

**THE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN FAUXCROFT WADE'S
NINE POEMS**

THESIS

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

2022

**THE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES IN FAUXCROFT WADE'S
NINE POEMS**

THESIS

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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2022**

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I state that the thesis entitled “**The Environmental Issues in Fauxcroft Wade’s Nine Poems**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, June 27 2022

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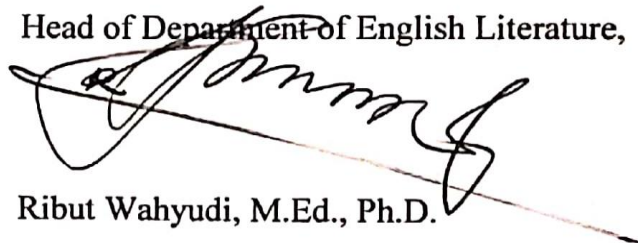
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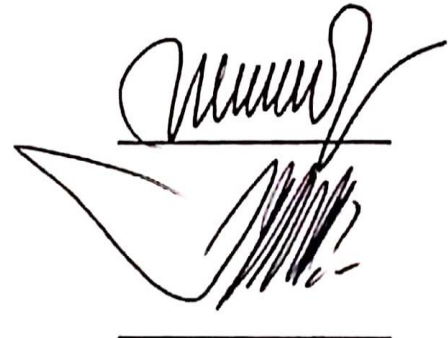
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MOTTO

Everything will be beautiful in time.

God knows what the best for you.

DEDICATION

This thesis I dedicated to my parents who always
support me and pray for me.
And also for my sisters and my friends.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praise and gratitude to Allah SWT who has given grace and guidance to the author so that the author can complete this thesis entitled "*The Environmental Issues In Fauxcroft Wade's Nine Poems*" as a requirement in obtaining a Bachelor's degree in English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Islamic University. State of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Shalawat and Salam given to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided Muslims to the right path, namely Islam.

The success of the author in compiling this thesis cannot separated from the efforts, prayers and support from various parties. Therefore, the author would like to thank profusely to all parties who have helped in completing this thesis. Say thanks addressed to:

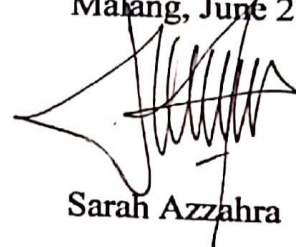
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The author realizes that in the preparation of this thesis there are still many mistakes and it is still far from being perfect. Therefore, the writer accepts criticism and suggestions to make this thesis better. I hope this thesis can be useful for readers.

Malang, June 27 2022



Sarah Azzahra

ABSTRACT

Azzahra, Sarah (2022) *The Environmental Issues in Fauxcroft Wade's Nine Poems*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

Key word: Environmental issues, nine poems, ecocriticism.

Damage to nature can be caused by human activities and also caused by nature itself. Natural damage can give a bad influence on the survival of human and animal life. Therefore, it is important for humans to have a sense of awareness and improve morals to protect nature as to reduce ecological damage. This study focuses on the environmental issues in nine poems by Fauxcroft Wade using the ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard. The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. This research was conducted with the aim of finding out the environmental issues caused by human activities in Fauxcroft Wade's nine poems entitled *Collapse All We Know*, *Know Your Enemy*, *This Is Not Fiction*, *Mushroom Soup*, *Danger is Closer Than You Know*, *Respecting Animal Species*, *I Hear a Distant Rumble*, *Polluting Being* and *My Five Senses*. This research is important to do to find out the environmental issues in the nine poems that can make readers aware of the importance of protecting the environment. The environmental issues in nine poems by Fauxcroft Wade are pollution, animal, apocalypse and dwelling. The pollution in the poems is air pollution, water pollution and soil pollution. The animals described in the poems are the extinction of animals due to hunting and cruel treatment of animals. Apocalypse in the poems are tsunamis, earthquakes, melting ice sheets and landslides. The last one is dwelling in the poems, which shows a house that destroyed by war.

مستخلص البحث

الزهران، سارة (2022) القضايا البيئية في تسع قصائد فوكسكروفت ويدا/التسعة. البحث الجامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة: الدكتور ستي ماشيتوه ، الماجستير.

الكلمة الأساسية: تمثيل الطبيعة، تسع قصائد، نقد بيئي.

يمكن أن يكون الضرر الذي يلحق بالطبيعة بسبب الأنشطة البشرية ويمكن أيضًا أن يكون بسبب الطبيعة نفسها. يمكن أن يكون لتدمير الطبيعة تأثير سلبي على بقاء حياة الإنسان والحيوان. لذلك، من المهم أن يكون لدى البشر شعور بالوعي وتحسين الأخلاق لحماية الطبيعة من أجل الحد من الأضرار البيئية. يركز هذا البحث على القضايا البيئية في تسع قصائد لفوكسكروفت ويدا باستخدام نظرية النقاد البيئيين من جريج جارارد. يستخدم الباحثون الأساليب الوصفية النوعية. تم إجراء هذا البحث بهدف معرفة الأضرار البيئية الناجمة عن الأنشطة البشرية في تسع قصائد لفوكسكروفت ويدا بعنوان *أخبار كل ما نعرفه*، *اعرف عدوك*، *هذا ليس خيالاً*، *حساء الفطر*، *الخطر أقرب مما نعرفه*، *احترام الأنواع الحيوانية*، *أسمع قعقعة بعيدة*، *كائن ملوث* و *وحواشي الخمس*. هذا البحث مهم لمعرفة تمثيل الطبيعة أو الأضرار البيئية في تسع قصائد يمكن أن تجعل القراء يدركون أهمية حماية البيئة. القضايا البيئية الموصوفة في قصائد فوكسكروفت ويدا التسعة هي التلوث والحيوانات والكوارث والمأوى. التلوث في القصيدة هو تلوث الهواء وتلوث المياه وتلوث التربة. الحيوانات الموصوفة في القصيدة هي انقرض الحيوانات بسبب الصيد والمعاملة القاسية للحيوانات. الكوارث في القصيدة هي موجات المد والزلازل وذوبان الصفائح الجليدية والانحيارات الأرضية. آخرها هو مكان الإقامة في القصيدة التي تظهر منزلاً دمرته الحرب.

ABSTRACT

Azzahra, Sarah (2022) *The Environmental Issues in Fauxcroft Wade's Nine Poems*. Skripsi.
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Kata Kunci: Isu-isu lingkungan, sembilan puisi, ekokritisisme.

Kerusakan alam dapat disebabkan oleh aktivitas manusia dan juga dapat disebabkan oleh alam sendiri. Kerusakan alam dapat memberikan pengaruh buruk pada keberlangsungan kehidupan manusia dan hewan. Oleh karena itu manusia penting memiliki rasa kesadaran dan memperbaiki moral untuk menjaga alam sehingga dapat mengurangi kerusakan ekologi. Penelitian ini berfokus pada isu lingkungan dalam sembilan puisi karya Fauxcroft Wade dengan menggunakan teori ekokritik dari Greg Garrard. Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mencari tahu isu lingkungan yang disebabkan oleh aktivitas manusia dalam sembilan puisi karya Fauxcroft Wade yang berjudul *Collapse All We Know*, *Know Your Enemy*, *This Is Not Fiction*, *Mushroom Soup*, *Danger is Closer Than You Know*, *Respecting Animal Species*, *I Hear a Distant Rumble*, *Polluting Being* and *My Five Senses*. Penelitian ini penting dilakukan untuk mengetahui isu lingkungan yang ada dalam sembilan puisi yang dapat menyadarkan para pembaca akan pentingnya menjaga lingkungan. Isu lingkungan yang digambarkan didalam sembilan puisi karya Fauxcroft Wade yaitu polusi, hewan, bencana, dan tempat tinggal. Polusi yang ada dalam puisi tersebut yaitu polusi udara, polusi air dan polusi tanah. Hewan yang digambarkan dalam puisi tersebut yaitu punahnya hewan akibat perburuan hewan dan perlakuan yang keji terhadap hewan. Bencana yang ada di dalam puisi tersebut yaitu tsunami, gempa bumi, mencairnya lapisan es dan tanah longsor. Yang terakhir yaitu tempat tinggal yang ada dalam puisi menunjukkan tempat tinggal yang hancur akibat peperangan.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes several points: are background of the study, problem of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of The Study

The most important factor in environmental issues is the size of the human population (Effendi, Salsabila & Malik, 2018). The impacts caused by environmental issues are climate change, forest fire, flood, drought, water pollution, soil pollution and air pollution. It can caused by nature and caused by the hands of people who are not responsible (Muniroch, Annisa & Arifiany, 2020). Many environmental related disasters occur in the world with hundreds of deaths due to various reasons. One of the causes is the lack of human awareness of environmental issues so that environmental issues are topics that need to get the attention of many people on this planet (Rahayu, 2019).

One form of environmental issues that often occurs is air pollution, which can cause quite dangerous impacts on human health. The decline in air quality in Jakarta and its surroundings is entering a new week. It was recorded that since June 15, 2022, the concentration of PM2.5 has increased and reached its peak at the level of 148 m3. According to the Head of the BMKG Applied Climate Information Service Center, Dr. Ardhasena Sopaheluwakan, the decline in air quality in Jakarta and its surroundings is caused by a combination of emission sources such as

transportation and residential areas, as well as from industrial areas close to Jakarta (Yuniar, 2022).

Air pollution which often occurs in Indonesia is only one example of environmental problems in this world. This phenomenon of environmental damage are also described in literary works like poem. Poem is a literary form that is structured rhythmically to express an idea, emotion, or situation (Khoiriyah, Masitoh & Muniroch, 2018). Poets often use environmental issue as a bridge in conveying the atmosphere, setting, main theme of the message and meaning in literary works. Many poets use the theme of environmental issue perhaps because they want to convey the message that this earth has often experienced disasters that occur due to human activities that destroy nature.

Natural damage is included in the form of environmental issues. Natural damage is a process of environmental deterioration or degradation. This can be marked by the loss of land, water, air resources, the extinction of flora and fauna. Natural damage can disrupt the ecology that has an impact on human life. With the disruption of the environmental balance can make the natural production process decrease while human needs are getting higher. The impact will be feel by the entire population of the earth with the presence of unnatural symptoms (Sutiyanti, 2019).

In this research, the researcher take the object of the poems written by Fauxcroft Wade: *Collapse All We Know*, *Know Your Enemy*, *This Is Not Fiction*, *Mushroom Soup*, *Danger is Closer Than You Know*, *Respecting Animal Species*, *I Hear a Distant Rumble*, *Polluting Being* and *My Five Senses*. The nine poems tell

us about the environmental issues. We know that humans often destroy nature even though they already know the impact of these actions.

The poems by Fauxcroft Wade entitled *Collapse All We Know*, *Know Your Enemy* and *This Is Not Fiction* are poems that describe the environmental issues or natural damage caused by human actions. *Collapse All We Know* poem tells us about humans destroying crops and poaching animals illegally. *Know Your Enemy* and *Mushroom Soup* poems tells us about the natural damage caused by war. *This Is Not Fiction* poem, which also describe the natural disaster due to human actions. *Danger is Closer Than You Know*, *I Hear a Distant Rumble*, and *Polluting Being* shows about the natural disaster due to human actions. *Respecting Animal Species* and *My Five Senses* tells us about human cruelty to animals.

Based on the explanation that have been described the reason why the researcher chose the poems to do the research as the object because the previous studies has not discussed yet about the environmental issues in this study. The other reason is the poem has represented much about environmental issues. The choosing word and sentences in the poems also has strong meaning.

This research is important to do because this research shows the environmental issues that causes by human and will analyze these nine poems using ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard. Research on environmental issues is still not widely used as research in literary criticism so the researcher will apply ecocriticism theory in literary work.

There are previous studies related to the research about the poems by Fauxcroft Wade, the environmental issues and ecocriticism. The first is research from Riana entitled *Krisis Lingkungan di Kalimantan dalam Karya Puisi Kalimantan Rinduku yang Abadi* (2020). The purpose of this research are to describe the environmental crisis and the role of modernization in driving the environmental crisis in the collection of poetry *Kalimantan Rinduku Yang Abadi*. To collecting the data, she using the library method and note taking technique. To analyze the data, the researcher used ecocritic theory.

Second is research from Nopridah, Purnomo & Ansori entitled *Persoalan Lingkungan dalam Antologi Puisi Lingkungan Hidup Cerita dari Hutan Bakau* Editor F. Rahardi (2016). The purpose of this research are to find out the environmental problems contained in the anthology of environmental poetry *Cerita Dari Hutan Bakau* and environmental issues based on biotic and abiotic themes, imagery and figure of speech that influenced the creation of the poem. The method used is a qualitative method with data collection techniques using documentation techniques.

Third is research from Darman entitled *Representasi Manusia dan Alam dalam Puisi Aku, Hutan Jati, dan Indonesia* Karya Yacinta Kurniasih (2017). The purpose of this research is to find out the handling of the ecological crisis in Yacinta Kurniasih's poem entitled *Aku, Hutan Jati and Indonesia*. The poem shows the love for the teak forest. The researcher focuses on ecology perspective using literary ecology theory. The method used is the hermeneutic method.

Fourth previous study is research from Hamdi entitled *Representasi Alam dan Konsep Gi, Heung, Jeong dalam Antologi Puisi Sup Sokeui Sori Karya Kim Kyeong Heon: Kajian Sosiologi Sastra* (2015). The researcher uses nine objects of poetry with the theme of nature in the anthology of poetry by Kim Kyeong Heon. This research is to explain the representation of the nature and concept of Gi, Heung, Jeong in nine poems of Kim Kyeong Heon. The researcher used a sociology approach to literature to describe the concept of Gi, Heung, Jeong in Korean culture.

Fifth is research from Yuriananta entitled *Representasi Hubungan Alam dan Manusia dalam Kumpulan Puisi Mata Badik Mata Puisi Karya D. Zawawi Imron (Kajian Ekokritisisme)* (2018). The purpose of this research is to find the representation of the relationship between nature and humans of poetry through the study of ecocriticism. The researcher uses the study of ecocriticism.

Sixth, the research from Zahro with entitled *Perbandingan Ekokritik Pada Puisi "Pesan dari Situ" Karya Muhammad Bintang Yanita Putra dengan Cerpen "Situ Gintung" Karya Putu Wijaya (Kajian Sastra Bandingan)* (2021). The purpose of this research is to know the comparison of the values of the ecological wisdom contained between the poem *Pesan Dari Situ* by Muhammad Bintang Yanita Putra and the short story *Situ Gintung* by Putu Wijaya to discover the message, meaning and review of the object. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. To analyze the data, the researcher used Greg Garrard's Ecocritic theory and the theory of comparative literature.

Seventh is research from Kurnia entitled *Representasi Alam Purwakarta dalam Puisi* (2016). The objective of this research is to analyze the representation of the nature of the Purwakarta, which focuses on the language uses of three poems of Ayi Kurnia Iskandar and Siti Maesaroh. The three poems are entitled *Wanayasa 1*, *Wanayasa 2*, and *Senja di Utara Purwakarta*.

The last previous study is research from Calvin, Kuncara & Muhajir entitled *An Analysis of The Relationship Between Human and Nonhuman Using Ecocriticism in Goreden J.L Rames's Poems* (2021). The researcher wants to analyze the relationship between man and non-human and the representation of nature in poems. This research has used qualitative methods and theoretical ecocriticism of Greg Garrard. The researcher has used two concepts to analyze the object: are conceptual and pastoral animals.

This study will provide different findings from previous studies that have been discussed before. Some previous studies focuses on the meaning of poem, language uses, comparative literature and using sociology approach. In this research, the researcher will analyze the environmental issues by poetry blogger that show natural damage caused by human activities where the object by blogger been researched by other people using different objects and theories. It can be analyzed using ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard. The researcher used descriptive qualitative. The researcher expects that this research can provide more benefits, especially for students who explore about the environmental issues in poems and there are many research use the poems by blogger.

B. Problem of The Study

Based on the background of the study above, the research question to be discussed is: How is environmental issues described in nine poems by Fauxcroft Wade?

C. Significance of The Study

This research focuses on the environmental issues. Then, the researcher has problems that will be analyze. The researcher tries to contribute theoretically to the findings of this research and is practically useful in future studies. Theoretically, this research has the theoretical advantages that will add references in particular in terms of literary work analysis. This research should also be useful in the field of invalidity studies related to literary criticism.

Practically, this research has practical advantages that will provide the results of this research to add new perspectives for readers. In particular, English letters students from Uin Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and public readers who have an interest in the environmental issues. This research is also hopefully to be useful, including by providing a deep understanding about ecocriticism and the environmental issues.

D. Scope and Limitation

The researcher will focus on the environmental issues. The researcher uses nine poems by Fauxcroft Wade entitled *Collapse All We Know*, *Know Your Enemy*, *This Is Not Fiction*, *Mushroom Soup*, *Danger is Closer Than You Know*, *Respecting Animal Species*, *I Hear a Distant Rumble*, *Polluting Being* and *My Five Senses*

which found in website: <https://www.poetrysoup.com>. The researcher uses ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard to analyze this research. This study has limitations that clarify this research because this research is also related to literary criticism.

E. Definition of Key Terms

1. **Environmental Issues** are effects of human activity on the biophysical environment, which are harmful effects that cause environmental degradation (Harper & Snowden, 2017).
2. **Poems** is a literary work that contains the poet's imagination as outlined in written form which is composed and determined by rhythm, rhyme, lines and stanzas (Khoiriyah, Masitoh & Muniroch, 2018).
3. **Natural Disaster** is damage to the environment by reducing water, air, soil resources and the destruction or extinction of flora and fauna ecosystems. Natural disasters can caused by two factors, namely the result of natural events and the result of human activities (Pelling, 2003).
4. **Tsunami** is a large wave of water caused by a very strong earthquake and the source of the earthquake occurs on the seabed (Awate, 2016).
5. **Earthquake** is a vibration that occurs on the earth's surface due to the sudden release of energy from within which causes seismic waves (Awate, 2016).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides a general understanding or explanation of theory related to the study. It consists of ecocriticism, characteristic of ecocriticism and paraphrase of the poems.

A. Ecocriticism

Literary studies using an ecocriticism approach have been widely used in America since the early 1990s (Garrard, 2004). Ecocriticism is a study that examines how humans imagine and describe the relationship between humans and their environment in all aspects of culture (Khomisah, 2020). Ecocriticism is a formation of the words ecology and criticism. Ecology is a study that discusses the relationship between humans, animals and plants. While criticism comes from the Greek word *krinein* which means to judge and is an expression of judgment about the good or bad quality of something. According to Bressler ecocriticism is an eclectic group of writers, critics and theorists who emphasize place, nature and the physical world between humans and nature (Bressler, 2011).

The study of ecocriticism can based on the idea of a modern movement that criticizes environmental problems that are worrying for the survival of human, animal and plant life. Ecocriticism can also interpreted as a study of the relationship between the physical environment and literature. According to Glen ecocriticism is the study of combining the physical or natural environment with literary works,

which includes population growth, rapid loss of species, contamination of soil, water and air on earth and loss of wild forests, in terms of literary studies (Glen, 2003).

According to Endaswara (in Khomisah, 2020) ecocriticism was born with the concepts of ontology, axiology, and epistemology as literary philosophy. From the perspective of ontology, ecocriticism is understood by combining aesthetic facts with the environment and literary studies. Ecocriticism from an axiological perspective can be understood from the usefulness of discovering the relationship between facts in the environment and literary forms. Meanwhile, from the perspective of epistemology, it can be understood that literature is a representation of its environment.

The analysis of ecocriticism is interdisciplinary and penetrates into other disciplines, namely literature, culture, sociology, psychology, philosophy, history of the political and economic environment and religious studies. According to Harsono (in Fauzi, 2014) the theory of ecocriticism is multidisciplinary, on the one hand ecocriticism uses literary theory and on the other hand uses ecological theory. Literary theory has the assumption that literature is related to reality. This makes literary works as a form of social criticism that can be used as objects of research. Ecocriticism also through an ecological approach, literary theory develops and fosters ecocriticism.

Ecocriticism has a theme of literary works by raise environmental issues, so ecocriticism talks about environmental awareness. Ecocriticism can be a tool for

understanding human interactions and relationships with the environment and culture. With interdependence on other creatures, life together takes place harmoniously and in balance, and ecology becomes a science that is beginning to develop (Fauzi, 2014).

Ecocriticism studies the relationship between written material and the environment, between human culture and the physical world (Glottfelty, 1996). The aim of ecocriticism through literary criticism is to contribute to the resolution of environmental degradation and to preserve the organic environment. Ecocriticism is best applied to a work where the landscape itself is the dominant character. The definition of landscape includes non-human elements from rocks, soil, trees, plants, rivers, animals, water and human modifications (Garrard, 2004). The practice of ecocriticism emphasizes that the criticism should not only focus on trees and rivers but should also focus on the nature inherent in humans.

Garrard said that ecocriticism can help define, study and even solve ecological problems in a broader sense. In its function as a medium for representing attitudes, views and responses of the community towards the surrounding environment, literature has the potential to express ideas about the environment, including the values of environmental wisdom. Literary ecocriticism can balance environmental and human conditions as literary users, both authors and readers of literary works (Garrard, 2004).

B. Concepts of Ecocriticism

The researcher needs some elements to show that the poems are included into ecocriticism. Greg Garrard determined the development of the concepts most widely used by ecocritics, namely wilderness, dwelling, pollution, apocalypse, animal and earth (Garrard, 2004).

1. Wilderness

Wilderness is regulated to protect certain ecosystems and species. The concept refers to nature in a state that never been contaminated by human civilization and is a strong natural construction. Humans have the opportunity to treat nature in the right way because the wilderness has no direct relationship with human civilization (Garrard, 2004).

Ecocriticism are divided into two groups with differing views on how wilderness is treated. First, the old world wilderness, where the wilderness is treated as a threat and a place of exile. Second, the new world wilderness, the depiction of wilderness in American literature applies the pastoral metaphor of "retreating" to the wilderness itself, seeing wilderness as not a place to be feared but as a place to find refuge (Garrard, 2004).

2. Dwelling

Heidegger defines residence as a peaceful place in a free environment and can protect humans from harm (Heidegger, 2010). We must respect and like the place where we live, so that people will be more guarding less of their land or other natural resources from a government that claims that they control all of nature (Garrard, 2004).

3. Pollution

Pollution is a condition where chemical compounds enter the environment that cause harm to human health and damage the environment (Khan & Ghouri, 2011). The forms of pollution in the past such as water, air and soil pollution, but the forms of pollution in modern times are increasing such as light pollution, sound pollution, radioactive pollution, heavy metal pollution, and visual pollution (Fauzi, 2014).

Air pollution can cause a person to develop glaucoma or a type of visual impairment that can cause permanent blindness. In addition, air pollution can also cause respiratory, heart, stroke, and lung problems. This will also have an impact on animals that can experience symptoms of paralysis or a paralyzed condition caused by nervous disorders. In ecocriticism, pollution is considered as a producer of environmental degradation (Garrard, 2004).

4. Apocalypse

In the future humanity will face an apocalypse. Apocalypse is an event that is not easy to avoid the frightening impact. Climate change is one form of apocalypse that moves slowly and is difficult to avoid. Apocalypse can trigger deep emotions that will cause a crisis between community groups (Garrard, 2004).

5. Animal

Philosophers have discussed the rights and representation of animals from a cultural perspective (Garrard, 2004). Philips said the issues that are

often discussed are the discussion of humans and animals in the era of globalization, interpretation of animal behavior, ethics and politics of humans with animals, and animal habitats which are slowly disappearing (Philips, 2010).

6. Earth

Earth is home to all living things on it. Earth is seen as the main object of study. The shape of the earth contains economics, politics, literature and popular culture (Garrard, 2004). Therefore, the earth presents many problems related to cultural studies, literary criticism and social ecology.

C. Paraphrase of the Poems

1. Collapse All We Know

This poem has one stanza. The poem tells us about the condition of the earth being polluted by pollution caused by human activities. The damage to nature or environmental pollution that occurs in the poem is in the form of forest fires, increasingly polluted seas which can cause various diseases, fuel fracking which can cause earthquakes and pollute water surfaces, melting ice sheets caused by a warmer earth and hunting animals wildly and continuously. With all the actions carried out by humans that destroy nature, humans themselves will receive the consequences of their actions.

2. Know Your Enemy

This poem describe about the environmental damage caused by war. The soldiers did not kill humans and animals in a bad way but when in the war they

kill humans and animals brutally with drones. With these devices the soldiers just sat from a safe place in the distance and did not get their hands dirty. The government does not care about humans and animals at all. They only care about money and power. They poison humans and animals with chemicals, viruses and toxins. Poetry invites readers not to easily believe the government's sweet promises to protect the environment.

3. This Is Not Fiction

This poem has three stanza. This poem also describe about the damage to nature caused by human activities. The first stanza describes forms of natural damage such as polluted seas, burning rainforests. The second stanza again shows natural damage such as skies polluted with toxic chemicals and a mixture of pollution and pesticides making the air even more polluted. The last stanza shows that many animals are threatened with extinction due to poaching and it is not a prophecy or fiction but it is a true story.

4. Mushroom Soup

This poem has one stanza. The poem tells us about the damage of nature caused by war. Many deaths and left burning. It can be shown in the fourth and seventh lines. Many life and species on earth were lost as a result of years of nuclear war. It can be shown in the eighth and ninth lines. As a result of the war, there is no human life anymore and a thousand years later this earth will be healed without humans. It is found on lines twenty to twenty-third.

5. Danger is Closer Than You Know

This poem has one stanza. The poem tells us about natural damage caused by human activities. Humans driving climate change are getting closer as in the eighth line. The ninth line, humans pollute and exploit until there is nothing left. The tenth line, it is said that with the destruction of nature, it does not make humans feel afraid or depressed. Lines eleven to sixteen, poetry invites the reader to try to bring about change to save mankind so that they can save themselves and others from harm.

6. Respecting Animal Species

This poem has one stanza. This poem describe about how humans treat animals. Humans raise animals and then slaughter them for the greed of human carnivores. It is on the fourth line. With the greed of humans to eat meat, animals are rapidly reduced. The ninth line shows that humans think animals are stupid creatures but why do humans want to clean their feces. In the twentieth line, poetry shows that eating animal flesh is tantamount to eating oneself. Humans feel that they have the right to eat other species every day, but they forget that all living things on earth are God's creatures and have the right to exist. It is in lines twenty-second through twenty-four.

7. I Hear a Distant Rumble

This poem has one stanza. This poem describe about forms of natural disasters and natural damage. The forms of natural disasters in this poem are like storms, shaking ground, lightning and rain. The disaster is in the second, fourth and sixth lines. The twelfth and sixteenth lines indicate that an

apocalypse occurred, namely an earthquake and tsunami. Then the twenty to twenty-sixth lines show that humans are back at war by launching missiles and nuclear. As a result of the war, all humans and other species died. Nature on earth can re-develop but humans cannot. The forty-fifth and forty-sixth lines show that nature found a way to heal but humans found a way to become extinct.

8. Polluting Being

This poem has one stanza. This poem tells us about natural damage caused by human activities. The form of natural damage described is humans polluting the land, air and sea. It is found in lines three to five. The sixth line shows that humans are still lusting for greed. The poem also shows that even though humans have new technology and environmentally friendly energy, humans still continue to pollute the environment and will destroy nature.

9. My Five Senses

This poem has one stanza. This poem tells us about a slaughter house for livestock such as cows and pigs. The poem shows that humans slaughter animals in a bad way. It can be seen in the ninth line that someone in the poem sees vile things. Cows and pigs hung on hooks waiting to be killed. The twenty-first line show that a pig is killed by slashing it and a cow is shot in the head with a bolt. Then sent into hot water to peel their skin. It is in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh lines.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about the research methodology including; research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis conducted by the researcher.

A. Research Design

The researcher uses literary criticism in analyzing literary work. According to Fard (in Pramudya, 2021) literary criticism is functions to study and interpret literary works. Literary criticism is an appropriate method to be use as a research method in literary works because it can analyze the conditions or natural damage in poetry. The researcher uses ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard to analyze the environmental issues in nine poems by Fauxcroft Wade entitled *Collapse All We Know*, *Know Your Enemy*, *This Is Not Fiction*, *Mushroom Soup*, *Danger is Closer Than You Know*, *Respecting Animal Species*, *I Hear a Distant Rumble*, *Polluting Being* and *My Five Senses*.

B. Data Source

The data source is taken from the website: <https://www.poetrysoup.com>. The data required is in the form of the word, sentences and stanzas of the poems entitled *Collapse All We Know*, *Know Your Enemy*, *This Is Not Fiction*, *Mushroom Soup*, *Danger is Closer Than You Know*, *Respecting Animal Species*, *I Hear a Distant Rumble*, *Polluting Being* and *My Five Senses* by Fauxcroft Wade. The poems have the same theme, environmental issues.

C. Data collection

The researcher uses some steps in collecting the data. First, the researcher reads the poems to understand some environmental issues and paraphrasing the poems to get the data in the poems. Second, the researcher identifies environmental issues in the poems by Fauxcroft Wade. Then, the researcher will process and analyze the data in this research.

D. Data Analysis

The data will be analyzed using ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard. There are several steps in analyzing data. First, the researcher identify the data to get some environmental issues in the nine poems. The second step is the researcher describing the data. The last is interpreting the data based on ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard to get the findings or results of the research properly.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This research discusses finding about environmental issues in nine poems by Fauxcroft Wade. To analyze the poems, researcher use ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard. The finding and discussion are presented below.

A. Environmental Issues in Nine Poems

The nine poems by Fauxcroft Wade entitled *Collapse All We Know*, *Know Your Enemy*, *This Is Not Fiction*, *Mushroom Soup*, *Danger Is Closer Than You Know*, *Respecting Animal Species*, *I Hear a Distant Rumble*, *Polluting Being*, and *My Five Sense* which have the same theme about natural damage or environmental issues because of human activities. Humans often destroy nature without thinking about the impact that will happen. Even though they know the impact as a result of destroying nature they still do it.

According to Garrard, the concepts of environmental issues are pollution, wilderness, dwelling, apocalypse, animal and earth. The researcher found several environmental issues because of human activities in nine poems. The forms of environmental issues in the poems can be described in the following part.

1. Pollution

Pollution is a form of environmental damage or pollution of water, air, soil, sound, light, heat pollution, heavy metal pollution, radioactive pollution, and visual pollution caused by human activities such as vehicle fumes, forest fires or garbage burning, household or industrial waste disposal and littering in rivers.

This pollution can have a negative impact on human health and can cause natural disasters. Diseases suffered by humans due to the impact of pollution, such as respiratory disorders or respiratory infections, asthma, heart attacks, and many more. The forms of natural disasters caused by human activities are floods, landslides, etc. This can be seen from the following lines of poem.

While fires signify the world is burning
Pollution ravaging the seas show the tides not turning,
Pesticides pollute the air and earth and what makes it worse
Is it infiltrates our food supply and put ask all risk,
 (Collapse All We Know, line 1-4)

From the several lines of poem shows that the earth is experiencing air and water pollution caused by human activities. In the sentence of "*pollution ravaging the seas*" is included in water pollution or water contamination. Causes of water pollution such as fishing using explosives can damage the life of ecosystems in the sea and also pollute seawater. The sentence "*the world is burning*" explains that the earth is experiencing global warming which is indirectly caused by air pollution. The fourth line is the impact of the use of pesticides that can contaminate the air and food if consumed can cause food poisoning. The first and second line, poetry uses rhymes which have the similar sound of the word "*ning*" at the end of the sentence.

This poem using figure of speech is actually not effective if it is insert into the line of the poem. As in the following lines of poem.

While fires signify the world is burning
Pollution ravaging the seas show the tides not turning,

(Collapse All We Know, line 1-2)

From the lines of poem above, it shows the form of natural damage in the form of fire so that it can cause air pollution. The first line shows that the sentence contains pleonasm. Pleonasm is a form of figure of speech that emphasizes something by using words with real meanings so that they seem ineffective. The word "*fires*" already indicates that something is burning, so there is no need to add the word "*burning*".

The form of environmental pollution carried out by human activities that can have a negative impact on human life and other living things is fracking fuel. This can cause pollution because the fuel mining process uses chemicals. Fracking fuel can be seen from the following lines of poem.

By fracking fuel that poisons the water tables and cause quakes

And those who cannot see this are not ing awake,

The planet is overheating as the ice caps melt

And sooner rather than later these effects will be felt,

(Collapse All We Know, line 6-9)

The lines of poem above shows the environmental issues caused by fracking fuel, which can contaminate the water surface due to chemicals or radioactive materials used as injection media for natural gas mining. So that it goes into the form of water pollution, and soil pollution. In the sixth line, it can be shown that the sentence uses pleonasm. So there is no need to add the statement "*poisons the water tables*" people already know that fracking fuel can cause water pollution and cause earthquakes. The ninth line shows the ice sheet on earth is melting because the earth is getting warmer. The thing that makes the earth hotter can be caused by the effect

of greenhouse gases. If the ice sheet melts faster, it will make the entire ecosystem on earth thinner.

This poem also uses a rhyme that is use to beautify poem and readings. It can be proven in the following lines of poem.

*By fracking fuel that poisons the water tables and cause quakes
And those who cannot see this are noting awake,
The planet is overheating as the ice caps melt
And sooner rather than later these effects will be felt,
(Collapse All We Know, line 6-9)*

Several lines of poem uses end rhyme at the end of the sentence which consists of the words "ake-ake, elt-elt" as to make the poem more beautiful to read. The eighth line uses the pleonasm in the words "*as the ice melt*" because people already know that if the earth gets hotter it is certain that the ice will melt so that the sentence actually does not need to be added.

Humans often pollute the environment in various ways. Starting from catching fish using explosives that can damage the underwater ecosystem such as the destruction of coral reefs. Humans also damage or contaminate soil in various ways. As in the following lines of poem.

*The oceans are a polluted mire
The land is choking on plugs and wire
And rainforest are ablaze with fire
The future could not be more dire.
(This Is Not Fiction, first stanza)*

The lines of poem above shows a polluted sea and a land that heavily planted with cables. This includes water pollution and soil pollution. Rain forests also burn which can cause air pollution. Burning rainforests will destroy the life of flora and fauna. As we know that rainforests known as the lungs of the world because they contribute to providing the world's oxygen. In addition, the rain forest serves to absorb human-generated greenhouse gas emissions. If the rain forest burns, it will make the earth experience an increase in temperature. Everyone knows that all these activities can destroy nature but they still do it. If this continues, it will reduce the balance of ecosystems on earth due to human greedy.

Several lines of *This Is Not Fiction* poem use figure of speech and rhyme. As in the lines of poem below.

The oceans are a polluted mire
The land is choking on plugs and wire
And rainforest are ablaze with fire
The future could not be more dire.
 (This Is Not Fiction, first stanza)

Several lines of poem above use rhyme where at the end of the sentence both ends with the word "*ire*" as to make the poem more beautiful to hear. The second line of the word "*choking*" indicates that the line uses personification because "*choking*" used or directed at humans and animals. The third line uses a pleonasm because there is no need to provide the description "*with fire*". Only the word "*rainforest*" is enough to explain that a forest fire is happening.

Air pollution can also be caused by chemicals. Almost all human activities can cause air pollution that produces or contains chemicals. This can be proven from the lines of poem below.

*The sky is full of toxic chemical trails
And the earth on which we live is frail
A mix of pollutants and pesticides leave the air stale
This is a very sad and sorry tale.*
(This Is Not Fiction, second stanza)

From the several lines of poem above, it shows that pollution is caused by human activities. The word “*toxic chemical trails*” indicates air pollution that can be caused by various things such as pesticides, motor vehicle fumes containing carbon monoxide, industrial smoke waste which also contains carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, and many more. The seventh line, the second stanza has shown that the air is getting dirtier due to a mixture of pollution and pesticides.

The second stanza of poem, poetry again uses figure of speech and rhyme so that it makes the poem beautiful to hear. This can be proven in the several lines of poem below.

*The sky is full of toxic chemical trails
And the earth on which we live is frail
A mix of pollutants and pesticides leave the air stale
This is a very sad and sorry tale.*
(This Is Not Fiction, second stanza)

From the lines of poem above, the poem also uses rhyme “a-a-b-b” where at the end of the sentence. It is in words “*trails*”, “*frails*”, “*stale*” and “*tale*” in four lines it has the same sound at the end of the poem “ils-ils-le-le”. The word “*leave*

the air stale” in the third line using pleonasm. That word actually does not need to be added because we know that a mixture of pollutants and pesticides can cause a lack of oxygen.

Other air pollution can be caused by human selfishness that does not think about the consequences or negative impacts of the actions that humans do. As in the following lines of poem.

Above our heads that cloud
Mushroom shaped death
With a pyroclastic promise
Of incineration leaving
 (Mushroom Soup, line 1-4)

Several lines of poem above tells about wars that cause destruction of nature. The lines of poem above shows air pollution. The words “*that cloud*”, “*mushroom shaped death*” and “*pyroclastic*” are defined as hot clouds that arise as a result of burning or smoke from the bombing which then forms a cloud. This will make the ozone layer thinner as a result of the burning or bombing. So that the lines of the poem above is included in air pollution.

Every bad human treat always has a negative impact on other living things. So that it can interpret that humans can also consider as pollution for the earth and other living things. As contained in several lines of poem below.

Pollution is humanities
Unfortunate legacy
Polluting on the land
As well as the air and sea

Pollution defines

Humanities lust for greed

(Polluting Beings, line 1-6)

The word "*humanities*" means that human nature is said to be pollution because humans often destroy nature so that the earth is not lucky to have living creatures or humans who often pollute the land, air and sea. The second line has the meaning of human greedy that occurs or exists in every generation. As a result of human greedy or selfishness that can then cause increasing pollution on earth.

The *Polluting Beings* poem, there is figure of speech. It can be proven in the lines of poem below.

Pollution is humanities

Unfortunate legacy

(Polluting Beings, line 1-2)

Pollution defines

Humanities lust for greed

(Pollution Beings, line 5-6)

From the lines of poem above shows that in the first line using personification that in word "*is humanities*" because it replaces the function of inanimate objects as if they were alive. The fifth and sixth lines also use personification that making the word "*pollution*" as if alive. So that makes the poem has a beautiful meaning when using figure of speech.

No matter how sophisticated human tools or technology, they still cannot save or slightly reduce pollution because sophisticated technology can still pollute,

so human technology is not fully capable of repairing or not causing pollution. Like the following lines of poem.

*Even though we possess
Alternative green energy
Even though we have
Discovered new technologies
Still we define our legacy
As polluting greedy beings*
(Polluting Beings, line 7-12)

Several lines of poem above tells that there is no advanced technology that reduces the damage to nature but humans do not stop to destroy the environment. The lines of poem shows that although humans have new technology, our human nature is still greedy and can destroy nature. Humans may not be able to see clearly or do not understand that humans are the biggest threat that can cause human extinction themselves.

Nature is getting damaged by human activities that are too excessive to take or exploit nature so that it makes the earth closer to destruction. As in the following lines of poem.

*But the greatest threat to our world
Is our humanity
Pushing climate change close to the edge
Polluting and exploiting until there's nothing left
But rather than being fearful for feeling depressed*
(Danger Is Closer Than You Know, line 6-10)

From the lines of the poem above, it shows that humans no longer care about nature. They even make the earth closer to climate change that can damage ecosystems. Humans are also increasingly destroying nature by polluting the air, soil, water, etc. and exploiting nature such as taking petroleum until it runs out. But it does not make humans feel afraid that in the future there will be nothing more that humans can do. Humans only care about the present, not the future.

2. Animal

Animals are living things that most of their life cycles are on land, water, and/or air, both those that are kept and those that live in their natural habitats. Animals are a group of organisms that classified into mammals. Mammals are animals that suckle and usually characterized by having mammary glands.

Animals divided into two groups, namely vertebrates and invertebrates. Vertebrates are animals that have a backbone or backbone. Examples such as fish, birds, reptiles, etc. while invertebrates are animals that do not have a backbone. Examples include mollusk, arthropods, annelids, and many more. Garrard said it can be discussed about human and animal, interpretation of animal behavior, animal habitats that are disappearing, etc.

Humans easily destroy animal ecosystems because humans do not understand or pretend not to understand the important role of animals for the survival of living things. This can be proven from the lines of poem below.

*And sooner rather than later these effects will be felt,
And meanwhile man keeps driving animals into extinction*
(Collapse All We Know, line 9-10)

From the several lines of the poem above, it shows that animals are threatened with extinction as a result of human activities that continue to hunt wild animals. The bad impact if animals become extinct will be an imbalance in the ecosystem on earth because all species on earth have their own ecological roles. This will also affect the biodiversity on earth. With the description of the extinction of these animals, it still has not made humans aware that hunting wild animals can damage the ecosystem.

Damaging animal populations also can be done by using the latest technology today that humans use during war. Even though when war is only aim at other humans, animals are also affected. It can be proven from the following lines of poem.

*They don't slaughter animals in a humane way
But then they don't slaughter people humanely today,
In wars they brutalise them by killing them with drones
The don't get their hands dirty they sit and watch from a safe zone,*
(Know Your Enemy, line 1-4)

The lines of poem shows the extinction of humans and animals as a result of war. The word "*they*" addressed to soldier who arbitrarily destroy nature for the sake of human satisfaction and selfishness. They kill people and animals without getting their hands dirty and just sitting and watching from a safe place. With the increasingly sophisticated technology today, it will make animals and other species increasingly threatened by danger.

Some of the lines in the poem *Know Your Enemy* use rhyme. It can be proven in the several lines of poem below.

*They don't slaughter animals in a humane way
But then they don't slaughter people humanely today,
In wars they brutalise them by killing them with drones
They don't get their hands dirty they sit and watch from a safe zone,*
(Know Your Enemy, line 1-4)

The lines of poem above shows about soldiers who are waging a brutal war on humans so that the effects of the war are also experienced by animals. The word “*they*” in the first line refers to soldier. They wage war without getting their hands dirty. They kill humans and animals by using flying tools that can be controlled remotely. The lines of poem shows that poetry uses the rhyme “a-a-b-b” at the end of the sentence, namely “y-y-e-e” thus making the poem beautiful to hear.

If humans have been blind by power and selfishness then humans do not care about other living beings. Humans only care about their own interests so they do not care about other things, even though humans in the future will feel the impact. As in the following lines of poem.

*Governments don't care about animals or people in anyway
They only care for money and power which they increase day by day,
Poisoning us with chemicals, viruses and toxins*
(Know Your Enemy, line 5-7)

The lines of poem above shows that they are too selfish or more concerned with power and wealth so that they especially the government do not care if many humans and animals die or are threatened with extinction. They poison humans and

animals using chemicals, viruses and poisons. They do not think long about the impact that will be experience if they still do it.

Know Your Enemy poem again uses rhyme and figure of speech. This can be proven in the lines of poem below.

Governments don't care about animals or people in anyway
They only care for money and power which they increase day by day,
Poisoning us with chemicals, viruses and toxins
 (Know Your Enemy, line 5-7)

From the lines of poem above, the fifth and sixth line, shows that there is a rhyme a-a at the end of the sentence. This can be seen from the words "*anyway*" and "*day*" which form the sound equivalent of "ay-ay" which is located at the end of the sentence. The seventh line uses a pleonasm because without adding the sentence "*with chemical*" people know that poison is dangerous so there is no need to add that sentence.

Many people make promises but cannot or don not want to fulfill them. Human promises only made as a mere formality. So that not all human promises can be trusted because basically humans have bad qualities. As in the lines of poem below.

They're destroying our environment yet keep denying climhourv change
They say they're try to combat it but it's all lies time and time again,
 (Know Your Enemy, line 11-12)

From the word "*they*" in the lines of poem above refers to soldier. They continues to destroy the environment. They said that they would try not to destroy

the environment and people, but they could not keep it. If the soldier still continues the war it can make the earth even more bleak and also lead humans and all other species to the day of judgment. The eleventh and twelfth lines use cynicism because the sentence is in the form of a satire for the soldier.

Humans have no sense of humanity anymore. So that humans freely hunt animals wildly without thinking about the future. This can be found in the lines of poem below.

*Meanwhile many species are near extinction
Our humanity is not shining with distinction
I could make a prognostication or prediction
But what's true is this tale is real and not fiction.*

(This Is Not Fiction, third stanza)

Several lines of poem above shows that humans are still hunting wild animals which will cause many animal species to be almost extinct. Humans no longer care about the consequences that will be experience if they continue to destroy nature. They are only selfish and do this for the fulfillment of human greedy. So they do not care about the impact they will receive.

The poem *This Is Not Fiction* has the use of rhyme. It can be proven in the lines of poem below.

*Meanwhile many species are near extinction
Our humanity is not shining with distinction
I could make a prognostication or prediction
But what's true is this tale is real and not fiction.*

(This Is Not Fiction, third stanza)

From the several lines of poem above, the third stanza of the poem shows that poetry use rhymes or sound equations in several words, namely "tion". It is in words "extinction", "distinction", "prediction" and "fiction". With the similarity of sounds, it adds to the beauty of a poem or makes the poet more powerful in expressing the feelings to be convey.

When humans decide to keep animals as pets or farm animals, at least treat them well because raising animals is a big responsibility. Do not torture animals just because they are weak creatures. As in the lines of poem below.

*Using reasoning to understand how we treat other species
And what we see means their numbers are rapidly decreasing
As humanity with its limited understanding keep feasting
On animals farmed for our greedy carnivorous desires
But suggest serving their pets up on a platter
(Respecting Animal Species, line 1-5)*

From the lines of poem above, it shows that as humans, we must be able to treat pets or farm animals in a good way. By eating the meat of livestock, at least you have to serve it on a plate. There are human who treat animals in a bad way such as often forgetting to feed or drink, forcing farm animals such as cows to drink water to make them look fatter.

The poem *Respecting Animal Species* shows that there is rhyme in the poem. It can be proven in the lines of poem below.

*Using reasoning to understand how we treat other species
And what we see means their numbers are rapidly decreasing
As humanity with its limited understanding keep feasting*

On animals farmed for our greedy carnivorous desires

(Respecting Animal Species, line 1-4)

From the several lines of poem above shows that humans are greedy creatures. Humans often eat animal flesh just to fulfill their gratification, so that the number of animal species continues to decrease. The lines of poem above shows that poetry uses end of rhyme a-b-b-a. As in the words “*species*”, “*decreasing*”, “*feasting*”, and “*desires*” indicate that there is a rhyme of “es-ing-ing-es” that makes the poem beautiful to listen.

Humans should be able to eat less meat-based foods because as a rational human being should not be greedy by eating meat every day. As humans, we must also be able to protect and respect. As in the lines of poem below.

Is there anyone wrong in eating animals

That spend their days lucking their balls like dogs and cats seem to do

(Respecting Animal Species, line 7-8)

The lines of poem above shows that humans should be grateful to be able to eat meat every day, like dogs and cats which are meat-eating pets who can eat meat every day. Dogs and cats are luckier than any other species out there that live in the wild and no one cares for them. Humans should be able to eat food other than meat so that the animal population does not decrease much. Humans must be able to respect animals as fellow living beings.

The poem *Respecting Animal Species* uses figure of speech. This can be proven in the lines of poem below.

Is there anyone wrong in eating animals

That spend their days lucking their balls like dogs and cats seem to do
(Respecting Animal Species, line 7-8)

From the lines of poem above shows that humans feel lucky that they can eat meat everyday as dogs and cats do who also eat the flesh of other animals. The lines of poem above shows that the seventh line uses a rhetorical, so that the sentence does not need to be answer.

All living things such as humans and animals have a mind or reason. Humans often think that animals are not smart. Animals are not stupid but humans themselves cannot understand. Like in the lines of poem below.

Mind you we say they are dumb but it's us running around cleaning up their poo
Are they really as dumb as we think
As they sit watch confused as we choke on their faeces that stinks
(Respecting Animal Species, line 9-11)

The lines of poem above shows that humans think animals are stupid creatures. But why are humans willing to clean animal waste and bathe them. This is done because humans also need other living things, which means that humans and animals need each other. As a human being who has reason, he must be able to take care of and care for other living things properly.

The poem *Respecting Animal Species* returns to using figure of speech. It can be proven in the lines of poem below.

Mind you we say they are dumb but it's us running around cleaning up their poo
Are they really as dumb as we think
As they sit watch confused as we choke on their faeces that stinks
(Respecting Animal Species, line 9-11)

From the lines of poem above shows that humans think that animals are stupid or unreasonable creatures. Although they have no sense but they also have feelings just like humans. The lines of poem above shows that the tenth line uses a rhetorical, which is again used as affirmation to humans that they often think animal are stupid and satire to humans because they treat animal badly so that the sentence does not require an answer.

Basically, human must know or must be able to choose in eating animal meat because not all can be consumed or eaten. As in the lines of poem below.

So what defines our belief that its wrong to eat dogs and cats

In the orient it's an actual fact that they see nothing wrong with this

(Respecting Animal Species, line 12-13)

From the lines of the poem above, it shows that eating dogs and cats is wrong even though they are the same as other livestock. Dogs and cats have no nutritional content if consumed by humans. However, it is different with livestock such as cows, sheep, and chickens which when consumed contain nutrients for the human body. Humans must know the limits in consuming livestock meat because if it is excessive it can harm the human body such as saturated fat content.

Humans must know the limits in capturing animals so as not to make the species rare. Don't be a greedy human so you want to get everything you want without thinking. As in the lines of poem below.

Same comparison can be made between fish

Like why it's different to consume cod, sprats and anchovies

To eating koi carp or goldfish

And don't ask if fish careless

With a two second memory they were not blessed.

(Respecting Animal Species, line 14-18)

From the several lines of poem tells that cod, sprats, anchovies, koi and goldfish can be consumed by humans, but the benefits or nutrients contained in these fish are different. Some contain more nutrients and some have less. So that tells humans not to arbitrarily catch animals because they have a lot of nutrients. Humans must know the limits so as not to make the species threatened with extinction.

Man feels that he has the right to eat meat. They forget that animals need to be preserved because they also have the same rights as humans. It can be proven from the following lines of poem.

That eating animals is no different to eating ourselves

Cannibalistic and depraved the way we choose to behave

Eating other species everyday

Like we have the right but we seemed to have lost sight

(Respecting Animals Species, line 21-24)

The lines of poem above shows that if humans eat animals it is the same as eating themselves because they both have meat. Humans feel that humans have the right to eat animal flesh every day. But humans forget that animals also have the right to live. All living things on earth are creatures created by God that must be preserved or protected. Therefore, humans need to respect all species that live on earth.

Several lines in the poem *Respecting Animal Species* use rhyme. It can be proven in the lines of poem below.

That eating animals is no different to eating ourselves
Cannibalistic and depraved the way we choose to behave
 (Respecting Animals Species, line 21-22)

From the lines of the poem above shows that eating animal flesh is tantamount to eating oneself or cannibalistic because humans and animals both have meat. The lines of poem shows that poetry uses the ending rhymes found in the words “*ourselves*” and “*behave*”. That word shows there is a rhyme at the end of sentence "ve-ve" which makes the poem beautiful to hear.

So many people eat livestock meat they even make a slaughter house which later the meat is specifically for sale. Humans do not think about how livestock feel when they are slaughtered for food. They just follow their lust to eat meat every day and do not think about the impact either. It is as in the lines of poem below.

Looking in like I spy
I saw things that were vile,
This building was a slaughter house
A place of death, a place of pain.
Peering in I saw animals queuing up to be put to death
Cows on the right and pigs hung from hooks on the left,
No hope or salvation
Just simply death
 (My Five Senses, 8-15)

From the several of the poem above, it shows that many livestock animals such as cows and pigs will be killed to be eaten by humans. There is no longer any hope for animals to survive. This shows that humans often consume meat so that many livestock slaughtered by humans. Basically, human are greedy and selfish

creatures. They don't think about how other living things are. Animals also have the right to live and not be eaten by humans.

The way humans slaughter livestock is very cruel. But humans feel that slaughter feels that it is normal. A place where the blood of slaughtered animals is always flowing. As in the lines of poem below.

*I crept around too the door
And was not prepared for what I saw,
Blood running like a river as they slit pigs throats
As they fired into the head of the cow a bolt,
I could smell the blood and smell the death
And in that moment I felt bereft,
(My Five Senses, line 18-23)*

From the several lines of the poem above, it shows the amount of blood that comes out when slitting the throat of a pig and shooting a bolt into the head of a cow. They humans kill animals in a bad way. It is impossible to count how many cows and pigs are slaughtered at the slaughterhouse. A place that always smells fishy or rancid as a result of the animal blood that flows every day. Even though humans know that animals are killed in a bad way, they still eat the meat. The twentieth line using association because it compares two different objects but is equated by adding the word "*like a river*".

Humans treat or slaughter animals in a painful way. After slaughtering an animal, the animal does not die immediately so they can feel the pain. As in the lines of poem below.

I could hear the deafening terrified screams

*From the pigs as they were dying,
 Then sent into searing hot water and steam
 So as to strip the skin with comparative ease,
 The cows were hauled up on hooks
 To suffer the same fate, if I am not mistook.*
 (My Five Senses, line 24-27)

From the lines of poem above, it shows that many animals such as cows and pigs that will be slaughtered feel afraid and understand that they will be slaughtered and the sound of the screams of animals that do not die immediately after being slaughtered. After being slaughtered many animals do not die immediately so they can feel the pain longer. So it also includes hurting animals. The lines of poem above also tells that after being slaughtered the animal is sent to hot water with very hot water so that it can be skinned easily. On the inside of the place a lot of meat that had been slaughtered was hung.

Some lines of *My Five Senses* poem shows that poetry uses rhyme in the lines of the poem. It can be proven from the lines of poem below.

*The cows were hauled up on hooks
 To suffer the same fate, if I am not mistook.*
 (My Five Senses, line 26-27)

From the lines of poem above shows that cows are pulled with a hook to be sent into hot water so that their skin is easily peeled off. The lines of poem shows that there is end of rhyme a-a in that poem. It can be seen from the words "*hooks*" and "*mistook*" that there is end of rhyme of "ok-ok". With the rhyme in the poem makes the poem more beautiful to hear.

People usually store meat in the refrigerator to make it last longer. The refrigerator in the slaughterhouse is usually called a cold room and the meat is hung rather than laid. This can be seen in the lines of poem below.

*The sickening meat on display,
I moved inside where a cow was hanging*
(My Five Senses, line 31-32)

From the lines of poem above shows that on the inside of the place a lot of meat that has been slaughtered is hanging. They are stored in a cold place so that the meat is more durable or does not rot easily. They slaughter the animal every day. With this incident, the number of livestock animals was continuously reduced. They also have the right to live just like humans but humans arbitrarily kill animals for food.

Humans sometimes never feel guilty that they often hurt animals. They feel that what they are doing is not a mistake. Humans sometimes think that other living things deserve to be treated badly. As in the lines of poem below.

*I touched, smelt, saw, heard and tasted the death of animal innocence
And vowed never to eat meat again,
A man came over and tried justifying this
Saying that they were bred for it.*
(My Five Senses, line 37-40)

From the several lines of poem above, it shows that humans think that livestock such as cows and pigs are worthy or deserve to be slaughtered. They think that farm animals were created to be slaughtered and eaten by humans. So it makes

people feel that killing animals is not a crime or a mistake. Even though they are both creatures of God and have the right to live.

3. Apocalypse

Apocalypse is an event that is very difficult to avoid which will have a huge impact on the human population and will damage the ecosystem. These events occur due to natural factors and human factors.

Disasters caused by natural factors such as tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, earthquakes, and many more. Disasters caused by humans such as changes in the earth's climate which can be caused by the effects of greenhouse gases that surround the earth so that it can lead to global warming and climate change. Apocalypse can be seen in several literary works such as poetry, as in the following lines of poem.

*By fracking fuel that poisons the water tables and cause quakes
And those who cannot see this are noting awake,*
(Collapse All We Know, line 6-7)

The lines of poem shows that natural disasters such as earthquakes can be caused by human activities. Underground discharge of wastewater from oil and natural gas production can cause earthquakes. This is caused if there is a hydraulic fault around the waste water disposal well. Although earthquakes are rare as a result of fuel fracking, if an earthquake occurs it will still damage the ecosystem.

The depleting ozone layer can cause natural disasters. If humans are making the earth worse with other activities, it will make the impact of these activities happen more quickly. As in the lines of poem below.

The planet is overheating as the ice caps melt
 And sooner rather than later these effects will be felt,
 (Collapse All We Know, line 8-9)

The lines of poem above shows the melting ice sheet as a result of a warmer earth. If the ice sheets on earth melted faster then the weather on earth would be chaotic or climate change would occur. Another impact that will occur if the ice sheet thins can make the land on earth sink. The thinning ice sheet is also a natural disaster but is slow.

Many people think that humans cannot create disasters. But in fact disasters are not always caused by natural factors, but can also be caused by human factors that damage nature such as forest fires, landslides, floods, and many more. Like the disaster in the lines of poem below.

I hear a distant rumble
There is a storm coming,
I hear a distant rumble
As the ground beneath my feet shakes,
 (I Hear a Distant Rumble, line 1-4)

From the several lines of poem above, it is clear that a storm is coming and the ground is shaking caused by an earthquake or ground motion. The storm is a hydrometeorology disaster. Hydrometeorology is an atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic natural process or phenomenon. Hydrometeorology disasters occur

due to climate change. However, the main cause of the disaster was the increasingly massive environmental damage. The purpose of the ground shaking is that it can be caused by nature itself such as an earthquake or caused by humans such as the result of a bombing.

Humans sometimes do not think long about what they do even though they know what the impact will be. But humans still destroy nature, causing natural disasters. As in the several lines of poem below.

I hear a distant rumble
As the lightning and the rain comes,
I hear a distant rumble
As the machines run cutting down the trees in the jungle
 (I Hear a Distant Rumble, line 5-8)

From the lines of poem above, there is lightning and rain. If it continues to rain for few days it can cause natural disasters such as floods. The lines of poem above also shows humans who often cut down trees illegally without any reforestation. It can cause natural disasters such as landslides, droughts and floods. From that poem, it shows that there is a lack of human awareness of the environment. They cut down the forest but did not plant trees again.

The poem *I Hear a Distant Rumble* shows that there is a rhyme use in several lines in the poem. It can be proven from the following lines of poem.

I hear a distant rumble
As the lightning and the rain comes,
I hear a distant rumble
As the machines run cutting down the trees in the jungle

(I Hear a Distant Rumble, line 5-8)

From the lines of the poem above shows that humans cut down trees which can cause landslides and floods. The lines of poem shows that there is rhyme at the end of the sentence. It can be seen from the words “*rumble*”, “*comes*”, “*rumble*” and “*jungle*” that at the end of the word it uses the final rhyme “e-e-e-e” so that it makes the listeners of the poem feel beautiful to hear.

If the forest is deforested, there is no transpiration, thus reducing rainfall. This decrease in rainfall can cause drought. If the forest is deforested it can cause landslides because the stability of the soil is disturbed or there are no trees to keep the soil stable. If the rain continues to fall without trees to absorb rainwater, it can cause catastrophic flooding.

Natural disasters that often occur on earth are earthquakes. The impact of the disaster, such as the number of humans, animals and plants dying, destroying the ecosystem. Natural disasters such as earthquakes are shown in the lines of poem below.

I hear a distant rumble

As the earth shakes,

I hear a distant rumble

There is a massive earthquake,

(I Hear a Distant Rumble, line 9-12)

The lines of poem above shows that there was a big earthquake. Earthquakes caused by the earth's plates moving. But earthquakes can also be caused by human activities or human activities such as the use of dynamite, nuclear explosives and

large bombs. Earthquake disasters can create landslides due to unstable soil. This poem shows that humans can cause the ground to move as a result of war.

Several lines in the poem *I Hear a Distant Rumble* reuse the rhyme at the end of the sentence. As in the lines of poem below.

I hear a distant rumble
As the earth shakes,
I hear a distant rumble
There is a massive earthquake,
 (I Hear a Distant Rumble, line 9-12)

From the several lines of poem above, it shows the form of natural disasters in the form of shaking ground and earthquake. The lines of poem indicates that several lines in the poem return to the ending rhyme. It can be seen from the words “*rumble*”, “*shakes*”, “*rumble*” and “*earthquake*” that the word has a final rhyme of “le-ke-le-ke”. The use of rhyme in the poem makes the poem more beautiful to hear.

Another example of a natural disaster is a tsunami. Tsunami is a natural disaster that is quite dangerous and can damage or destroy many living things or ecosystems on earth. The tsunami disaster can be seen in the following lines of poem.

I hear a distant rumble
As the alarms wail,
I hear a distant rumble
As the tsunami roar towards the land after earthquake hit at sea
I hear a distant rumble
As nature fight back
 (I Hear a Distant Rumble, line 13-18)

Several lines of poem above shows a natural disaster, namely the tsunami. From the word "*alarms*", it is the sound of animals such as birds moving to a safe place and is a sign for humans if a major disaster such as a tsunami will occur. The sixteenth line, it shows that the initial cause of the tsunami was due to an earthquake in the sea that caused vibrations that would encourage the generation of tsunami waves. The eighteenth line shows that nature is fighting back or the earth is experiencing a disaster due to human activities. This shows that if humans destroy nature, there will be impacts that will be experienced by humans such as natural disasters.

The poem *I Hear a Distant Rumble* uses rhyme to make the poem beautiful to hear again. As in the lines of poem below.

I hear a distant rumble
As the alarms wail,
I hear a distant rumble
As the tsunami roar towards the land after earthquake hit at sea
I hear a distant rumble
As nature fight back
 (I Hear a Distant Rumble, line 13-18)

Several lines of poem above it shows that there was a tsunami that came after the earthquake. The poem it has been shown that nature has fought back because humans have destroyed nature. The lines of poem above shows the poem use the initial rhyme at the beginning of the sentence, which shown from the word "I-As-I-As-I-As".

Natural disasters can be caused by human activities that destroy nature. Like humans who are at war using explosives so that it can cause natural disasters. As in the lines of poem below.

*I hear a distant rumble
 As the clouds turn black,
 I hear a distant rumble
 As the missiles are launched,
 I hear a distant rumble
 As man goes to war once more
 I hear a distant rumble
 As the nuclear warheads drop,
 (I Hear a Distant Rumble, line 19-26)*

Several lines of poem above shows that the clouds turned black due to war. Launching a missile can cause black smoke to gather in the clouds, making the clouds black. This war causes environmental damage that can cause natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis. The lines of poem above also shows the initial rhyme.

War is a disaster that can destroy almost all ecosystems on earth. By using explosive devices that cause large explosions will be able to cause various natural disasters and kill humans themselves. This can be seen from the following lines of poem.

*I hear a distant rumble
 As man goes to war once more
 I hear a distant rumble
 As the nuclear warheads drop,
 I hear a distant rumble*

*And then everything stops and man is gone,
Taking every species with it.*

(I Hear a Distant Rumble, line 23-29)

The lines of poem above shows the wars that humans do using explosive devices such as nuclear and missiles. With this war, it can cause damage to ecosystems on earth and can destroy all humans so that no one lives. It is a very dangerous disaster if it really happens. The picture really shows that humans are indeed at war and the consequences of this war can kill animals and damage other ecosystems.

After wars that destroy or destroy nature, there is no longer human life. The destruction or disappearance of humans on earth is caused by human activities themselves. As in the lines of poem below.

*And then everything stops and man is gone,
Taking every species with it.
But the earth survives and nature heals,
After long nuclear winters
And after many years,
Nature once more starts to thrive
And once more it springs forth life,*

(I Hear a Distant Rumble, line 28-34)

From the several lines of poem above shows that after the extinction of humans on earth due to war, there will be no more human life even though many years have passed. Only plant and animal species can grow or reappear on earth so that only animals and plants occupy or live on earth. In this way, it was humans who made the big catastrophe happen.

4. Dwelling

Dwelling is a place where humans can live, be a place of refuge or rest comfortably. However, when an environmental problem occurs, it is referred to as an ecological crisis. According to Garrard, the ecological crisis is an imbalance in the relationship between humans and nature that causes an area or environment to be damaged. As in the following lines of the poem.

*Along with most other
Life and species on this planet
and a nuclear winter
(Mushroom Soup, line 9-11)
As humanity succumbs to eternal midnights
No ringing of church bells
No tombstones
Over which to dwell
A thousand years from now
The planet will heal
(Mushroom Soup, line 18-23)*

From the several lines of poem above shows that there is no longer a place to live for humans. Everything has been destroyed because of human activity itself. Destroying nature by using nuclear, which instantly destroys many living things. In the future, humans will not be able to survive if the environment and dwelling are damaged. After many years, humans will perish but nature like plants and animals can still reappear. Earth will only be inhabited by animals and plants only.

A few lines in *Mushroom Soup* poem shows that poetry uses rhymes at the end of sentences. As in the lines of poem below.

*Along with most other
Life and species on this planet
and a nuclear winter*

(Mushroom Soup, line 9-11)

From the lines of poem above shows that there is no species and life on earth because of the extinction of humans and animals due to human actions themselves. The lines of poem shows that there is end rhyme shown from the words “*other*”, “*planet*” and “*winter*”. From these words, it shows that the final rhyme is "e-e-e". With the use of rhyme will make the poem more beautiful to hear.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This part contains a summary of the results and a discussion about the environmental issues in nine poems using ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard. This part also contains suggestions for researchers who are also researching the environmental issues.

A. Conclusion

The researcher found that the nine poems by Fauxcroft Wade showed some environmental issues or natural damage caused by human activities. The forms of environmental issues found are pollution, animals, dwelling and apocalypse. The forms of pollution are air pollution, soil pollution and water pollution. Water pollution and air pollution was mostly caused by human activities such as catching fish using explosives, vehicle fumes, use of pesticides and other chemicals. The form of soil damage in the poem is the result of fracking fuel and planting cables in the ground.

The second point is animals. The poems shows that many animal species threatened with extinction due to illegal hunting. Humans also treat animals in a cruel way. It is like slaughtering an animal that does not die right away, then putting it in boiling water so that the skin peels off easily. There are also animals that died from being hit by bombs during war and were poisoned.

The third point is the apocalypse. The form of apocalypse caused by natural factors and human factors. Apocalypse caused by human activities, namely the depletion of the ozone layer, causing the ice sheet to thin faster. The second is landslides caused by human activities who often cut down forests illegally. Apocalypse caused by natural factors, namely earthquakes and tsunamis. The last point is dwelling. The poem shows that human habitation destroyed because of human activity itself, which is the result of war.

The poem *Collapse All We Know* found using end rhyme. The poem *This is Not Fiction* uses pleonasm and end rhyme. *Mushroom Soup* using end rhyme. The poem *Polluting Beings* found using personification. The poem *Know Your Enemy* uses end rhyme and pleonasm. The poem *Respecting Animal Species* uses end rhyme and rhetorical. *My Five Senses* poem uses end rhyme and the poem *I Hear a Distant Rumble* uses the end rhyme and the beginning rhyme.

B. Suggestion

The researcher gives suggestion to researchers who use the same theme, namely environmental issues, to use Fauxcroft Wade's poetry because this poem uses a natural theme that does exist or occurs in the real world. In this study, the researcher uses the ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard, but future researchers can use the ecocriticism theory by others. There are actually many poems of Fauxcroft Wade that can be discussed by ecocriticism theory but unfortunately, because of the lack of scope and limitation, the researcher can only take the nine poems by Fauxcroft Wade to examine in this research.

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Curriculum Vitae



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