his troops. Mali as Head Floating Gardener. His duty is for saving the garden. Goopy and Bagha as leaders of all the Plentimaw Fishes, them duty are to control Plentiwa Fishes' job in the making of story.

*These four were given the joint responsibility for the very large Cleaning-Up operation which was to begin at once across the length and breadth of the Ocean of the Streams of Story. They announced that they were especially anxious to restore the Old Zone as soon as possible, so that these ancient tales could be fresh and new once more.*

This is in accordance with the meaning of deep ecology in the ecocritical theory by Greg Garrard. Where emphasizes that there is a desire to focus on the balance of nature so that damage does not occur. In this data shows there are four duties. This data also shows their hopes for the ocean of the streams of story. This is the new duties after their struggle to solve their environmental crisis caused by air pollution.

*'The Ocean,' Haroun urged, as Buttoo drew near in the swan-boat. 'Please think. It's very important.'*

This is Haroun emphasize that as human we have the important role to save the environment in a good condition. Everything that happened before become an important thing to be learned and make sure it will never happens again. For Haroun, regret for what happened is permissible. But, it does not mean you can repeat again. If you are really regret, in the next chance you have to protect the natural environment. No more crises for the next time. This data also have a deep meaning that Haroun as the main character to be a hero to solve the environmental crisis.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

After analyzing the novel, the researcher concludes that the causes in the environmental crisis are factory waste and human behavior. One of the factory wastes is pollution. Pollution is divided into two types, air pollution and water pollution. The air and water pollution causes coughs, breathless, and the main problem for the survival of humans and animals.

The impacts of this environmental crisis are divided into two types, impacts on humans and impacts on animals. The impacts on humans, the air becomes unhealthy to breathe. The air feels like so hot, hard, and anyone will cough and narrow. It is so painful. The impacts on animals, it disturbs all of Plentimaw Fish in doing of their job. Some data of water pollution show that the ocean as a factory to create the story line becomes in danger. The poison that puts into the ocean make each part of the ocean becomes chaotic, so the resulting story is not good, gloomy, and dead.

In the characters' efforts, those reasons make the characters tries to find the ways to resolve the environmental crisis. That everything started from human's ego that they are not caring for their natural environment. So, the first thing Haroun and his friends did is to control his ego and his friends' ego and wish everything will be



fine. After that he asked for everyone to be careful for the natural environment. He emphasizes that it is important to everyone.

### **B. Suggestion**

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher gives two suggestions that needed to other researcher who wants to make a better research in the next time.

In this research, the researcher only mentioned one cause, pollution, whereas in the environmental crisis, actually there are some causes. It is influenced by choosing the data source that the researcher should choose the novel that has many possible environmental crisis in it. So, for the next researchers, make sure that the data source that you have is really having a lot of evidence of an environmental crisis. So, it can be the basis for understanding the theory that you have learned.

The topic of the environmental crisis has actually been an environmental problem since natural disasters occurred, whether caused by humans or the natural forces themselves. In this study, it is less explained how it relates to the world of literature, which more shows the basis of their relationship which refers to the place, character, and plot that has a message that leads to the environment. This also needs to be a suggestion for the next researchers that there is a need for an understanding process that really mentions the relationship between the environment and literature. Not just a story line that discusses the natural environment.

This research only analysis three components; causes, impacts, and the effort. Actually, they are the basic thing where those three components related to each

other. The researcher does not has an idea to find out another question, such as comparing two or more novels, which are about the environmental in the story. At least it can make understanding related to the environmental crisis. Because each novel will give a different picture, see from different sides, and different solutions. So, for the next researchers, it is expected to be more specific in finding the research questions



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Afzal, Alia. (2017). *Ecocritical Post-Colonial Studies on Humans, Lands, and Animals*. Unpublished Thesis. University of Northern Iowa.
- Bery, Peter. (2002). *Beginning Theory an Introduction to Literary and Cultural Theory*. UK Press.
- Buell, Lawrence. (1995). *The Environmental Imagination: Thoreau, Nature Writing, and the Formation of American Culture: 1<sup>st</sup> (first) Edition*. Retrieved April 25, 2020 from <https://azmedia.press/med-05442/B008vs2hjk>
- Defining Ecocritical Theory and Practice*. (October 6, 1994). ASLE Primer Journal. Retrieved January 14, 2020 from [https://www.asle.org/wp-content/uploads/ASLE\\_Primer\\_DefningEcocrit.pdf](https://www.asle.org/wp-content/uploads/ASLE_Primer_DefningEcocrit.pdf)
- Environmental Pollution*. (2020). Retrieved May 3, 2020 from <https://www.conserve-energy-future.com/causes-and-effects-of-environmental-pollution.php>
- Falkner, Robert. (2010). *The Handbook of Global Climate and Environment Policy*. UK Press.
- Garrard, Greg. (2004). *Ecocriticism: The New Critical Idiom*. Oxfordshire: Routledge Taylor and Francis e-Library
- Garrard, Greg. (2010). *Ecocriticism as a Contribution to Consilient Knowledge*. Bath Spa University. *Ecozon@* 1(1): 22-25
- Glotfelty, C & Fromm, H. (1996). *The Ecocriticism Reader: Landmarks in Literary Ecology*. The University of Georgia Press. Retrieved January 14, 2020 from <http://www.ecobooks.bom/books/ecocrit.html>
- Hillis Miller, J. (2000). *Jonathan Culler: Literary Theory A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford University Press.
- Howarth, William. (1998). *Some Principle of Ecocriticism*. Retrieved April 25, 2020 from <https://oliviamoy.squarespace.com/HOWARTH+++++Some+Principles+of+Ecocriticism.pdf>
- Mishra, S. K. (2016). *Ecocriticism: A Study of Environmental Issues in Literature*. BRICS Journal of Educational Research 6(4): 168-170

- Mishra, S. K. (2018). *Ruskin Bond's The Cherry Tree: An Ecocritical Study*. *International Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies in English* 3(2): 117-12
- Newton, Andrian C., (2007). *Forest Ecology and Conservation*. UK: Oxford University Press.
- Noushad. (2018). *Eco-Criticism, Eco-Theory, and Teaching of Literature*. *Veda's Journal of English Language and Literature* 5(4): 66-68
- Peter. (2010). *A Simple Guide Into Ecocriticism*. Retrieved April 21, 2020 from [www.aresearchguiede.com/ecocriticism.html](http://www.aresearchguiede.com/ecocriticism.html)
- Rigby, Kate. (2004). *Greg Garrard: Ecocriticism*. Monash University. London and New York: Routledge
- Romadhon, Rohmah. (2011). *An Analysis of Environmental Issues Using Ecocriticism in James Cameron's Film Avatar*. Unpublished Thesis. English Letters Department. State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
- Sylvia P. J. (2017). *Theorising the Environment in Fiction: Exploring about Ecocriticism and Ecofeminism in Selected Black Female Writer's Works*. Unpublished Thesis. Department of English Studies. University of South Africa.
- Udin K. J. (2019). *History (and/or Historicity) of Ecocriticism and Ecocritical History: An Introductory Overview*. *International Journal of Linguistic, Literature, and Translation (IJLLT)* 2(4): 89-102
- Wellek, R & Warren, A. (1963). *Theory of Literature*. United States: Harcourt, Brace, and Company.



**Sofiana Dewi** was born in Malang on February 3, 1997. She graduated from MAN 1 Blitar in 2015. During her study at the State Islamic Senior High School, she actively participated in ESC (English Special Class) extracurricular. She also joined Extracurricular of Kaligrafi Art and joined a competition. She started her higher education in 2015 at the English Letters Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2020.





## APPENDIX

### **The Synopsis of *Haroun and the Sea of Stories*, a novel by Salman Rushdie**

In the tragic city in the nation of Alifbay, Haroun Khalifa lives with his dad, Rasid Khalifa and his mom, Soraya. At some point, Haroun shows up from his school to discover that his mom has escaped with his upstairs neighbor. This neighbor had regularly been reproachful of Haroun's dad, Rashid, on the grounds that he didn't comprehend the helpfulness of stories. Out of resentment, Haroun ambushes his dad for the pointlessness of his accounts. This pulverizes his dad. Haroun thinks that it's hard to focus on homework thus his dad chooses to take him on a narrating work he is performing for certain politicians in the Land of G and the Valley of K. When Rashid endeavors to recount to his accounts, be that as it may, no words come out, and the politicians get distraught.

Haroun and Rashid board a mail transport destined for the Valley of K. It is driven by a parrot-looking man named Butt who stammers and talks in questions. Rashid makes an arrangement with Butt to drive them on the risky street between the Land of G and the Valley of K. Butt drives perilously and Haroun is concerned that he will pass on. At the point when they arrive at the delightful sights of the Valley of K, Rashid reveals to Haroun that everything helps him to remember "khattam-shud," an old idea that implies quiet. At the point when they arrive at K, Haroun and Rashid meet Mr. Buttoo, the government official, who takes them to his vessel on the Dull Lake. As they leave on the lake, they are overwhelmed in a thick fog.

The fog smells awful and Haroun understands that it is a Mist of Misery welcomed on by his dad's foul state of mind. At the point when the ocean starts to shake, Haroun advises everybody to think great musings, and when they do, the ocean quiets. Haroun and Rashid arrive at the yacht that will take them to their goal the following day. The yacht is exceptionally rich, yet both Rashid and Haroun experience issues dozing. Similarly as Haroun snoozes off, he hears a clamor in his room. He finds an elderly person with an onion formed head, who vanishes when he sees Haroun.

The elderly person drops a wrench, which Haroun seizes. The elderly person appears and reveals to Haroun he is Iff, the Water Genie, and he should have the wrench to kill the Story Stream for his dad, Rashid. When Haroun fights, Iff advises him to take it up with the Walrus in Gup City, Kahani. Haroun requests that the Water Genie take him there, and Iff hesitantly yields so as to recover his wrench from Haroun.

The Genie advises Haroun to pick a flying creature and give it a name and it will emerge. He pulls out a bunch of little enchanted animals. Haroun picks the Hoopoe and Iff tosses it out the window and into the water where it inflatables into an immense fowl. They jump on its back and quicken into space. The Hoopoe looks like Mr. Butt, so Haroun names it Butt the Hoopoe. They can impart clairvoyantly.

Butt the Hoopoe arrives on the Sea of Stories of Kahani, Earth's subsequent moon, which moves so quick it is imperceptible by human instruments. it equitably disseminates Story Water over the earth. They land in the sea so that Iff can give Haroun Wishwater and ideally sidestep meeting the Walrus.

Haroun drinks the Wishwater and wants for his dad's narrating to return. He can just concentrate on a picture of his mom, nonetheless, and following eleven minutes, he loses his fixation. Iff then gives Haroun some water from the Sea that contains a story. Haroun drinks it and afterward winds up glancing through the eyes of a saint in a Princess Rescue story. As the legend climbs the pinnacle to save the princess, he transforms into a creepy crawly and princess hacks away at him until he tumbles to the ground. When Haroun wakes from his story, Iff discloses to him that somebody named Khatam-Shud is harming the narratives.

Haroun, Butt the Hoopoe, and Iff the Water Genie fly to the Land of Gup, where they meet Mali, the Water Gardner, and the Plentimaw angles. The whole land is planning for war. The Chupwalas have taken Princess Batcheat from Gup. What's more, they have dirtied the Sea of Stories with the goal that many don't bode well any longer. Ruler Bolo, General Kitab, and the Walrus report their arrangements for war to the Pages of the Guppee Library (or, armed force). They acquire a government agent with a hood over his head. At the point when the hood is expelled, Haroun sees his dad.

Rashid advises everybody that he moved to Kahani and was in the dusk strip when he saw the Princess Batcheat caught. The Chupwalas have gone under the spell of Cultmaster Khattam-Shud who needs to forfeit her to Bezaban, an icon to quiet. Ruler Bolo and General Kitab proclaim war on Chup and Rashid offers to control them to the Chupwala settlement. One of the officers in the military, Blabbermouth, takes Haroun to his room. They become lost and Haroun thumps the cap off Blabbermouth's head. Long hair drops out and Haroun sees Blabbermouth is a young lady. She at that point engages him with a shuffling demonstration.

The military sails towards Chup, prattling about the reasons for the war in a manner that Haroun thinks may be mutinous. They enter the place that is known for Darkness and land on the sea shore. They investigate the inside and happen upon a dim warrior battling his own shadow in a sort of enchanting move. The man acknowledges he is being watched and comes to discover the trespassers.

The shadow starts to talk. It croaks out ambiguous words until Rashid understands the warrior is talking in an antiquated motion language. Rashid deciphers the warrior's discussion. His name is Mudra and he had been second in order in Chup. He is presently battling against Khattam-Shud so as to take harmony back to Chup. Mudra consents to enable the Guppees to overcome Khattam-Shud.

Haroun volunteers to spy for the military on account of his adoration for stories. He, Iff, Butt the Hoopoe, Mali, and the Plentimaw angles start to trek towards the Old Zone. The water turns out to be toxic to such an extent that the fish can't go on. The rest of the group is out of nowhere trapped and caught in nets. They are taken to a mammoth, dark boat. On the deck are cauldrons of toxin. To Haroun, it would appear that everything is temporary, similar to a shadow. Khattam-Shud shows up and he is a small, weasly, measly man. Haroun understands this is Khattam-Shud's shadow that has segregated from its proprietor. The Cultmaster reveals to them that accounts are wasteful and pointless and that is the reason they are being crushed.

The boat's frame is loaded with dimness and machines To Complicated to Describe. The Cultmaster gives them where they are building an incredible Plug to seal the Story Source at the base of the Sea. Haroun sees roots developing through a port window and Mali shows up, locking onto the generators and breaking the machines. Haroun breaks free, puts on a defensive wetsuit, and jumps down into the Sea where he sees the Plug being built.

He comes back to Butt the Hoopoe and takes out a vial of Wishwater given to him by Iff. He drinks it and wishes that the pivot of Kahani would turn regularly. A couple of moments pass and afterward the whole land is washed in daylight. The entirety of the shadows on the boat start to blur away and soon everybody is free and the toxin is demolished.



In Chup, Khattam-Shud sends a minister to the Guppee armed force. The envoy starts to shuffle and pulls out a bomb. Just Blabbermouth's brisk activity shields everybody from being exploded, yet it is uncovered that Blabbermouth is a young lady simultaneously. Bolo attempts to fire her, yet Mudra solicits her to be a section from his military on account of her fortitude.

The fight between the military begins. Since the Guppees have had such transparent correspondence, they battle as a group. The Chupwalas, in view of their quiet, doubt one another. The Guppee armed force overpowers the Chupwala armed force. As the fight closes, there is an incredible seismic tremor and the moon starts to turn. The sculpture of Bezaban falls and pulverizes the genuine Khattam-Shud. Harmony is proclaimed and everybody gets advancement inside their position. Haroun gets ready to leave and is informed that he should see the Walrus.

In the Walrus' office, Haroun discovers that it is every one of the joke and that he isn't in a tough situation. Every one of his companions is there with him. The Walrus discloses to him that for his fortitude he is to be given a cheerful closure of his story. Haroun questions this is conceivable, yet he wants for his city to never again be dismal. He awakens back in the Valley of K where his dad is setting up his political story. As he rises up to give it, his dad recounts to the account of Haroun and the Sea of Stories. It is a story that the group adores and they betray their totalitarian head, Mr. Buttoo.

When Rashid and Haroun get back, it is coming down and they stroll through it getting splashed. The entirety of the individuals in the miserable city is moving and Haroun inquires as to why. They guarantee that the city has recollected their name, Kahani, which signifies "story." Haroun understands that the Walrus has placed a cheerful consummation into the raindrops. At the point when he shows up home, he discovers his mom there, disclosing to them that she committed an error in escaping with Mr. Sengupta. The following day, Haroun stirs to discover it is his birthday and his mom singing in another room in the house.

