

**ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND THEIR PSYCHOLOGICAL  
IMPACT ON THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN JOHN  
LANCHESTER'S *THE WALL* (2019)**

**THESIS**

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM MALANG**

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**THESIS**

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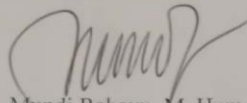
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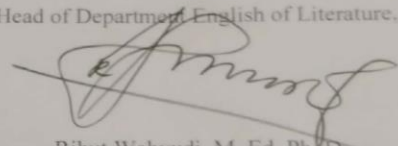
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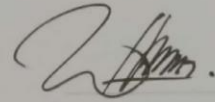
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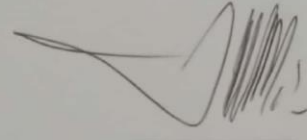
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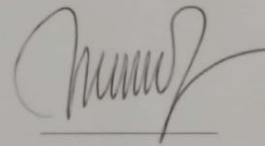
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**MOTTO**

*“The rule of life that anybody could be anybody”*

-John Lanchester-

## DEDICATIONS

I dedicate this thesis to Both Parents, Family, Lecturers, Friends

and all parties who have asked:

*"Kapan Sempro?", "Kapan Sidang?", "Kapan Wisuda?",*

*"Kapan Nyusul?"* and others of the like,

You guys are the reason I finished this thesis.

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Finally, I understood that this thesis isn't perfect, but I believe it will be useful to the next researcher and broaden their understanding of literary theory. all in all, the critics and recommendations would be very appreciated.

Malang, 6 Juni 2022

Iqbatul Muhlisin

## ABSTRACT

Muhlisin, Iqbatul 2022, *Environmental Issues and The Impact on The Main Character in John Lanchester The Wall (2019)*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor: Dr. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum.

**Keyword:** *Anthropocene, Ecocriticism, Environmental Issues*

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Over the last few decades, natural conditions are very dangerous and very bad. However, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has reported that global warming on earth will destroy the ice sheet causing flooding in various parts of the world. This study investigates environmental issues and reveals their impact on the main character depicted in the novel entitled *The Wall*. This study applies an ecocriticism theory (Garrard, 2004) to explain environmental issues and uses psychotherapeutic theory (Alberth, 2011) to explain the impact of the environmental issues on the main characters' psychology in the novel. The results show that the environmental issues contained in this novel cover five aspects from Garrard's perspective, namely Pollution, Dwelling, Apocalypse, Animal and Earth. In the scope of pollution, there are two types of pollution described in the novel: water pollution and light pollution. Then in the scope of dwelling, there are two environmental issues: hunger and the drowning of land. The apocalypse scope, the researchers found two environmental issues: global warming and changing weather. In the animal context, animals are used as a source of food by the main character in the novel. And the last is Earth, the environmental issues contained in the novel include a terrible place in the future, which causes people to not want to have children. In addition, environmental issues affect the main character's psychology, which can be analyzed using a psychotherapeutic theory consisting of eco-anxiety and solastalgia. The main character experiences solastalgia syndrome by imagining good natural conditions. Meanwhile, in eco-anxiety, the main character worries about the current environmental issues.

## Abstrak

Muhlisin, Iqbatul 2022, *Isu Isu lingkungan dan Dampak nya Terhadap Tokoh Utama Dalam Novel The Wall karya John Lanchester (2019)*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Dr. Mundi Rahayu., M.Hum.

Kata kunci: *Antroposen, Ekokritisisme, Isu Lingkungan*

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Beberapa dekade terakhir, kondisi alam sangat berbahaya dan sangat buruk. *Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (IPCC) telah melaporkan bahwa pemanasan global di bumi akan menghancurkan lapisan es yang menyebabkan banjir di berbagai wilayah dunia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki isu-isu lingkungan dan mengungkap dampaknya terhadap psikologi tokoh utama yang tergambarkan dalam novel berjudul *The Wall*. Penelitian ini menerapkan pendekatan teori ekokritisisme (Gararrad, 2004) untuk menjelaskan isu-isu lingkungan, serta menggunakan teori psikoteratik (Alberth, 2011) untuk menjelaskan dampak isu-isu lingkungan terhadap karakter utama dalam novel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa isu lingkungan yang terdapat dalam novel ini mencakup lima aspek dilihat dari perspektif Garrard yaitu *Pollution, Dwelling, Apocalypse, Animal and Earth*. Pada lingkup *pollution*, terdapat dua jenis polusi yang tergambar dalam novel yakni polusi air dan polusi cahaya. Kemudian pada lingkup *dwelling*, terdapat dua jenis isu lingkungan yakni kelaparan dan tenggelamnya daratan. Sedangkan yang terakhir adalah lingkup *apocalypse*, pada lingkup ini peneliti menemukan dua isu lingkungan, yakni pemanasan global dan cuaca yang berubah ubah. Pada lingkup *Animal*, hewan digunakan sebagai salah satu sumber makanan oleh tokoh utama pada dalam novel tersebut. Dan yang terakhir adalah *Earth*, isu lingkungan yang terdapat pada novel tersebut meliputi tempat yang mengerikan dimasa depan, yang menyebabkan masyarakat tidak mau mempunyai keturunan. Selain itu, isu lingkungan berdampak pada tokoh utama dalam novel tersebut, yang dapat di analisis menggunakan teori psikoteratik yang terdiri dari *ecoanxiety* dan *solastalgia*. Tokoh utama mengalami sindrom *solastalgia* dengan membayangkan kondisi alam yang baik baik saja seperti sebelum terjadi perubahan. Sementara itu dalam *ecoanxiety*, tokoh utama mengalami kekhawatiran terhadap isu lingkungan yang terjadi saat ini.

## مستخلص البحث

المخلصين, اقة.(2022) ، القضايا البيئية وتأثيرها على الشخصيات الرئيسية في رواية الجدار (The Wall) لجون لانجستر (2019). البحث العلمي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الحكومية الإسلامية مالانج.

المشرفة: د. موني رحايو، م. هوم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأنثروبوسين، الصدى النقدي، القضايا البيئية

في العقود القليلة الماضية ، لم تكن الظروف الطبيعية خطيرة للغاية وسيئة للغاية. أفاد الفريق الحكومي الدولي المعني بتغير المناخ (IPCC) أن الاحتباس الحراري على الأرض سيدمر الغطاء الجليدي الذي يسبب الفيضانات في أجزاء مختلفة من العالم. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقصي القضايا البيئية وكشف تأثيرها على الشخصية الرئيسية التي تصورها الرواية بعنوان الجدار. تطبق هذه الدراسة نهج النظرية الاقتصادية البيئية (Gararrad، 2004) لشرح القضايا البيئية ، وتستخدم نظرية العلاج النفسي (Albercth، 2011) لشرح تأثير القضايا البيئية على الشخصيات الرئيسية في الرواية. أظهرت النتائج أن القضايا البيئية الواردة في هذه الرواية تغطي خمسة جوانب من منظور Garrard ، وهي التلوث ، والمسكن ، ونهاية العالم ، والحيوان والأرض. في نطاق التلوث ، هناك نوعان من التلوث تم وصفهما في الرواية ، وهما تلوث المياه والتلوث الضوئي. ثم في نطاق المسكن ، هناك نوعان من القضايا البيئية ، وهما الجوع وغرق الأرض. في حين أن الأخير هو نطاق نهاية العالم ، وجد الباحثون في هذا النطاق قضيتين بيئيتين ، وهما الاحتباس الحراري وتغير الطقس. في سياق الحيوان ، يتم استخدام الحيوانات كمصدر للغذاء من قبل الشخصية الرئيسية في الرواية. والأخير هو الأرض ، والقضايا البيئية الواردة في الرواية تتضمن مكاناً رهيباً في المستقبل ، مما يجعل الناس لا يرغبون في إنجاب الأطفال. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، تؤثر القضايا البيئية على الشخصية الرئيسية في الرواية ، والتي يمكن تحليلها باستخدام نظرية العلاج النفسي التي تتكون من eco-anxiety و solastalgia. الشخصية الرئيسية تعاني من متلازمة سولاستالجيا من خلال تخيل ظروف طبيعية جيدة. وفي الوقت نفسه ، في مجال القلق البيئي ، تشعر الشخصية الرئيسية بالقلق بشأن القضايا البيئية الحالية.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, the researcher will explain several points. The first point the researcher will explain the background of the study. Furthermore, the researcher also involves problems of the study, scope of limitation, significance of the study, and definition of key terms.

#### **A. Background of The Study**

In the 21st century, global growth and competitiveness in all disciplines, such as industry, science, and technology, are causing individuals around the world to experience unprecedented levels of advancement and competition. However, because the growth of the three above often creates environmental difficulties, this has a negative impact on the preservation of nature and the environment. According to Tu, Suweis, , & D’Odorico (2019), globalization influences the environment; consequently, natural resources will be increasingly scarce in the future. Among these environmental issues, people who care about environmental issues, known as environmentalists, have a growing public awareness of the need to safeguard nature and avoid greater implications (Manolas, Hockey, & Littleddyke, 2013).

Nature is one topic that most mass media reported, including; environmental degradation. New York Times, for example, has reported that average global temperatures have risen by 2.2 degrees Fahrenheit, or

1.2 degrees Celsius, since 1880, with the most significant change occurring in the late 20th century (Rosen, 2021). BBC News has reported that rising temperatures have affected many destructive catastrophic disasters and overwhelming political participation in the past 12 months (Lathouwers & Wilthagen, 2022). Kompas, one of the national newspapers, also highlighted that bird bodies are shrinking in response to climate change; for an average bird species that weighed about 30 grams (1 ounce) in the 1980s, the population now averages about 27.6 grams (0.97 ounces) (Dzulfaroh, 2021). The terrible news indicates how nature is an important thing in human life.

Nowadays, the condition of nature is indisputably dangerous and very poor. The 21st century presents many challenges for the next generation, including humans will face the scarcity of raw materials and conventional energy resources (Rajendran, 2010). Furthermore, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has reported that global warming will be happening on the earth, destroying the ice sheet that causes flooding in Miami, Dacca, Shanghai, Hong Kong, and other regions (Wallace-Wells, 2019). On the other hand, in 2018, around 75 percent of the earth's area was defective, endangering about 3.2 billion people.

The damage is one of the main reasons why some species have become extinct, and the destruction of straightforwardly creating polluted areas and deserts becoming dry. If this situation continues, United Nation (UN) expect that by 2050, environmental degradation will be bleaker (Kamal, 2017). As these ecological issues emerge, there is a corresponding



increase in awareness generated by various media in preserving nature and preventing more serious consequences (Rahayu, 2020). One of the media that makes a significant contribution is literature. Literature as a reflection of society also influences the way people view life (Kusuma, 2021), especially environmental problems because it has messages contained in the earth.

On earth, nature provides natural resources and forces of nature for the life of all creatures to use. The environment is part of human life, the environment in general is the unity of space with all objects, potentials, circumstances and living things including humans and their behaviour that affects the continuity of human life and well-being (Masitoh, 2015). Humans as natural inhabitants have a consumptive nature, most of which only consume natural resources irresponsibly. As a result of natural consumption, the environment becomes damaged, and the ecosystem is disturbed, so humans cannot take advantage of natural resources (Rahayu, 2017). Humans have an important role in the development of social life. In addition, ecology plays a role in the development between nature and humans. Humans and nature both play an active role in human history. As a result, the interaction between humans and nature can influence human behaviour (Fazalani, 2019).

From time to time, nature contains moral lessons for human existence. Nature provides a variety of topics for environmentalists to debate. Furthermore, nature has served as a source of inspiration for authors

to create literary works that use nature as a critique of human behaviour about the environment as a whole. As a result, environmental issues have emerged as a key theme in literature, alongside other significant topics dealing with psychology, racism, and other social injustices. According to McKusick (2010), in his book entitled *Green Writing: Romanticism And Ecology*, literary works inspired by nature are usually called "green writing". The most common narrative in green writing is the interaction between humans and the environment. Some authors composed the story based on their experience with nature. Some literary works that discuss nature or can be examined using an ecocriticism approach are as follows: *The Sea and Summer* by George Turner (1987), *The Hungry Tide* by Amitav Ghosh (2004), *Underland: A Deep Time To Journey* by Robert Macfarlane (2019), and *The Wall* by John Lanchester (2019).

In this research, the object is *The Wall* by John Lanchester. Lanchester is a novelist and journalist that has written six novels; *The Debt to Pleasure* (1996), *Mr Phillips* (2000), *Fragrant Harbour* (2002), *Capital* (2012), *The Wall* (2019), and *Reality and other Story* (2020). Besides that, Lanchester also wrote four non-fictions; *Family Romance* (2007), *A memoir, Whoops! Why everyone owes everyone and no one can pay* (2010), *What we talk about men and what we talk about tube; the district line* (2013), and *How to speak money* (2014). Lanchester has won the Hawthornden Prize, the Whitbread first novel prize, the E.M Forster Award and the Premi Liberter. One example of Lanchester's novel that discusses

environmental issues that can be seen from the ecocriticism approach as the perspective is *The Wall* (2019).

Lanchester's *The Wall* (2019) tells the story of nature and climate change. The setting in the story is described as an uninhabitable place in the future. As a result, the defenders fortified the United Kingdom's shoreline to keep migrants out of the country. The United Kingdom does not want these climate refugees; instead, it wishes to secure its borders. Therefore, the British government formed a 10,000-kilometer-long wall along the coastline to prevent migrants from escaping. Nonetheless, the English people remained alive in the terror of continuous invasion. Most British people believe the world is already damaged caused by generations before them, and they have no right to keep it anymore. They are also aware that they do not have the means to help all the climate refugees who want to move.

This study is not the first study to address nature as a major topic. This research applies the same approach of theoretical ecocriticism to investigate the representation of nature in literary works or other approaches to discussing literary works themselves. The previous studies are taken here due to the similarity in the theory and the applied approach, that is, ecocriticism and similarity about the object of this study.

The first previous study was about *An Ecocritical Analysis of Nature Condition And Environmental Stewardship In J.R.R Tolkien's The Hobbit* (Bachtiar, 2019). In this research, the researcher attempts to investigate the

representation of nature and human effort to steward the natural condition in the novel. This qualitative research method investigates how nature is represented in novels using the ecocriticism approach. This research is explained by taking those environmental ethics and examining how they may be applied to the environmental concerns humans are now confronted with. Considering *The Hobbit* as the object of the study, it demonstrates future environmental difficulties. When every person should return to nature, building an environmental ethics code in a book would be one approach to comprehending nature stewardship.

The second study of *The Representation of Nature in The Selected Works of Thomas Hardy* has been carried out by Mohammed (2018). The research discovers the relationship between land, nature, writing, and man in Thomas Hardy's literary work. Hardy, as the author shows that nature is treated, indicates the philosophical underpinnings that have led to our current environmental catastrophe. In this research, the researcher shows that Hardy's work helps to learn Victorians social and ecological criticism on the man as a doer in environment linkage that could be biologically and psychologically. This research also demonstrates how someone presented his nature awareness with a simple depiction of any harmony or discord between man and his surroundings.

In the third previous study is *Ecocriticism and Representation of Nature in Anita Desai's Fire of The Mountain* by (Bordoloi, 2020). The research the researcher attempts to analyse the nature of that time in the

literary work of Anita Desai. The researcher uses an ecocriticism approach. The research shows that nature appears as a motif in all popular forms of culture at some point in their development. Nature has been praised and revered in various historical periods, yet it has also been disregarded at certain times. The portrayal of the natural environment, such as mountains, hills, meadows, and scenery, may be found in many works of literature.

The fourth research comes from Azizah & Sa'adah, (2017) on Veronica Rosi's dystopian novel entitled *Under the Never Sky*. The researcher describes the nature and interaction of the main character, Aria and Peregrine, with nature as their living place. The study results present in term three concepts; apocalypse, wilderness, and pastoral. Even though nature is dangerous and very poor, it is unique and proves that nature is peaceful. Humans coexist with nature; humans take experience, learn, and make a relationship with nature.

The sixth study about *Anthropocene, Technology and Fictional Literature* was conducted by Münster (2020). The researcher attempted to examine literature and literary studies to provide us with possibilities to learn more about the Anthropocene and improve our knowledge of it. Finally, the researcher concludes that we wish to aspire for a liveable future here on earth. Therefore, we must critically engage with today's Anthropocene by pulling from the Natural Sciences and the Humanities. In-depth, the study was based on the anthropocentric view of humans as

masters of nature; they exploit and maintain the environment to maintain equilibrium.

The seventh study is *Future Readers: Narrating the Human in the Anthropocene* by Vermeulen (2017). This study argues that increasing public knowledge of manufactured climate change and the threat of human extinction has started to alter the narrative's purpose; when the story is seen as a form of knowing and as a technique for archiving cultural knowledge in the present, it no longer functions just as a means of (cognitively) organizing and charting human experience, but also as a means of (affectively) documenting the possibility of human death.

The eighth previous study is the research about *Postcolonial Ecocriticism and African Literature: The Nigeria Civil War Example* (Iheka 2021). In this research, the researcher attempts to explore climate change and global warming and justifies the need for an interdisciplinary study of literature and the environment. On the other hand, this research also aims to bridge the seeming gap in the scholarship by investigating the cultural nature relationship in postcolonial ecocriticism in the reading of three African "Green Novel," i.e., *The last duty* by Isidore Okpewho, *Heroes* by Festus Iyayi, and *Half of Yellow Sun* by Chimamanda Adichie. This research also has used postcolonialism and ecocriticism to analyse the literary work. Furthermore, the politics of class, gender, race, and culture combine to engender human and environmental devastation and the absurdities that Nigeria is experiencing civil war.

The ninth study is on another of Lanchester's works, *John Lanchester's Capital: A Dickensian Examination of the Condition of England* (Perkin 2017). This research also uses the literary work from John Lanchester entitled *Capital*. The researcher attempts to explore the condition of England in its novel. Its research also found the financial crisis in 2008. As the main character, Charles Dicken is the central figure in the middle of England. The research uses ecocriticism and marxism approach to examine this novel.

The tenth study is *Climate Change Problem and its Impact to The Main Character in Robert Mcfarlane's Underland: A Deep Time to Journey* (Anshori, 2020). The researcher tries to capture the phenomenon of natural change in the novel *Underland* by Robert Macfarlane using the ecocriticism theory. This research found natural changes in the scope of animals, earth, pollution, apocalypse, and wilderness. In addition, this study also highlights how natural changes impact the novel's main character using psychoterratic theory. Researchers found that the impact of environmental damage made the main character experience eco-anxiety and solastalgia syndrome.

All previous study above are ecocriticism approach to analyse some literary works containing ecology and environmental issues from a different perspective. The first one is the representation of nature in the novel (Bachtiar, 2019; Bordoloi, 2020; Mohammed, 2018). The second one are ecology and technology (Setyorini, 2016), climate change on the nature (Iheka 2021). The third one is the representation of nature in the dystopian

novel (Azizah & Sa'adah, 2017). The fourth one is the Anthropocene and technology in the novel (Münster 2020; Vermeulen 2017). The fifth one is about study representation of nature (Škunca 2017). The sixth one is the study other Lanchester's novel (Perkin 2017), and the last one is the study about climate change and its impact to the main character in the novel (Anshori, 2020).

Furthermore, from the previous study mentioned above, this study attempts to describe the environmental issues portrayed in John Lanchester's *The Wall* from an ecocriticism theory. Moreover, the researcher also identifies environmental issues that affect the main character's psychology, as seen from Psychotteratic theory.

## **B. The Problems of The Study**

In accordance with the aforementioned rationale above, this research attempts to answer the following question:

1. What are environmental issues portrayed in John Lanchester's *The Wall* (2019)?
2. How do environmental issues affect the main characters psychology in John Lanchester's *The Wall* (2019)?



### **C. Significance of The Study**

As a result of this study, the researcher hopes to develop knowledge and contribute to two levels; theory and practice. Theoretically, this study tries to enrich the reader's perspective about the environmental issues as seen from the ecocriticism approach the life based on the literary work. Furthermore, this study attempts to share knowledge about applying the ecocriticism approach in analyzing literary work, especially novels. Therefore, this study's significance practically enriches the understanding of ecocriticism, primarily based on the novel *The Wall* by John Lanchester. Furthermore, on the other hand, this study is supposed to be helpful for all people who will make the ecocriticism approach or the novel in the subsequent research, to share the concept of ecocriticism as the point in the research.

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

The scope of the research reveals the parameters in the research that will be operated, as well as the important topics mentioned in a study, and it becomes the primary problem of the research. The description of the restriction constitutes the boundary of the issue area covered by this research. The environmental issues using ecocriticism is the focus of this study. This study focuses on the literary work entitled *The Wall*, mainly discussing how environmental issues portrayed and their impact to the main characters' psychology in the literary work using the ecocriticism and psychoterratic approach.

## **E. Definition of Key Terms**

To avoid misunderstanding what is discussed in this research, the researcher needs to provide a term definition in the study. Some terms are defined as follows below:

### 1. Anthropocene

The period of time during which humans' actions started to have a worldwide influence on the earth's biosphere.

### 2. An Environmentalist

The person who is concerned about environmental issues such as global warming and pollution and acts to preserve nature.

### 3. Ecocriticism

The study of the relationship between humans and nature.

### 4. Green Writing

The literary work focused on the relationship between humans and nature as the main topic in the story itself.

### 5. Nature

Nature is the environment where all living things on earth live.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is a literature review. The literature review elaborates an overview of a given issue to present the associated literature about the ideas linked to the investigations. The theory associated with the research is the ecocriticism technique utilized to study the portrayal of nature in John Lanchester's *The Wall* novel.

#### A. Ecocriticism

Ecocriticism is a theory in literary criticism that can be used to examine the relationship between humans and nature (Garrard, 2004). Essentially, ecocriticism is a theory that discusses the relationship between literature and nature, such as the environmental issues in literary works, and motivates people to take action to protect nature. On the other hand, ecocriticism is often referred to as “green theory or green studies” to explain ecocriticism (Coupe, 2000). Ecology is the scientific study of the patterns of relationships that plants, animals, and people have with one another and with their environment (Balasubramanian, 2019). According to Egbe (2019), *criticism* may be defined as a form and expression of judgment regarding something’s excellent or negative traits.

Ecocriticism is a form of environmental criticism. There has been a change in the direction of thought in western thought. The contrast lies in examining the media; while ecocritics concentrate solely on literary works, green theory expands its scope to include art, cinema, music, politics, and philosophy. Simultaneously, the word ecocritic is more prevalent in the United States, while the green theory

is more prevalent in the United Kingdom ( Philippon, 2002). Despite this, most researchers believe that the formation of the current paradigm is influenced by environmental degradation caused by human actions towards nature.

Cheryll Glotfelty's *The Ecocriticism Reader: Landmarks in Literary Ecology*, released by the University of Georgia Press in 1996, were thought to be the first to express ecocriticism (Glotfelty & Fromm, 1996). She was also a co-founder of ASLE (Association for the Study of Literature and Environment; formally created in 1992), which became a venue for ecocritical and ecofeminist researchers and environmental authors and artists. In addition, ASLE created its academic journal collection, ISLE (Interdisciplinary Studies in Literature and Environment), in 1993. However, ecocriticism accepted a set of assumptions and processes for analyzing literary texts (Garrard, 2004). Thus, the researcher uses ecocriticism as the main theory to analyze the environmental issues in John Lanchester's *The Wall* (2019).

### **1. Definitions of Ecocriticism**

Some experts have attempted to define "ecocriticism.". According to Garrard, ecocriticism is the theory that attempts to explore the way in imagining and portraying the relationship between humans, literature, and the environment all around the world (Ryan, 2021). Garrard's definition of ecocriticism does not confine it to literature alone; it may also be extended to other fields of study. Meanwhile, Fitzsimmons et al. (2014), defines ecocriticism as a branch of green studies that examines the relationship between human and non-human life, which has been represented in literary

text and theorizes about the place of literary works in the struggle against the environmental problem.

Furthermore, Buell defines *ecocriticism* as a dedication to ecological praxis in literary and environmental relationships (Buell, 2009). They tend to specify ecocriticism as the theory that focuses on the relationship between literature and nature. They all agree, however, that ecocriticism cannot exist in isolation. It requires the endorsement of other scientific hypotheses.

Cherryl Glotfelty defines *ecocriticism* as the study and theory examining the relationship between literature and the physical environment.

Furthermore, Glotfelty argues that;

*"What then is ecocriticism? Simply put, ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment, just as feminist criticism examines language and literature from a gender conscious perspective, and Marxist criticism brings an awareness of modes of production and economic class to reading of texts, ecocriticism takes centered approach to literary studies"* (Cherryl Glotfelty et al., 1996)

Ecocriticism, according to a commonly accepted definition, is the study of the relationship between human and non-human cultural history and the critical examination of the word 'human' itself. Richard Kerridge argues in *Writing the Environment* (Kerridge & Sammells, 1998) that ecocriticism assesses how texts and ideas respond to environmental catastrophe and that the ecocritic strives to explore environmental concepts and representations throughout the text.

## 2. History of Ecocriticism

The term "ecocriticism" was first used by William H. Rueckert in the 1970s in his essay, which with the title, *Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism* (1978). The concept by Rueckert tends to treat a text as an ecosystem; the study focuses on the unity between the text and humans. Besides that, the ecocritical concept carried by Rueckert also only focused on scientific aspects of ecology considered too limited or restrictive (Mishra, 2016). It is different from what is currently called ecocriticism, a theory that reveals the conflict between literature and the environment. Later, ecocriticism developed into a growing science of literature study. Cheryll Glotfelty is the person who most contributed to the development of this theory. He defined *ecocriticism* as a theory or critique investigating the relationship between a literary work and its physical environment. Glotfelty also calls ecocritical theory an approach that focuses on planets and the environment.

Ecocriticism theory tries to broaden one's understanding of the world by encompassing the complete ecosphere or ecosystem on earth. The Association for the Study of Literature and Environment (ASLE) was the first to hold scholarly discussions regarding literary analysis, education, creative writing, and environmental action through conferences and publications. The early works of ecocriticism were dominated by romantic poetry, wilderness narrative, and nature literature. However, in recent years, these concerns have transitioned to cultural ecocriticism, the study of films

and television shows, and popular literature examining natural components. The popularity of ecocriticism demonstrates humanity's growing awareness of environmental challenges.

The evolution of ecocriticism theory can be divided into four stages (Marland, 2015). The first wave of ecocriticism was focused on the representation of nature with literary works outside the text, which aimed to convey the message of the environment through literary works (Marland, 2015). The second wave of ecocriticism continues to carry out the initial wave's concept. It also preserves the notion of nature's vast physical presence while increasing its application to create environmental imagination (Marland, 2015). The third wave of ecocriticism emerged as a movement that "recognizes ethnic and national particularities while transcending them" and examines "all elements of the human experience from an environmental perspective." The fourth wave of ecocriticism theory entails the development of a new method for comprehending environmental challenges through language, agency, and narrative.

### **3. Scopes of Ecocriticism**

The focus of ecocriticism is to look at the relationship between nature and literary works. Furthermore, ecocriticism attempts to study the evolution of the environmental movement and explore theory-related issues. According to Garrard (2004), scopes of ecocriticism are categorized into six aspects; pollution, dwelling, wilderness, apocalypse, animal, and earth. Nature and the environment are critical components of these six categories that must be carefully considered when using ecocriticism.

#### **a. Pollution**

Pollution is an environmental condition that changes from good to bad. Nazir et al. (2019) state that a polluted environment is a global issue. The changes that occur are worse as a result of the incoming pollutants. These pollutants have toxic properties that can harm living organisms in the vicinity. The nature of the poison that causes pollution. The definition of understanding is the presence of a substance or material that enters the environment so that the environment does not function properly.

Pollution is a change in environmental conditions that is detrimental to many parties caused by the results of human activities in whole or in part through direct/indirect effects. As a result of pollution, it can cause changes in physical, biological, chemical, and thermal elements in an environment that may be



uncomfortable. Health is threatened because many bacteria and viruses are spreading, which impacts the safety of living things.

There are many types of pollution on earth. This pollution can be caused by certain gaseous compounds, solid compounds, liquids, and other factors. The following are the types of pollution known today and often occur. In ecocriticism, pollution is considered a cause of environmental degradation (Garrard, 2004).

**b. Dwelling**

Dwelling in ecocriticism reflects of humans' long-standing responsibility for life, tradition, labor, and death (Garrard, 2004). It also has two designs: georgic and primitive. The first depicts the agricultural and land activities that most North Americans and Europeans rely on to sustain their lives. As a result, there was no functioning relationship with nature. Then there is the primitive one, sometimes known as the Ecological Indian, who lives in harmony with nature (Garrard, 2004). Dwelling mostly examines political concerns rather than moral or spiritual themes, such as the politics of farming.

**c. Wilderness**

The notion of wilderness in ecocriticism theory is the untouchable place of nature from human activities. The importance of wilderness is highly valued in human-earth connections. Importantly, it emphasizes the need to protect nature against pollution, especially for various ecosystems and species (Garrard, 2004). It is essential to literary and cultural studies in ecocriticism. The debate generally takes place in the domains of intellectual history and philosophy, which then expand the bounds of conventional literary criticism. Wilderness is concerned with the building of nature in the New World, including the United States, Canada, and Australia. Along with the categorization of wild landscapes and cultural and natural variety.

**d. Apocalypse**

Apocalypse is the complete destruction of the end of the world. According to rhetorician Stephen O'Leary, apocalypse deals with a 'frame of acceptance,' which may be both amusing and sad. Endings of tragic tales highlights concerns about suicidal, homicidal, and genocidal frenzies (Garrard, 2004). As a result, it contributes to a negative attitude toward the natural environment. Furthermore, the inability to manage birth rates would result in overpopulation, which would result in horrific

catastrophes such as environmental collapse, hunger, and war. Finally, the catastrophe demonstrates that overpopulation is more than just a political and economic concern. More than that, it is a breakdown of the environment. As a result, all viable means of achieving economic growth and environmental sustainability should be implemented.

**d. Animal**

In terms of cultural analysis, the study of the interaction between humans and animals is focused on the issue of animal rights and the portrayal of animals (Garrard, 2004). In addition, Ecocriticism may address animals using metonymy and metaphor in literary work. Several topics are addressed in this trope, including the limits between human and animal life, the development of advanced technology that impacts animal existence, and the lives of animals in their natural environment, which is progressively being eliminated due to deterioration in their habitat.

**e. Earth**

From the ecocriticism perspective, the earth (from its smallest unit of soil to the most substantial substance of the biosphere) is the primary topic of research. The earth's building includes economics, politics, literature, and popular cultures. As a result, the earth offers numerous concerns in social ecology, cultural

studies, and even literary criticism. It assists academics in focusing their studies on the legacy of modernism's social, environmental, and natural legacies as a distinct component of aesthetic practices (Garrard, 2004).

## **B. Psychoterratic**

Psychoterratic states are emotions that people feel in relationship to the earth. Environmental change is ceaselessly harming the world's current circumstances and its populace. Other than influencing actual angles, it likewise jeopardizes people's brain research. Individuals are probably going to experience more than some other animals. The crucial connection between people and earth (land) has now been compromised because of environmental change. This condition potentially creates distress and disease. Albrecht (2011b) defines this earth-related mental illness as "psychoterratic." High temperature, contamination, and unstable natural mixtures are ideal for raising cortisol levels or stress chemicals. Along these lines, the brain (inside the mental, biological system), the body (actual interior environment), and evolving conditions (outside the biological system) (Albrecht, 2011b).

There are four types of psychoterratic namely eco-anxiety, eco-paralysis, solastalgia, and eco-nostalgia/sentimentality (Albrecht, 2011a). Eco-paralysis investigates the failure to respond to global environmental change, whereas eco-anxiety examines the stress of natural change. In the meantime, the psychoterratic sub hypotheses of solastalgia and eco-

nostalgia are compared; these psychoterratic sub hypotheses investigate the urge to return to the absent home climate. Nonetheless, someone who has experienced solastalgia has "lived experiences" with the environment, whereas eco-nostalgia is a condition that alternates between the two. Therefore, this research is focused on the environmental issues that impact the main character's psychology in terms of eco-anxiety and solastalgia.

### **1. Eco-anxiety**

Eco-anxiety is a persistent anxiety disorder characterized by apprehension and concern regarding the likelihood of future environmental disasters. Although there have been no official reports on the number of persons who have suffered eco-anxiety, there are no age or racial constraints for developing this anxiety illness (Albrecht, 2011a).

Melting glaciers, global warming, rising sea levels, the greenhouse effect, food shortages, and air pollution are among the environmental factors that might create this disruption. Nonetheless, social groups are more susceptible to the issue's secondary effects, such as those with health issues, demographic inequity, or societal crises. For example, a person with eco-anxiety may endure prolonged despondency and restlessness, even to the point of considering not having children, because he believes that the earth is already dying and is no longer worth living on (Albrecht, 2011a).

## **2. Solastalgia**

The Earth, on which humans currently reside, is continuously changing and being destroyed to some degree. Human activities such as industrial production, deforestation, and huge plastic consumption have unquestionably contributed to environmental deterioration, which has had an indefinite impact on humanity. Environmental changes have detrimental consequences on housing, food, and health, as well as mental health disorders. Solastalgia refers to the anguish felt by those who have lost their sanctuary and place of residence due to environmental degradation (Albrecht, 2011b)

This hypothesis is a novel approach to studying the effect of human and environmental degradation on emotional, mental, and spiritual health. As a result of uncontrolled natural disasters, the likelihood of persons developing this mental disease increases. If a person seeks refuge or seclusion in a beloved location that is repeatedly abandoned, they will experience distress. Solastalgia symptoms include anxiety, sadness, rage, distress, and pain, which are classified as psychoterratic syndromes (Albrecht, 2011a).

### **3. Eco-Nostalgia**

The early definition of nostalgia involved physical separation from the real and presented home and feelings of sadness or melancholy about the separation (Albrecht, 2011a). Especially seen in soldiers fighting on foreign shores, many medical experts rate nostalgia as a potentially life-threatening condition. Soldiers can die from hardship and melancholy, and repatriation or return to the motherland is the only definite cure. What is clear again is the physical separation of a person from himself or his home and a remedy for melancholy or longing that depends on being able to return to the familiar home environment.

In the context of the environment and climate change, nostalgia can manifest as a serious racist psychotic condition. As shown above, under the driving forces of climate change, the entire landscape is transformed beyond the recognition of history, and the ecosystem's inhabitants feel it is important to move (Albrecht, 2011a). Under such circumstances, a person who has been absent for some time from his native habitat may want to return. However, if, during their absence, such distinctive features of the home environment as glaciers and iconic species are completely lost, the returnee will experience a new dimension of nostalgia, which is not

associated with their absence but is tied to important features of the home environment disappears during their absence (Albrecht, 2011a).

#### **4. Eco-Paralysis**

Eco-paralysis is the inability to respond meaningfully to the climate, and the ecological challenges we face are not always an expression of apathy (Albrecht, 2011a). The stubborn nature of the problems, and the fact that they are tied to the economy's fundamentals, generates a dilemma not seen before in human history. The people seem apathetic and detached from reality as it unfolds, but their detachment may be eco-paralysis rather than apathy or avoidance. As we learn more about our carbon footprint, every choice to maintain life as usual ends in contradiction (Albrecht, 2011a).



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The research approach will determine the orientation of literary criticism. In general, the research method is examined in terms of the sorts of research methods suited for data collection and analysis to analyse and justify which study elements were selected. On the other hand, the researcher uses literary criticism methodology to study environmental issues and the impact on the main characters' psychology in John Lanchester's *The Wall*, which involves data collection, composition, data analysis, and interpretation methods. As a result, the researcher describes the research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis in the following sections.;

#### **A. Research Design**

This study is literary criticism. Literary criticism is also known as literary study. The purpose of literary criticism is to understand and value literary work. Besides having a value, literary work also has power such as developing imagination (Rahayu, 2009). According to Gillespie (2010), literary criticism is the discipline of interpreting, analysing, and evaluating literary works such as poems, stories, novels, plays, essays, and soon within the literary theory. Meanwhile, literary theory is a concept way of thinking to interpret, analyse and evaluate the literary work with some theories (like Feminism, Marxism, Psychoanalysis, Ecocriticism, etc.) (Castle, 2013).

Under the design of literary criticism, this study attempts to analyse literary work entitled *The Wall* by John Lanchester.

*The Wall* focuses on environmental issues in the novel as the view from the ecocriticism approach and the psychological impact of the environmental issue toward the main character as the view from psychoterratic. The approach applies the critical analysis of the relationship between humans and nature. The researcher emphasizes how environmental issues is portrayed in the novel. The problems occur due to humans and nature caused by harmful human activities.

## **B. Data Sources**

The main data source or primary data of this study, is a novel entitled *The Wall* by John Lanchester. Therefore, the primary data source includes words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and dialogue. This novel consists of twenty-five chapters, and the data is a pdf book.

## **C. Data Collection**

The data from the novel entitled *The Wall* by John Lanchester are collected by following steps below:

- a. Doing detailed reading and deep understanding of every essential element of the novel entitled *The Wall*.
- b. Marking the data needed, especially in data that show environmental issues in John Lanchester's *The Wall*.

- c. Marking the data needed, especially in data that show environmental issues impact to the main characters' psychology in John Lanchester's *The Wall*.

#### **D. Data Analysis**

The steps of data analysis are as follows;

- a. Elaborate on the categorized data to the background of study and give supporting evidence.
- b. Describing environmental issues and give supporting evidence from the novel.
- c. Describe environmental issues impact the main characters' psychology in John Lanchester's *The Wall* (2019).
- d. Drawing conclusions in the line research question and formulating relevant suggestions for the next researcher.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter, the researcher will provide the results of the finding and analysis of the study. Moreover, a further description will be presented in this chapter to interpret the object of study. The following finding and discussion will analyse the environmental issues in John Lanchester's *The Wall* (2019) using an ecocriticism approach. Furthermore, this study also analyses the psychological impacts of the environmental issues toward the main characters in John Lanchester's *The Wall* (2019) using a psychoterratic approach.

#### **A. The Environmental Issues Portrayed in John Lanchester's *The Wall***

Climate change produces environmental issues that are very dangerous and have an impact on human life. This phenomenon will disrupt the balance of nature and human life (Reddy & Shende, 2021). In the novel *The Wall*, researchers found environmental issues described in the novel as seen from ecocriticism by Garrard (2004), namely Pollution, Apocalypse, Dwelling, Animal, and Earth.

##### **1. Pollution**

Pollution is one of the major issues of environmental decline. Plastic pollution, weapons tests, oil leaks, and nuclear waste are examples of new types of pollution caused by modern life. It damages air, water, and land. In the novel *The Wall*, researchers have discovered two types of pollution-water and light pollution.

Water pollution due to oil mining is also one of the environmental issues in this century. The novel highlights an oil refinery installation that can cause water pollution. In the novels, when Kavanagh, Hifa, and his captain, whom pirates had attacked, tried to find a place to hide. Then they found oil and gas plants in the middle of the ocean. As in the quotations below:

*as we came closer it became apparent that it was an oil or gas installation. From disatance there was no away of telling if it was inhabited or not ( Lanchester's P.169).*

In the quotation, researchers discovered a faulty oil installation. In these novels, Kavanagh, Hifa, and the captain use the mining refinery for protection from pirates. In the above quotation, a desperate oil refinery indicates that it is one of the contaminants of the ocean pretty much trash. Also, oil refinery on high seas can cause water pollution because vessels carrying oil can leak. From the data above, it is concluded that ocean oil refineries can cause water pollution, destabilizing ecosystems.

In addition to making the temperature hotter, oil spills in the sea are a source of pollution. The Wall also commented on the condition of the sea, which became smelly due to oil spills. As evidenced in the quote below:

*There were so many lights in the sky that night seemed not so much a thing of darkness as an experient in a different form of illumination, an invitation to navigate by star. 'It's*

*beautiful up here,' Hifa said. 'In the summer.' 'It smells different.'*

*That was true – it did smell different. The sea smelt different. It must be that the sea flora were different, the kelp and seaweed species were more pungent, vegetal and cabbagey, but not unpleasantly so*

The quotations above occur when Hifa is on the wall, seeing how the sea conditions are very different. The phrase "*the smell of the sea is different*" indicates that the sea is completely contaminated. The researchers have discovered changes in ocean smells caused by several factors. Among them was an oil spill carried out by oil suppliers. Oil spills destroy sea plants. The novel also mentions water pollution caused the condition of flora very bad, with the statement "*sea flora is different*". The statement derived from that sea plants are damaged by the pollution of the sea. Apart from spilled oil, garbage is a factor that causes the oceans to become polluted. The most influential waste is plastic waste. According to Jambeck et al. (2015) each year, the amount of plastic in the oceans ranges between 4.8 and 12.7 million tons. Plastic production is driven to meet human demands. Therefore, the amount can increase from year to year. Plastic waste in the oceans is accelerating climate change. Every year, the human need for plastic contributes to plastic waste. Fortunately, microbes find it difficult to digest plastic waste fully. As a result, the handling of waste must be very careful so as not to cause negative impacts from the accumulation of plastic in the soil or sea. The human ability to "*survive*" in an environment full of waste is in jeopardy.

Besides water pollution, one of the highlights in the novel is light pollution. In the novel, light pollution is one of the topics discussed by characters. For example, Kavanagh and Hifa left the wall to see stars in the sky. As evidenced in the quotations below:

*Once or twice, during night when we weren't on shift, Hifa and I even went for a walk inland to get away from the light pollution of the wall, so we could see stars. (Lanchester's P112).*

In the above quotations, Kavanagh and Hifa left temporarily from the wall to see the stars in the sky, as they were a lot of light pollution on the wall. It is evidenced in the following quote *"I even went in to walk away from the light pollution of the wall."* What is meant by light pollution on the wall? that is a lamp set up by the British government to illuminate the guards guard the wall, so light makes the stars in the sky obscure. In the meantime, light pollution has become an international concern. Not only cities but whole countries are closed at night, primarily because of artificial lighting. Excessive or inappropriate use of outdoor artificial light can affect human health, wildlife behavior and our ability to observe stars and other celestial bodies. In the quote above the character wants to get out of the "wall" which has a lot of light pollution to be able to see the stars in outer space.

From the data shown above, eradicating pollution is almost difficult because of the increasing number of human activities that are not environmentally friendly. To reduce their impact, humans must gradually

reduce harmful environmental activities. One example is the global “no plastic waste” and “save electricity” campaign. From that campaign, Seventy four countries enacted laws prohibiting the use of plastic bags. It shows that, as a result of the Anthropocene epoch, society has begun to recognize the need for environmental sustainability.

## **2. Apocalypse**

The concept of apocalypse in ecocriticism is a disaster that humans will experience. In *The Wall*, the researcher found two environmental issues included in the apocalypse concept: global warming and erratic weather.

*The Wall* also commented on global warming occurring in various parts of the world. This story takes place when Kavanagh and other defenders who will continue to guard the wall, they listen to speeches from politicians and the British government. After a speech by the government, Kavanagh discussed the issue of climate change with other defenders. As in the quote below:

*The change was not event but a process, a process that in some places, some unlucky places, has not stopped. In many of the hotter places of the world, in particular, the change is still continuing, still reshaping landscape, still impacting people's live. (Lanchesters.p82)*

In the quotation above, Kavanagh as the main character tells other defenders how the condition of the earth is today. Every year the earth experiences significant global warming, as in the statement "*in many of the*



*hotter places of the world".* Various places in the world that experience global warming will significantly affect the shape of the earth also affect human life, as evidenced by the phrase *"still impacting people's live"*. Continuous global warming as mentioned in the novel, it will impact on human life. In the novel, the increasingly temperature, causes the future people do not want to have children, because the world is horrible. Meanwhile, global warming have affected in human real life, such as the Hajj which will be very heavy physically for many Muslim in the next few decades (Pal & Eltahir, 2016). Not only hajj and mecca, in the sugarcane plantation area of El Salvador one-fifth of the population will suffer from chronic kidney disease, allegedly due to dehydration (Ramirez-Rubio, McClean, Amador, & Brooks, 2013). Hot spots in different parts of the world and impacting on human life are caused by a significant rise in temperature, which causes global warming to become one of the environmental issues.

*The Wall* novel also highlights how the increase in temperature occurs around 2-5 degrees on earth. The story happened when Kavanagh and his other defenders went to the infirmary for a briefing from the captain after breakfast. The worn-out desks and chairs made it look like a school. There are two maps behind it; one is a detailed 3D projection of our part of the wall and the other on a smaller scale showing the nearest fifty kilometers offshore. Kavanagh learned that briefings almost always have no relevant news other than temperature and weather forecasts, even though they are

essential information. News stories about nature and rising temperatures, as in the quotation below:

*There was no news like that on my first day. We sat shuffling and fidgeting and then the Captain came in. We stood up: not to attention, but we stood up. The Captain ran a tight company; there were lots of posts where nobody bothered to do that. He nodded and we sat down again and the room became still. 'Nothing special today,' he said. 'No sightings of Others reported from the air or sea. No news of any relevance from the wider world. It's two degrees now, high of five later, which will feel like about zero with the wind chill. Good news: we have a new Defender with us so we're back up to strength. Kavanagh, stand up.'* (Lanchester's.P.15).

In the quotation above, the captain explains the current state of nature. In the novel, the captain gives an overview of natural news. Nowadays, environmental damage or even global warming is familiar to people today. Like the quote, "*There was no news like that on my first day,*" on the first day, Kavanagh entered the ranks of the wall guards because there was news about refugees who would fly through the walls to save themselves from natural disasters in the country. News about global warming has even become a natural thing for the citizens of this country. An increase in temperature of about two to five degrees is news that is often heard, as in the quote from the phrase, "*It's two degrees now, high of five later, which will feel like about zero with the wind chill.*" In this quote, the captain explains to defenders that the world has experienced a temperature rise of two degrees and will be five degrees later. This increase will be considered natural for humans as if there was no increase in temperature. The captain's statement shows that the temperature increase of two to five

degrees occurs because of temperature on earth increases due to sunlight directly into the earth, which is received by atmosphere particles, soil particles, and ocean particles which are then returned about 30 percent to space.

In the novel *The Wall*, it is also highlighted that global warming does not happen suddenly. Kavanagh listened to speeches from politicians discussing on global warming. Kavanagh discussed the utterances the politician with other defenders conveyed, one of which was that global warming did not suddenly occur but through a very long process several centuries earlier. This is proven by the quote below:

*As you all know, the change was not single solitary event we speak of it in that manner because here we experienced in particular shift, od sea level and weather, over a period of years it is true, but it felt then and when we look back on it today still feel like an incident that happened, a defined moment in time with before and an after. There was our parent's world and how there is our world (Lanchester,P.82)*

In the quotation above, Kavanagh explains to other defenders about the natural changes that occur due to humans before they are born. As in the quoted statement, "*but it felt then and when we look back on it today still feel like an incident that happened, a defined moment in time with before and an after.*" The wrong activities about protecting the earth that the people did before them, the impact will be felt in their time. Likewise, what we do about preserving the wrong earth will impact the future. The quote from Kavanagh shows that human activities that are not concerned with nature

will have a significant impact on future survival. This activity is often referred to as the "Anthropocene."

The erratic of weather changes are one of the highlighted in this novel. *The Wall* also comments on the increasingly the erratic weather problem. As in the quote below:

*I had long since given up checking the time when I was on guard, but it was some way in between 'lunch' (the midnight version of the main meal, that is) and the second cup of tea. Dawn was about an hour or more away. The weather was filthier than ever. It was hard to see. Specifically, it was hard to see straight in front of you, in the direction from which the wind and waves were coming, straight at the Wall. When you looked sideways towards the guard posts next to you, all you could see was flooding, streaming, torrential rain sheeting through the Wall lights. (Lanchester.p.114)*

The quote occurs when Kavanagh is getting ready to welcome the captain, who is going around to inspect the defenders on duty. Although, at that time, Kavanagh responded to very dirty weather problems with the phrase "*The weather was filthier than ever,*" the authors highlight how the emergency of weather itself. The word "*Filthier*" indicates that the weather is undergoing erratic changes. In addition, the thing that causes unpredictable weather changes is the depletion of the ozone layer caused by nuclear use. Furthermore, the author states "*it was hard to see*" indicates that the resulting consequences of the erratic weather are still challenging to predict.

All data above shows can be classified as an "*apocalypse*" in Greg Garrard's theory that discusses ecocriticism. This is in line with what

Garrard said, which shows that apocalypse is the single most powerful master metaphor of contemporary environmental imagination (Garrard, 2004). In addition, the data above suggests that global warming is unlikely to be caused by an increase in environmentally unfriendly human activity. At least humans should reduce the activities that cause global warming. One example is the “*Save Our Earth*” campaign in the world. In some countries, global warming is prevented by moving tree planting. This proves that some societies have become aware of environmental sustainability due to the Anthropocene era.

### **3. Dwelling**

Dwelling is a concept used to describe a place to live. In the modern century, a dwelling is identified as a place that has been built high-rise buildings. Therefore, the vacant land that was initially used for farming has gradually become more and more exhausted. In the novel *The Wall*, The researchers found two impacts caused by the lack of land to maintain the survival of living on earth, including Hunger and Drowning.

In the novel *The Wall*, the difficulty of finding a place that provides food supplies has also been highlighted due to hunger. When Kavanagh was exiled on the high seas by the British government due to not being able to guard the British borders against immigrants who wanted to escape, Kavanagh and Hifa meet the island and the group who can accept it. After the pirates attacked the island, they fled the high seas. But their food

supplies were not sufficient for several days to eat. Then the Hifa catch fish to meet their food needs when drifting on the high seas. After several weeks of rowing their canoe to find temporary shelter, Kavanagh suddenly imagined that it was difficult for them to find a place to live and provide a source of food. It is evidenced in the quote below:

*There were times when I could imagine finding settleable land, finding food, finding somewhere we could live peaceably for the rest of our lives, be happy, even live kind of idyll and, other times when I came close to thinking the best thing would be just to get over the side of the lifeboat and swim away from it until my strength gave out and the end came (lanchester P. 168)*

The quote above was said by Kavanagh when he was with Hifa and the Captain trying to find a place to live after being attacked by pirates. From Kavanagh's words above, he uses the word "*Imagine*" to describe how difficult it is to find a place to live. In addition, the word "imagine" also indicates how humans in the world will also have difficulty finding a place to live, as in the phrase "*I could imagine finding settleable land*". The context of the statement corresponds to the incident at that time, When Kavanagh, Hifa and the Captain were drifting in the ocean and struggling to find a place that could be occupied by them. Meanwhile, in another context, which is in accordance with the current reality, humans have also had difficulty finding a place to live due to climate change.

In addition, the quotation above also comments on how Kavanagh, Hifa, and the captain had difficulty finding food. It is evidenced by the phrase that explains that Kavanagh envisions "*finding food.*" This phrase, when associated with the context of the difficulty of finding a place to live,

is very relatable because a lot of food is grown on the land. Unfortunately, nowadays, it is challenging to find land to produce food ingredients. The worse condition is if humans are challenged to find a place to grow crops, humans will starve.

In the novel, the author also highlights the future of human life who are anxious about the impact caused by climate change, one of which is hunger. This is illustrated in the quote below;

*Why don't people want to Breed? It's an idea that caught on after the change: That we shouldn't want to bring children into the world. We broke the world and have no right to keep populating it. We can't feed and look after all the humans there already are, here and now; the humans who are here and now, most of them, **are** starving and drowning, dying and desperate; so how dare we make humans to come into this world? There are lots of different answers to that. Nobody can predict the future; that's one answer. God tells us to; that's an answer talking about the one that makes the most sense to me, is just, because. Because; the best/worst answer to most human questions. Why are here? (Lanchesters, P.32).*

In the quotation above Kavanagh states that the British people in the future do not want to have children. The reason is clear, because they don't want their offspring to experience extreme suffering due to environmental changes, it is proven by statement "*That we shouldn't want to bring children into the world. We broke the world and have no right to keep populating it. We can't feed and look after all the humans there already are, here and now*". From these statements it indicates that they are really worried about the life in the future which is so terrible. On the other hand, the British government also needed these descendants to guard their walls.

Furthermore, *The Wall* also highlights that lack of food will result in death. In the novel, after Kavanagh and the inhabitants of the island were attacked by pirates, they fled. Kavanagh, Hifa and the captain decided to leave to find a place to live. The journey to find a new place to live was about a month, but their food supply was less than a month. Kavanagh said that if they lacked food they would die. This is proven by the quote below:

*Lack of food kills you in three weeks, lack of water in three days. (Lanchester's P.167)*

From the quotation above, it can be known that lack of food and water will result in death. Some areas of the world have experienced this incident. For example, England as the country where this story is set will experience a shortage of clean water supply in 2050. For example, In 1943, millions of people in Bengal, India starved to death and most historians put the number of victims at 3-4 million (Reditya, 2021). Meanwhile, a family of three died of heat and dehydration while trekking in a remote part of California (Powell, 2021). Of all the above explanations about hunger, humans should be thinking ahead about what problems may be worst faced by the next generation. ‘‘Can humans be good ancestors?’’.

From the data that has been presented by the researchers above, hunger, which is one of the discussions, is included in the "dwelling" category. In Garrard's book the concept of "dwelling" is related to humans being able to find a place to live to survive in this modern world. In the novel, it has also been seen that the earth is full of humans and their created



buildings. The earth is also getting narrower for humans to live in, which causes the land for growing food to run out. In this study also found that the Kavanagh found it difficult to find a place to live for them after being exiled by the British government. After finding a place again, they are again attacked by pirates who want to control that place and the resources on the island. In this case, the researcher also assumed that the pirates were part of the British government.

The drowning of land is also one of the topics discussed in this novel. The reason Kavanagh and the other defenders were assigned to guard one of the walls was because many places had sunk. In the novel "*The Wall*" Kavanagh tells how he was assigned by the British government to guard the wall. Kavanagh also mentions how many places have been submerged due to the natural changes that have occurred. This is evidenced in the following quote:

*We were sent to an early section of the Wall on a river estuary. Most of the old riverscapes have gone since the change- it's another thing we see only in pictures. Here, though, accidents of topography mean it still looks more or less the same as it does in old photos. There are sloping riverbanks, tree overhanging the water, a gentle curve of slow-moving water and greenery. (Lanchester, P.64).*

*The headline news, was that the riverbanks around here and had been high and had descended to the the river almost like cliffs, but cliffs which went up in stages, say five meters straight, then a small flat section, then another five meters. (Lanchesters, P.66)*

In the quotation above, Kavanagh explains that he was assigned by the government to guard the river border. Kavanagh also explained how a beautiful part of the river had been lost, in which Kavanagh used the word “*Gone*” to describe the many rivers that were lost after climate change. Researchers also identified that what caused the beautiful view of the river to disappear was due to the increasing volume of water on earth caused by rising temperatures. The loss of rivers and islands is caused by climate change. It can also cause humans to lose their homes or even lose their lives due to drowning. Sea level rise is at least 1.2 meters and could reach 2.4 meters by the end of the century due to greenhouse gas emissions (Strauss & Klup, 2017).

In the second quote, the Kavanagh also commented that the rising river will result in the riverbanks will be eroded as well, this can also be seen from “*the riverbanks around here and had been high*”. The word “*high*” here indicates that the river bank is getting more and more eroded which makes the ground more tilted and will cause landslides. Landslides can be caused by several parameters such as the value of soil movement, rainfall, slope of slopes and soil type (Arnianti, 2021).

*The wall* also highlights how difficult it is to find a place to live after the change. Kavanagh, Hifa, and Huges looked for a place after being banished from the wall. The story happened when the defenders were unable to prevent the attacks of the rebels. After being exiled from the wall, they

varied places for them to live. they rowed a few days until they saw the spot.

This is illustrated in the quote below:

*We rowed for a couple of hours and the island was close now, a few hundred metres away. The next problem became clear to all of us at the same time. I looked at Hifa and Hughes and James and they looked back at me. The Captain was standing right at the front of the lifeboat.*

*'No no no,' said Hughes. It was easy to see what he meant. There was nowhere to land. The island – beachless, like every coastline in the world after the Change – rose vertically out of the sea. All that was left of the low island it had formerly been was the upper part of its main hill. Or rather, hills, three of them, a triple-peaked mass. The three slopes were bare rock. The wind and waves smashed into them and if we went in too close, we would be smashed against them too. Even on a sunny, calm day, with a powerful ship able to hold its own against the winds and currents, it didn't look as if it would be possible to get a foothold, not on this side of the island. In our boat and with our resources we would have no chance. (Lanchesters P.138)*

The quotation above explains how Kavanagh, Hifa, Hughes, Captain, and James struggle to find a place for them to live. Finally, after rowing the seas for several hours, they found an island for them to live on. On the other hands, Huges said, "No, no, no." In the statement, greats intend to explain that there is no place to live, and many beaches without liveable islands are caused by changes in natural conditions that increase the temperature. The improved temperature increases the ocean's water volume, which results in the loss of islands around the coast. The phrase "*nowhere to land*" is one of the impacts of how cruel the flood resulted in many places drowning because the river overflowed due to the overflow of water or the flood of shipments from upstream to the sea. According to Wallace-Wells

(2019), between 1995 and 2015, floods hit 2.3 billion people and killed at least 157,000 worldwide.

These events indicate that everything will sink in time, including dry land also falling caused by rising waters and floods that make people mourn their fate because they have lost their place. The novel is also highlighted in the quote below:

*Not hard to see why, the sea floor underneath us used to be part of this island. The one we can look at but can't touch. We stood for a moment and looked at the island and I imagined what it had once been like-beaches, gentle slopes, maybe a few houses down near the water. In living memory the sea floor below us was dry land. All drowned now. Part of the old drowned world (Lanchester's P,143)*

From the quotation above, people mourn what happened after the disaster. Even though all of this is the work of humans, who are too selfish without pay attention to nature as part of their life. Humans are too arrogant. Only some of them understand how to love nature. This is triggered by a lack of human understanding of the term "eco-centric." One example of human behavior that does not reflect an eco-centric attitude is littering, which causes pollution.

In Garrard's theory drowning becomes one of the parts called dwelling. According to Garrard dwelling indicates long-term living of humans in the context of history, heritage, death, habits, work, and life. From all the data above including affecting human habitation which causes many humans to be homeless.

#### 4. Animal

The relationship between human and animal cannot be separated. Humans can take advantages from animals in this world such as power, food and economy. In *The Wall*, environmental issues related to animals are also highlighted as in the quote below.

*Traps, catchments and lines were all over the floating craft, in their hundreds; for food, I saw to my amazement, they were quite well supplied. The big lack was in fuel; there was only tiny quantity of diese fuel brought by one of the boats. (Lanchester's P.140)*

The quotation above highlights, how humans got their food source with the "Trap." The characters in the novel are Kavanagh, Hifa, and the captain looking for food in the sea by setting traps to get food (fish). They cast nets around their boats to get fish, as described in the quote "*the whole floating boat.*" The activity carried out by Kavanagh, Hifa, and the captain of this ship is called 'fishing.' On the other hand, people who carry out these activities are commonly referred to as fishermen. In addition to the individual food needs of human beings, in this case, the characters in the novel, fishing at sea are helpful to support global food security, human livelihoods, employment, and global trade. It will continue in the future with the benefits of prudent management (Rousseau, Watson, Blanchard, & Fulton, 2019).

The fish caught by the characters in the novel are used to meet nutritional needs. According to Beauman et al., (2005) *nutrition* is a biological process affecting all living species, both animals and plants. Humans need various nutrients, including protein, carbohydrates, minerals, water, vitamins, and others. All of the previously mentioned nutritional needs can be obtained in nature. The novel "*The Wall*" also highlights how they need protein to supply their food needs. As in the quote below:

*The first three boats had arrived in the lee of the island before the last winter began and had taken shelter, and then had found that the supply of protein (fish) and water (rain) could sustain them, and had stayed. (Lanchester's P.140)*

From the quotation above, Kavanagh and Hifa are looking for a place that provides for their living needs. Finally, they arrived on an island that provided protein. The island is surrounded by the sea, where many proteins are found in fish, evidenced by the phrase "*and then had found that the supply of protein.*" Kavanagh and Hifa needed protein to supply their nutritional needs after being banished from the "*Wall*" by the British government. According to Phillips & Williams (2011) proteins serve as key roles in many biological processes such as cell signaling, cell adhesions and the immune responses.

*The Wall* also highlights that shellfish can be found on many high seas. The clam shells have beautiful colours and shapes and have flesh the size of a coin. This shows that many foodstuffs in the ocean can be a source of food for humans. Furthermore, Seaweed in the ocean, besides being

edible, also contains vitamins. This is what makes humans able to use it as a food ingredient. This is in accordance with the quote in the novel *The Wall* below:

*When water isn't turbulent we can see the sea bed. It's only a few meters down. Less in more places. We reckon there's probably things down there we can eat. Sea vegetables, shellfish, who knows. Perhaps there are techniques we could use to catch fish further down, not just lines off side the of the rafts. (lancheater's P.143).*

In the quotation above, Kavanagh and Hifa can find some foods from the sea in the form of shells and seaweed. This follows the quote in the statement, "*We reckon there's probably things down there we can eat. Sea vegetables, shellfish, who knows*". The phrase shows that "*sea vegetables*" indicates the meaning of seaweed. Both, namely seaweed and shellfish, also contain protein that humans can consume; in the context of this novel, the characters are Kavanagh and Hifa.

## **5. Earth**

The "Earth" in the discussion of ecocriticism refers to any problem in the universe that is not covered by pollution, wilderness, animals, apocalypse, and dwelling. In the 21st century, nature has undergone many changes. For example, many media report about climate change, which has a significant impact on human survival. *The Wall* also highlights how humans are afraid of nature today. Humans think that nature is a terrible place for humans. This is in accordance with the quote in the novel below:

*That's why everybody goes to the Wall, no exceptions. That's the rule. Except for Breeders. It's a paradox. Because the Wall needs so*

*many people, we need people to Breed, so that there are enough people to man the Wall. It's on a fine edge as things currently stand, and there's talk of the tours having to be made longer, two and a half or three years, to make up a shortfall. But people don't want to Breed, because the world is such a horrible place. So as an incentive to get people to leave the Wall, if you reproduce, you can leave. You Breed to leave the Wall. Some people say that this isn't fair to the children, who are born into a world where they have to do time on the Wall in their turn. Maybe they won't, though (Lanchesters P.31)*

The quotation above occurs when Kavanagh has just entered the ranks of the defenders. Kavanagh is still studying the system implemented by the British government. Kavanagh was assigned a month's work with two weeks on the wall and another two weeks of rest for training at the barracks. Everyone in England is obliged to take care of the walls without exception. But some refuse to guard the walls, namely the "*breeders*." The word Breed here means someone who is pregnant and has many children. The British government needs a lot of people to guard the walls in the future, but people considered "*breeders*" don't want to give birth again because they think the world is no longer safe for them. This follows the sentence, "*But people don't want to Breed because the world is such a horrible place.*" They think giving birth is not the right solution for today's world because the natural damage caused by humans now will impact humans in the future.

The researcher found out why people nowadays don't want to have children. In the context of this novel, the English people, namely humans in the future, will experience a miserable life if they coexist with nature that has changed. The novel also highlights the following:



*Why don't people want to Breed? It's an idea that caught on after the change: That we shouldn't want to bring children into the world . We broke the world and have no right to keep populating it. (Lanchester's P.31)*

In the novel quoted above, it is explained that humans today do not want to have children. This is due to natural changes that can make their lives unhappy, even though the future will be filled with increasingly advanced technology. The statement "*we broke the world and have no right to keep populating it*" indicates that humans are now one of the causes of the destruction of this world. At the same time, the statement "*that we shouldn't want to bring children into the world*" shows that there is a concern for future humans that it will not be better to be human in the future.

The dystopian novel *The Wall* also highlights how human activities in ancient times cause the current damage to the earth. When Kavanagh and Hifa came home from the Wall after two weeks on the job, they went back to their parents' house. They discussed the changes in nature caused by generations long before them. This is evidenced by the quote below;

*None of us can talk to our parents. By 'us' I mean my generation, people born after the Change. You know that thing where you break up with someone and say, It's not you, it's me? This is the opposite. It's not us, it's them. Everyone knows what the problem is. The diagnosis isn't hard the diagnosis isn't even controversial. It's guilt: mass guilt, generational guilt. The olds feel they irretrievably fucked up the world, then allowed us to be born into it. You know what? It's true. That's exactly what they did. They know it, we know it. Everybody knows it. (Lanchesters P.45)*

In the quotation above, Kavanagh explains how difficult it was for his generation to talk to their parents' generation about the changing nature

that made the world terrible. The parents thought he was the one who ruined this world, and they let the Kavanagh generation live in the present. Letting here means that parents still give birth to a child even though they know that the world will be scary in the future due to their actions at that time. The quote also indicates that everyone knows that nature will suffer more severe damage than now in the next generation. This is following the phrase, *"You know what? It's true. That's exactly what they did. They know it. We know it. Everybody knows it"*

In addition to natural changes that make nature a terrible place, conflicts between countries or groups with one cause many wars that occur. The novel *The Wall* also highlights how war is one of the reasons why the world is represented as a terrible place. This is in accordance with the quote in the novel below:

*Occasionally there would be some big-picture news about crops failing or countries breaking down or coordination between rich countries, or some other emerging detail of the new world we were occupying since the Change. Sometimes there would be news of an attack in which Others had used new or unexpected tactics, or attacked in surprising strength. (Lanchesters P.15).*

The quote indicates that nature is a terrible place, one of which is war. The sentence *"sometimes there would be news of an attack"* indicates that the world has become dangerous due to war. There has been a war that has caused many people to suffer as a result of the war. Examples are the civil war between Iraq and Iran, the warfare between US Palestine, Israel. Yemen and most recently, the war between Russia and Ukraine (Rahayu,

2020) . This kind of war will make people afraid and unable to live peacefully in this world.

## **B. The Psychological Impacts of the Environmental Issues Towards the Main Characters' in John Lanchester's *The Wall***

In John Lanchester's *The Wall*, the environmental issues give the psychological impacts to the main characters. In this section, the researcher will explain the environmental issues impact to the main characters' psychology into two categories: eco-anxiety and solastalgia.

### **1. The Main Characters Ecoanxiety**

The environmental issues in the novel *The Wall* cause the character to experience a psychological disorder called eco-anxiety. The novel *The Wall* also underlines how environmental issues cause people not to want to have children. This is following the excerpt below:

*I should say that people don't despise or look down on Breeders. They just think they're a bit weird. It's not so much, that's wrong, it's more, why would you? Why don't people want to Breed? It's an idea that caught on after the Change: that we shouldn't want to bring children into the world. We broke the world and have no right to keep populating it (Lanchester P.31-32).*

From the data above, Kavanagh explained how he and people do not want to have descent caused by environmental issues. People become anxious for their descendants in the future. So it is by the sentence, "*It's an idea that caught on after the Change: that we shouldn't want to bring children into the world.*" The ruling indicates that natural changes cause

anxiety for people who want to have descent in the future. These environmental issues make the world damaged and unfit for the next generation. According to the data above, it can be concluded that environmental issues cause anxiety for people who want to have descent. It resulted in British people experiencing anxiety due to climate change which caused so many un-availabilities of places to live. Human anxiety about events caused by natural changes is referred to as "*Psychoterratic*."

In addition to humans feeling anxious to have offspring caused by natural changes, *The Wall* also highlights the incident of how light pollution makes the main character anxious. This is in accordance with the quote below:

*I could see why. There was no moon. I suddenly realised just how hard it would be to see Others coming at night, if the weather and light conditions were at all difficult. I also realised why they always start you on the Wall on a day shift: so you've had a chance to get used to a twelve-hour stint of duty before you have to do one when it really matters, at night, when the Others come. For the first time that day, I grew anxious, not about fatigue or cold or whether I would get through it, but about the Others. (Lanchester's P.34)*

*Now I felt terrified, of the night itself – frightened of what I had already been through, which makes no sense, but that is what I felt – and with it had a sick sense of apprehension of going back to the Wall and living through it all again (Lanchester's P.95).*

The quotation above took place when Kavanagh was waiting for Mary to deliver hot chocolate to the defenders. While Kavanagh was waiting for the hot chocolate, the lights around the place were dark, unlike usual with lots of lights. The light pollution caused by the scattered light around the walls prevented Kavanagh from seeing the moon, as evidenced

by the phrase "*there was no moon* ."In addition, the weather and light pollution make people see the beauty of the sky. The light pollution makes Kavanagh, as the main character, anxious. This is proven in the sentence, "*For the first time that day, I grew anxious, not about fatigue or cold or whether I would get through it, but about the Others* ."From the quote above, it can be concluded that the light pollution highlighted in the novel makes Kavanagh anxious about the environment.

Anxiety about the drowning of the land due to global warming also affects the main character. Kavanagh worried about some of the islands that can be inhabited by humans are gradually disappearing and leaving some islands that are rocky and steep. This is evidenced by the quote below:

*At the same time, I felt a deep, almost nauseous sense of dread. My gut was telling me that there would be nothing to look at. The island was too steep, too rocky, a cliff in the middle of the ocean; I desperately wanted there to be a landing point, but I couldn't imagine what it would look like. (Lanchester's P. 138)*

The quote explains that Kavanagh, exiled by the British government into the ocean, tried to row a boat to find a habitable island. In the process of rowing, it was difficult for Kavanagh to find islands that could still be occupied due to the sinking, leaving only the steep and rocky islands. Kavanagh felt a deep fear because he could not find a habitable island. Kavanagh's anxiety made him unable to imagine what the rest of the island would look like. From this quote, Kavanagh's anxiety about the sinking of the islands is an eco-anxiety symptom.

The main character's concern about natural degradation, light pollution, and the island's drowning is eco-anxiety symptoms. Climate change and light pollution are also shifting individual perceptions of nature. From the symptoms of the main character's eco-anxiety, researcher can conclude that everyone must accept the changes in nature and take action to maintain sustainability for future generations.

The pressure of emerging environmental issues cannot be ignored. If a sufferer ignores this problem, other serious health problems may be threatened. Relieving stress is very important to avoid negative emotions. Adaptive coping strategies, for example, seeking social support, may be effective, as the main character in the novel demonstrates.

*Up to that point my despair had left me numb to other feelings. Despair, grief, numbness, blankness. But not much else. I felt there was nothing I could do, and as a corollary (maybe) that there was therefore nothing else that it was necessary to feel. Everything that happened had been inevitable. Now and for the first time, I felt afraid, very very afraid. (Lanchester's P.128)*

In the quote above, the main character feels alone because of environmental issues. The main character in the novel, namely Kavanagh, needs support from people. In the quote, Kavanagh feels sad according to the phrase "*Despair, grief, numbness and blankness.*" The quote above also shows that environmental issues have made Kavanagh feel afraid. It is proven by the sentence, "*Everything that happened had been inevitable. Now and for the first time, I felt afraid, very very afraid*". From the data above, it can be concluded that the assessment of environmental damage

due to the threat of climate change and its impacts can influence several actions to control, cope with, or adapt to these changes. Meanwhile, differences in social status also affect how individuals respond to the impact of climate change on mental health.

The main characters' eco-anxiety results from the novel's description of the threat of environmental issues. He is overwhelmed by this phenomenon and concerned for the future generation and the environment's survival. To alleviate his uneasiness, the main character strives to connect with nature by writing about it.

## 2. The Main Characters Solastalgia

Solastalgia in the novel *the wall* is told by Kavanagh and people the same age as him who long for the condition of the beach that is still fine. This is illustrated in the quote below:

*There are admittedly some people my age who are curious about what things were like before, who like to hear about it, who love the stories and the amazing facts. Put it like this: there are some people my age who have a thing about beaches. They watch movies and TV programmes about beaches, they look at pictures of beaches, they ask the olds what it was like to go to a beach, what it felt like to lie on sand all day, and what was it like to build a sandcastle and watch the water come in and see the sandcastle fight off the water and then succumb to it (lancheester's 45)*

*I'd never really thought about Help before, either having it or being it, and the linked question of what their lives had been like before and after the Change, and the journeys they had made to get here, and how they had got over the Wall, and what it had been like to be*

*among the Others and now to be Help. I could just about imagine burning sand, a huge yellow sun close overhead, salt water stinging in cuts, the weak being left behind, the bitter tastes of exile and loss, the longing for safety, the incandescent desperation and grief (Lanchester's P.61).*

The quotation above explains how Kavanagh and young men his age would love to see the beautiful beach as told in the movie book and so on. They believe that the state of the coast before the change is still in good shape. From the above quote, Kavanagh is educated in solastalgia symptoms. The utterances evidence this in the above quote, which is "homesickness." Homesickness can be interpreted as one of the impacts of environmental issues experienced by the main character, which is a solastalgia.

Then in the second data quote, the main character who misses normal beach conditions is again explained in the novel. It is evidenced in the statement, "*I could just about imagine burning sand, a huge yellow sun close overhead.*" Under such circumstances, as the psychoterratic theory explains, the main character has solastalgia syndrome. In addition, the quote describes how the condition of the coast in ancient times was very good—evidenced by choice of words spoken by Kavanagh, such as "*burning sand*" and "*Yellow sun.*" if it is associated with the condition of the day, the phenomenon's damage to the coast has become a common thing. Therefore, this novel tries to criticize how the beach is doing at this time.



Kavanagh as the main character in the novel also experiences a form of longing for what he ate before the change. This is in accordance with the quote below:

*'What's the worst thing you ever ate in your life?' she said, half smiling, as she started to pull feathers off the bird. She spoke good English with a lilt, an accent from somewhere far away and a rhythm which had something not-English underneath it. 'You mean, before I got here?' She laughed at that too. 'I don't really remember,' I said. On the Wall, thinking about food had been a means of escape, a technique for casting your imagination into the future, into a time when you weren't on the Wall any more. At sea, thinking about food had become a form of nostalgia, of time travel back to a safer place. On the Wall, thinking about food made you feel better. (Lanchester's P.141)*

On this quote, Kavanagh so longs for what he eats. He missed what he ate before he was thrown into the sea by the British government. This is in accordance with the quote "thinking about food had become a form of nostalgia", from which it indicates that Kavanagh felt that what he ate was much different from what he ate before being thrown into the sea.

In addition to discussing homesickness, solastalgia also discusses despair. In the novel by John Lanchester, the main character also experiences the decision to survive the environmental issues that occur today. This is evidenced by the quote below:

*'It's land,' said Hughes, and hugged Hifa. They did a clumsy little jig. I still wasn't sure. My desperate wish to believe them made me reluctant to believe them. I kept looking. The line did not move or wave or blur as clouds tended to. I kept looking. Almost with reluctance, I gave in to hope and admitted to myself: yes, it was land. Land (Lanchester's P. 137)*

In the quote above, it explains how Kavanagh, Hifa and Huges are trying to find land. This happened after they were all expelled and thrown by the British government into the open ocean. In the quote above, Kavanagh is also indicated to have solastalgia. This was proved When Kavanagh had not believed the word from Hughes who told him there would be land. Kavanagh's remark indicated as a form of solastalgia is "*my desperate wish to believe the*". Kavanagh was already desperate for the difficult natural conditions of finding land they could live on. From the above quote, it shows that the despair experienced by Kavanagh is included in solastalgia syndrome.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher provide conclusion and create the summary of point in this research. Furthermore, the researcher adds some suggestions for further researchers who will discuss environmental issues in a literary work or who will use ecocriticism theory and also the impact of environmental issues using psychoterratic.

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on the research question, the researcher concludes John Lanchester's *The Wall* portrays the environmental issues. The researcher found five environmental issues in John Lanchester's *The Wall* that examine using the scope of ecocriticism by Greg Garrard. The environmental issues portrayed as seen from Garrard's theory are Pollution, Apocalypse, Dwelling, Animal and Earth. From pollution scope, researchers found two pollutions that are the novel's main highlights: water pollution and light pollution. On the scope of Apocalypse, researchers found global warming and weather changes were erratic. The next issue comes from dwelling. The researchers found two environmental issues in this scope: drowning land and hunger. Animal also portrayed in the novel as the food supplier of the main character to survive in their life. And the last is Earth, the environmental issues contained in the novel include a terrible place in the future, which causes people to not want to have children.

For the second research question, researchers investigate the impact of the main character on environmental issues using Albrecht's psychoterratic theory. Researchers found two symptoms that occur in the main character consisting of solastalgia and eco-anxiety. The solastalgia of the main character is clearly visible when she shows her feelings of a comfortable world atmosphere. Meanwhile, eco-anxiety is evident in its concern for the existence of nature in climate change and future generations, which is evidenced by environmental issues such as global warming and others.

## **B. Suggestion**

This study focuses on the environmental issues in a novel by using ecocriticism theory and their impact to the main character psychology by using Psychoterratic theory. John Lanchester's fictional novel has many other interesting issues to discuss using other theories or perspectives. Therefore, future researchers can conduct similar environmental-based research with other relevant theories.

Another suggestion is addressed to readers of John Lanchester's *The Wall* by reading the novel, people should increase their environmental awareness and do something useful to preserve nature for the next generation. Finally, policy makers can monitor industrial activities more closely and provide effective penalties for factory violators. to environmental policy.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Iqbatul Muhlisin** was born in regency of East Lampung on March 10<sup>th</sup> 2000. He graduated from MA Ma'arif NU 5 Sekampung in 2018. He started to study in English literature department in 2018 at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2022. During his study he was joining some organizations, such as English Letters Student Associations (2019), UKM SIMFONI FM (2020) as the staff of Manager Information and Technology (2020) and as the Manager of Manager Information and Technology (2021) and others. On the other hands, he also wrote his first book entitled ‘*365 Hari Mengenang kepergianmu*’ which has published by Guepedia in 2021, “*Shallallahu'ala Muhammad; 1001 my dreams come true*”, and “*Here we Go ! West London*” will publish as soon as possible, *Insyallah*.

## APENDIX

### A. The Brief Reading on Story “*The Wall*”

*The Wall* is a novel by John Lanchester, published in 2019. A novel that tells the state of the future world. The story "*The Wall*" takes place in England after climate change. Climate change is causing British citizens to feel anxious. Life in England after the Change was not good. There are almost no natural resources and foodstuffs. Most British people worry about the future and think about how they will survive when resources run out. Birth rates are very low, and British people don't really want children to be born in this world, those who want children are often ostracized and are often known as "breeders".

Some of them think that they are not worthy to live on this earth because they have destroyed the earth. They are also aware that there are not many natural resources in England to meet the needs of refugees who want to flee to the country. On the other hand, they are also afraid of losing their identity as British people because many people want to flee to their country. Therefore, to keep the country's borders safe, every citizen is required to guard the walls that have been built by the government. One of those “defenders” was Joseph Kavanagh.

Joseph Kavanagh is a main character in the story “*The Wall*”. Kavanagh and other citizens are given the task of guarding the coastline in the UK to prevent intruders who want to enter their territory. The British government also built a 10.000 KM long wall to prevent migrants from leaving the country. Kavanagh’s job only to ensure that no immigrants violate the rules made by the British government not to leave their country and try to escape the wall. If the task is successful, he will



live in England all the time behind the protection of the walls but if anyone can escape the wall, they would be punished by the British government.

Kavanagh has been tasked for protecting the wall for two years. While guarding the wall, he spends his days full of fear, cold and boredom. Kavanagh also feels that it is the fault of previous generations that climate change has an impact on the present. This caused him and the other youths to have to get the task of guarding the wall for quite a long time. After a few weeks he spent his life on the wall, finally Kavanagh and the other soldiers feel bored. They wished for a group or someone to get past the wall so they had someone to fight.

The boredom of staying and guarding the wall made Kavanagh and the other soldiers think of leaving the wall. They wonder if life outside is really that bad, Kavanagh considers leaving the place. The one person who made him feel better about staying there was his girlfriend, Hifa. After some time in a boring wall, suddenly there is a group that managed to escape and escape from the wall and leave the country of England. Which resulted in them being punished for exile to the high seas without a sufficient supply of food using a small boat.

Kavanagh and his friends found a nice place to stay for some time. They met people who managed to escape from the country and settled on a small island. Finally Kavanagh and his friends settled on the island and mingled with the local community who warmly welcomed them. Kavanagh realized that climate refugees had found a way to survive on their own, and they were much friendlier than the people on their walls.

After some time getting a comfortable life on the island, suddenly everything fell apart when pirates attacked the island. Kavanagh and his girlfriend Hifa escape, but they lose everyone and end up stranded at sea. Kavanagh and Hifa live aimlessly and in despair and think they will die. But suddenly, Hifa saw a deserted oil refinery. In the former oil refinery there is only one person living in the place and he welcomes Kavanagh and Hifa because he feels lonely in that place. Finally Joseph and Hifa plan to spend their lives at sea.

**B. The Data of Environmental Issues Portrayed in John Lanchester’s The Wall (2019)**

No	Variable	Indicator	Data
1.	Environmental issues	Apocalyspe	<p>1. <i>‘Nothing special today,’ he said. ‘No sightings of Others reported from the air or sea. No news of any relevance from the wider world. It’s two degrees now, high of five later, which will feel like about zero with the wind chill. Good news: we have a new Defender with us so we’re back up to strength. Kavanagh, stand up.’</i> <i>(Lanchesters.p15)</i></p> <p>2. <i>As you all know, the change was not single solitary event we speak of it in that manner because here we experienced in particular shift, od sea</i></p>

			<p><i>level and weather, over a period of years it is true, but it felt then and when we look back on it today still feel like an incident that happened, a defined moment in time with before and an after. There was our parent's world and how there is our world ( Lanchester, P.82)</i></p> <p>3. <i>The change was not event but a process, a process that in some places, some unlucky places, has not stopped. In many of the hotter places of the world, in particular, the change is still continuing, still reshaping landcaspe, still impacting people's live. Men and women fled themselves, to scramble for news shelter, to climb to</i></p>
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			<p><i>higher ground, to find a ledge, a cave, a well, an oasis, a place where they could find safety for them families. But, he said, his tone changing again and now he really did sound like a member of elite, a man used to giving orders and breaking news, the change did not stop. The shelter blew away, the waters rose higher to higher ground, the baked, the crops died, the ledge crumbled, the well dried up. The safety was an illusions (lanchesters.p82)</i></p> <p><i>4. The weather was filthier than ever. It was hard to see. Specifically, it was hard to see straight in front of you, in the direction from which the wind and waves were coming</i></p>
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			<p style="text-align: center;"><i>straight at the wall</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Lanchester's P.114).</i></p> <p><i>5. Why don't people want to Breed?</i></p> <p><i>It's an idea that cought on after the change: That we shouldn't want to bring children into the world. We broke the world and have no right to keep populating it. We can't feed and look after all the humans there already are, here and now; the humans who are here and now, most of them, <b>are starving and drowning,</b> dying and desperate; so how dare we make humans to come into this world? There are lots of different answers to that. Nobody can predict the future; that's one answer. God tells us to; that's an answer talking about the one that makes the most sense to me, is just, because. Because; the best/worst answer to</i></p>
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			<p><i>most human questions. Why are here? (Lanchesters, P.32).</i></p> <p><i>6. Lack of food kills you in three weeks, lack of water in three days. (Lanchester's P.167)</i></p> <p><i>7. There were times when I could imagine finding settleable land, finding food, finding somewhere we could live peaceably for the rest of our lives, be happy, even live kind of idyll and, other times when I came close to thinking the best thing would be just to get over the side of the lifeboat and swim away from it until my strength gave out and the end came (lanchester P. 168)</i></p>
		<b>Dwelling</b>	<p><i>1. Most of the old riverscapes have gone since the change-it's another thing we see only in pictures. Here, though,</i></p>

			<p><i>accidents of topography mean it still looks more or less the same as it does in old photos. There are sloping riverbanks, tree overhanging the water, a gentle curve of slow moving water and greenery. (Lanchester, P.64).</i></p> <p>2. <i>The headline news, was that the riverbanks around here and had been high and had descended to the the river almost like cliffs, but cliffs which went up in stages, say five meters straight, then a small flat section, then another five meters. (Lanchesters, P.66)</i></p> <p>3. <i>Men and women fled themselves, to scramble for news shelter, to climb to higher ground, to find a ledge, a cave, a well, an</i></p>
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			<p><i>oasis, a place where they could find safety for them families. But, he said, his tone changing again and now he really did sound like a member of elite, a man used to giving orders and breaking news, the change did not stop. The shelter blew away, the waters rose higher to higher ground, the baked, the crops died, the ledge crumbled, the well dried up. The safety was an illusions. (lanchesters.p82)</i></p> <p><i>4. There was no where to land. The island -beachless, like every coastline in the world after the change rose vertically out of the sea. (lanchesters P.138).</i></p>
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			<p>5. <i>Not hard to see why, the sea floor underneath us used to be part of this island. The one we can look at but can't touch. We stood for a moment and looked at the island and I imagined what it had once been like-beaches, gentle slopes, maybe a few houses down near the water. In living memory the sea floor below us was dry land. All drowned now. Part of the old drowned world (Lanchester's P,143)</i></p>
		<p><b>Pollution</b></p>	<p>1. <i>Once or twice, during night when we weren't on shift, Hifa and I even went for a walk inland to get away from the light pollution of the wall, so we could see stars. (lanchester's P112)</i></p>

			<p>2. <i>That was true, it did smell different. The sea smelt different. It must be that the sea flora were different, the kelp and seaweed species were more pungent, vegetal and cabbage, but not unpleasantly so. (Lanchester's P.113)</i></p> <p>3. <i>I didn't see the sky much, because I was nights and the light spoiled view. it was the least difficult night guarding I've ever done, because the dark was so short and the nightfall and sunrise so long and so spectacular, a protracted set-piece natural show. (Lanchester's P113).</i></p> <p>4. <i>The weather was filthier than ever. It was hard to see. Specifically, it was hard to see straight in front of you, in</i></p>
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			<p><i>the direction from which the wind and waves were coming straight at the wall ( Lanchester's P.114).</i></p> <p>5. <i>The trouble was there didn't seem to be any clear water around the rafts (Lanchester's P. 146)</i></p> <p>6. <i>As we came closer it became apparent that it was an oil or gas installation. From disatance there was no away of telling if it was inhabited or not ( Lanchester's P.169)</i></p> <p>7. <i>I wanted shout, oil, oil, oil ! light and heat. In that moment I realized something. I had internalized the idea that I would never again have light and heat would never have control of them, would never be able to make it bright or make it</i></p>
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			<p><i>warm , just deciding that's what I wanted. (Lanchester's P.176).</i></p>
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**C. The Data of Environmental Issues Impact to The Main Characters' Psychology in John Lanchester's *The Wall* (2019)**

NO	Variable	Indicator	Data
1.	<p><b>Psychological Impact</b></p>	<p><b>Ecoanxiety</b></p>	<p>1. <i>I should say that people don't despise or look down on Breeders. They just think they're a bit weird. It's not so much, that's wrong, it's more, why would you? Why don't people want to Breed? It's an idea that caught on after the Change: that we shouldn't want to bring children into the world. We broke the world and have no right to keep populating it (31-32).</i></p> <p>2. <i>I could see why. There was no moon. I suddenly realised just how hard it would be to see Others</i></p>

			<p><i>coming at night, if the weather and light conditions were at all difficult. I also realised why they always start you on the Wall on a day shift: so you've had a chance to get used to a twelve-hour stint of duty before you have to do one when it really matters, at night, when the Others come. For the first time that day, I grew anxious, not about fatigue or cold or whether I would get through it, but about the Others. (34)</i></p> <p>3. <i>Now I felt terrified, of the night itself – frightened of what I had already been through, which makes no sense, but that is what I</i></p>
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			<p><i>felt – and with it had a sick sense of apprehension of going back to the Wall and living through it all again (95).</i></p> <p>4. <i>Up to that point my despair had left me numb to other feelings. Despair, grief, numbness, blankness. But not much else. I felt there was nothing I could do, and as a corollary (maybe) that there was therefore nothing else that it was necessary to feel. Everything that happened had been inevitable. Now and for the first time, I felt afraid, very very afraid. (128)</i></p>
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			<p>5. <i>At the same time, I felt a deep, almost nauseous sense of dread. My gut was telling me that there would be nothing to look at. The island was too steep, too rocky, a cliff in the middle of the ocean; I desperately wanted there to be a landing point, but I couldn't imagine what it would look like. (138)</i></p>
		<p><b>Solastalgia</b></p>	<p>1. There are admittedly some people my age who are curious about what things were like before, who like to hear about it, who love the stories and the amazing facts. Put it like this: there are some people my age who have a thing about beaches. They watch movies and TV</p>

			<p>programmes about beaches, they look at pictures of beaches, they ask the olds what it was like to go to a beach, what it felt like to lie on sand all day, and what was it like to build a sandcastle and watch the water come in and see the sandcastle fight off the water and then succumb to it, a castle which once looked so big and invulnerable, just melting away, so that when the tide goes out you can't see that there was ever anything there, and what was it like to have a picnic on the beach, didn't sand get in the food, and what was surfing like, what was it like to be carried towards a</p>
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			<p>beach on a wave, with people standing on the beach watching you, and was it really true the water was sometimes warm, even here, even this far north? (45-46)</p> <p>2. I'd never really thought about Help before, either having it or being it, and the linked question of what their lives had been like before and after the Change, and the journeys they had made to get here, and how they had got over the Wall, and what it had been like to be among the Others and now to be Help. I could just about imagine burning sand, a huge yellow sun close overhead,</p>
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			<p>salt water stinging in cuts,  the weak being left behind,  the bitter tastes of exile and  loss, the longing for safety,  the                   incandescent  desperation and grief (61).</p> <p>3. <i>'It's land,' said Hughes,  and hugged Hifa. They did  a clumsy little jig. I still  wasn't sure. My desperate  wish to believe them made  me reluctant to believe  them. I kept looking. The  line did not move or wave  or blur as clouds tended to.  I kept looking. Almost with  reluctance, I gave in to  hope and admitted to  myself: yes, it was land.  Land! (137)</i></p>
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			<p>4. <i>'What's the worst thing you ever ate in your life?' she said, half smiling, as she started to pull feathers off the bird. She spoke good English with a lilt, an accent from somewhere far away and a rhythm which had something not-English underneath it. 'You mean, before I got here?' She laughed at that too. 'I don't really remember,' I said. On the Wall, thinking about food had been a means of escape, a technique for casting your imagination into the future, into a time when you weren't on the Wall any more. At sea, thinking about food had become a form of nostalgia, of time</i></p>
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			<p><i>travel back to a safer place. On the Wall, thinking about food made you feel better. (141)</i></p>
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