

**ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGES REPRESENTED ON ABBY GENI'S *THE
WILDLANDS***

THESIS

By:

Wahyu Bhakti Saputri

NIM: 200302110006



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2024**

**ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGES REPRESENTED ON ABBY GENI'S *THE
WILDLANDS***

THESIS

Presented to

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

By:

Wahyu Bhakti Saputri

NIM: 200302110006



Advisor:

Hafidhun Annas, M.Hum.

NIP: 198807292019031009

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

2024

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that my thesis entitled "**Environmental Damages Represented on Abby Geni's the *Wildlands***" was my original work. Previously, I do not include any materials that written by another person except those cited as reference and written in the bibliography. If there is an objection or claim, I am the only person for that.

Malang, 16 October 2024
The Researcher,



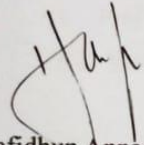
Wanyu Bhakti Saputri
NIM: 200302110006

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Wahyu Bhakti Saputri's thesis entitled
“**Environmental Damages Represented on Abby Geni's the *Wildlands***” has
been approved for thesis examination at the faculty of humanities, Universitas
Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the
degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

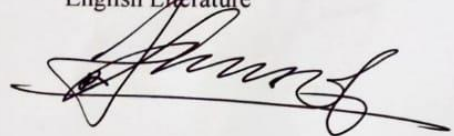
Malang, 16 October 2024

Advisor,



Hafidhun Annas, M.Hum.
NIP: 198807292019031009

Head of Department of
English Literature



Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP. 198112052011011007

Approved by, Dean of
Faculty of Humanities



Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.
NIP. 19741101200312003



LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Wahyu Bhakti Saputri's thesis entitled
"Environmental Damages Represented on Abby Geni's the *Wildlands*" been
approved for thesis examination at the faculty of humanities, Universitas Islam
Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree
of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

Malang, 9 Desember 2024

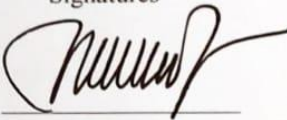
Board of Examiners

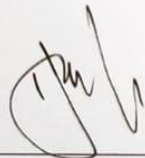
1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Mundi Rahayu, M. Hum.
NIP 196802262006042001

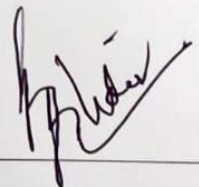
2. Hafidhun Annas, M. Hum.
NIP 198807292019031009

3. Dr. Syamsudin, M. Hum
NIP 196911222006041001

Signatures

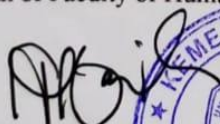






Approved by

Dean of Faculty of Humanities



Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.

NIP 197411012003121004



MOTTO

“Life is meaningless if you don't give it meaning”

(Baskara Daniel Putra)

DEDICATION

I dedicate my undergraduate thesis to:

My beloved parents

My lovely siblings

And to myself

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim

The lord of the world, the master of judgement day, he is Allah SWT because of his mercy and blessing, I was given convenience in completing my research thesis entitled Environmental Damages Represented on Abby Geni's *The Wildlands*. In finishing this thesis, I got many supports and motivation from my dearest family, friends, and someone who always loved me well. I intended to write my gratitude and appreciation for them.

Especially for the author's sincere appreciation is conveyed to Hafidhun Annas, M.Hum, my supervisor who has been patient in guiding and supporting me while completing my final assignment. Apart from that, I would also like to thank my academic advisor, Hafidhun Annas, M.Hum, who always motivated me to complete college successfully. I thank all the English literature lecturers and staff of the English Literature Department, at the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang who has given me a lot of knowledge in this college.

To my beloved parents; Darwono and Efniwati who never stop providing prayers, support and motivation at all times. I am sure that the word thank you is not enough to repay all the kindness of father and mother because without their prayers and support, perhaps I would not be at the point now which is proof that the kindness of father and mother never had limits for me and my siblings.

This is still not the last word because I also say a lot of thanks to my three sisters and brother who also continue to provide support and motivation to me. They

are also the ones who guide me to always be a better person, remind me of the good things.

I also want to say a big thank you to all my friends who have accompanied me throughout my days while studying on this campus. Because meeting them also gave me a lot of experiences that I had never had before.

And this is not for the last because I know that there must be a next part in every life. Therefore, I never forget to express a lot of appreciation to myself who has survived and struggled so far, without realizing it, has succeeded in getting through various obstacles that previously seemed very difficult. Therefore, the researcher always expects suggestions and input for future development. The researcher's prayer, may this thesis be useful for the development of literary science, Aamiin.

The Researcher

Wahyu Bhakti Saputri

ABSTRACT

Saputri, Wahyu. Bhakti (2024). *Environmental Damages Represented on Abby Geni's The Wildlands* Thesis (Skripsi). Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Hafidhun Annas, M.Hum.

Keywords: Enviromental, ecocritism, environmental damages

This study aims to analyze the environmental damage and the impact of tornadoes contained in the novel *The Wildlands* by Abby Geni. This novel consists of 336 pages. This research uses qualitative methodology to describe the results of the analysis of environmental damage in Oklahoma. The findings of this research answer the form of natural damage in the novel *The Wildlands* and also the impact of tornadoes on the environment and human life. To collect data, the researcher used Greg Garrard's ecocritical theory. The results show that tornadoes cause significant environmental damage, including the uprooting of trees, the destruction of houses, and the loss of wildlife. Tornadoes not only resulted in physical damage but also a decline in population in Oklahoma due to the large number of fatalities and injuries among residents. The conclusion that can be drawn from this research is that an understanding of ecocriticism in literary works can provide a deeper insight into the environmental aspects of human life. This research is expected to make a significant contribution to the development of literary science, especially in the field of ecocriticism and environmental damage analysis. The results of the research can be a reference for further research related to similar themes.

الملخص

سابوتري، وحي. باكتي (٢٠٢٤) تحليل الأضرار البيئية في النقد البيئي في الرواية الخيالية "الأراضي البرية" لأبي جيني. البحث العلمي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: حفيظ الناس، الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: البيئة، النقد الإيكولوجي، الضرر البيئي.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل الأضرار البيئية وتأثير الأعاصير في رواية "الأراضي البرية" لأبي جيني. تتكون هذه الرواية من 336 صفحة. يستخدم هذا البحث المنهجية النوعية لوصف نتائج تحليل الأضرار البيئية في أو كلاهما. تجيب نتائج هذا البحث عن شكل الأضرار الطبيعية في رواية الأراضي البرية وكذلك تأثير الأعاصير على البيئة والحياة البشرية. ولجمع البيانات، استخدمت الباحثة نظرية غريغ غارارد البيئية. أظهرت النتائج أن الأعاصير تسبب أضرارًا بيئية كبيرة، بما في ذلك اقتلاع الأشجار وتدمير المنازل وفقدان الحياة البرية. لم تسفر الأعاصير عن أضرار مادية فحسب، بل أدت أيضًا إلى انخفاض عدد السكان في أو كلاهما بسبب العدد الكبير من الوفيات والإصابات بين السكان. إن الاستنتاج الذي يمكن استخلاصه من هذا البحث هو أن فهم النقد البيئي في الأعمال الأدبية يمكن أن يوفر نظرة أعمق في الجوانب البيئية للحياة البشرية. ومن المتوقع أن يسهم هذا البحث إسهامًا كبيرًا في تطوير العلوم الأدبية، وخاصة في مجال النقد البيئي وتحليل الأضرار البيئية. ويمكن أن تكون نتائج البحث مرجعًا لمزيد من البحوث المتعلقة بمواضيع مماثلة.

ABSTRAK

Saputri, Wahyu. Bhakti (2024) *Environmental Damages Represented on Abby Geni's The Wildlands*. Thesis (Skripsi). Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Hafidhun Annas, M.Hum.

Kata Kunci: lingkungan, ekokritik, kerusakan lingkungan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kerusakan lingkungan dan dampak tornado yang terdapat dalam novel *The Wildlands* karya Abby Geni. Novel ini terdiri dari 336 pages. Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi kualitatif untuk mendeskripsikan hasil analisis kerusakan lingkungan di Oklahoma. Temuan peneliti ini menjawab bentuk bentuk kerusakan alam yang ada pada novel *The Wildlands* dan juga dampak tornado terhadap lingkungan dan kehidupan manusia. Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan teori ekokritik dari Greg Garrard. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tornado menyebabkan kerusakan lingkungan yang signifikan, termasuk tumbang pohon-pohon, hancurnya rumah-rumah penduduk, dan hilangnya satwa liar. Tornado tidak hanya mengakibatkan kerusakan fisik tetapi juga penurunan populasi di Oklahoma karena banyaknya korban jiwa dan luka-luka di antara penduduk. Kesimpulan yang dapat diambil dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa pemahaman mengenai ekokritik dalam karya sastra dapat memberikan wawasan yang lebih mendalam mengenai aspek lingkungan dalam kehidupan manusia. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi yang signifikan terhadap perkembangan ilmu sastra, khususnya di bidang ekokritik dan analisis kerusakan lingkungan. Hasil penelitian dapat menjadi referensi bagi penelitian selanjutnya yang berkaitan dengan tema serupa.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	Error! Bookmark not defined.
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	v
MOTTO.....	vi
DEDICATION.....	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	viii
ABSTRACT	x
المخلص	xi
ABSTRACT	xii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xiii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of Study.....	1
B. Problems of study.....	6
C. Significance of the Study.....	6
D. Scope and Limitation of Study	7
E. Definition of Key Terms.....	7
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	9
A. Ecocriticism	9
1. History of Ecocriticism	9
2. Definition of Ecocriticism.....	11
3. The Concept of Ecocriticism.....	11
B. Environmental Damages	13
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	16
A. Research Design.....	16
B. Data Source.....	16
C. Data Collection	17
D. Data Analysis	17

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	18
A. The Environmental Damages found in Abby Geni’s <i>The Wildlands</i> ...	18
1. Pollution	18
2. Apocalypse	20
3. Dwelling	24
B. The Impacts of Tornado Toward Environment and Human Living.....	27
1. Human Living.....	28
a. Pollution.....	28
b. Apocalypse.....	29
c. Dwelling.....	32
2. Environment.....	34
a. Pollution.....	34
b. Apocalypse.....	36
c. Dwelling.....	36
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	37
A. CONCLUSION.....	38
B. SUGGESTION	40
BIBLIOGRAPHY	41
CURRICULUM VITAE.....	44

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher provided an overview the background of the study, previous studies, problem of study, significance of study consisting of the scope of limitations and definitions of key terms.

A. Background of Study

Literature is recognized as a form of artistic expression that conveys thoughts and emotions. Literary works can serve as a means to convey human emotions and thoughts through written words. Literature is a verbal art that includes fiction, nonfiction, and poetry, which provides readers with an aesthetic experience and understanding of self and others (Rahayu, 2009). Human has a very close relationship with their environment, where nature conditions are one of the things that a country pays attention to. It is like the natural environment that occurs in Oklahoma, United State which is rich in world charm so that people must be fully responsible for their environment. There are still some natural damages that occurs, such as illegal forest burning, damage to coral reefs and even human activities that endanger other natural conditions without responsibility it caused that nature is an inseparable part of human identity Widyinangtyas (2020).

There are several types of correlation between nature and literary works, where in a novel there are various types of environmental themes which contain interactions between humans and nature Nahdhiyah (2023). This is because literary works can influence attitudes and perceptions towards nature and the environment.

Therefore, literature can be used using an ecocritical focus on nature, the environment and even other aesthetic aspects Khomisah (2020). Ecocriticism is a way of exploring the relationship between humans and nature in all areas of cultural production and ecocriticism also focuses on exploring the relationship between literature and the physical environment Garrard (2004).

Environmental issues become a subject that needs serious attention from many more people on this planet. More environmental related disasters occur in many parts of the world with a hundred dead tolls because of many reasons. One of the reasons is the lack of awareness of environmental problems. It is why it is urgent to develop environmental literacy in many social educations, formal and non-formal, as well as a public sphere Rahayu (2020).

The environmental issues bring significant consequences for human future anywhere, so we need to have a look at the goal of education as clearly stated in the Belgrade Charter, that the purpose of environmental education is to develop a world population that is aware of, and concerned about, the environment and its associated problems. In recent years, environmental literacy has been considered to be the most important component of environmental education.

Therefore, literature can be used with an ecocritical focus on nature, the environment and even other aesthetic aspects Wiyatmi (2015) & Khomisah (2020).

The novel *The Wildlands by Abby Geni* explains depicts life in Oklahoma, which is known for its natural beauty but when a tornado strikes, many people have to face the harsh reality of the damage caused. The tornado in this novel not only

destroy buildings and infrastructure, but also cause extensive environmental damage. Trees were uprooted, houses were destroyed, and many livestock were lost due to this disaster. The reason why researcher chosen this novel is *The Wildlands* features powerful and visceral images of wilderness especially in the context of the wild plains after a tornado. The tornado that is the initial focus is an example of the dramatic destruction of nature.

As explained In Garrard's book entitled *Ecocriticism*, Garrard states that environmental damage consists of 6 types including Pollution, Dwelling, Wildness, Appocalypse, Pastoral and The Earth. Greg Garrard defines environmental damages caused by natural disasters as damages that occur due to natural phenomena that cannot be controlled by humans, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, or extreme climate change. He emphasizes that these disasters often have far-reaching impacts and damage ecosystems, drastically altering environmental conditions.

The first previous study from thesis Muhammad (2023) "*Analysis of Environmental Sustainability Problems in Robert C. O' Brien's Novel Mrs. Frisby and The Rats Of NIMH*" which had two research objectives, especially looking for types of environmental damages and the factors that cause environmental damage in the novel *Mrs. Frisby and The Rats of NIMH* and find out how environmental damage occurs. The results of this research show that the types identified are; land damage, ecosystem damage, biodiversity extinction and protection forest damage. Then the factors occur due to natural and human factors. The second, from Islam, M.Z (2021) entitled "*And Earth, Sea, Man, Are All in Each': An Ecocritical Study of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's Selected Poems*" found that the poems by Dante

Gabriel Rossetti from an ecocritical approach have many significant images related to human interaction with nature, especially in nature's extraordinary healing power for the sustainability of ecosystems.

The results of several previous studies from articles are: Third, Mandal (2018) entitled "*An Analysis from the Perspectives of Postcolonial Ecocriticism of Arundhati Roy's The Ministry of Utmost Happiness*" showed that the cause of environmental damage contained in a novel was caused by war which causes overall ecocide. Fourth, from Sungkono, et al. (2015) entitled "*The Beginning of The End: An Ecocritical Analysis of The Novel the Chronicles of Narnia: The Last Battle by Clive Staples Lewis*" and the fifth, from Rorintulus, et al. (2022) entitled "*Exploring Environmental Damage in Novel the Color Purple by Alice Walker and Bekisar Merah by Ahmad Tohari: A Literature Ecocritics Review*" that environmental damage was caused by exploitation and wrong human interactions. For the sixth, there were also research results which showed the result that human awareness of ecology comes from a work that written by the author consciously and with an inclination towards botany by Eukora and Okolo (2022) entitled "*Ecocriticism, Botanical Imagination, and the Analysis of Plant Life in Joe Ushie's Poetry.*"

The seventh is the study from Widyaningtyas (2019) "*Principles of Environmental Ethics in Indonesian Newspaper Short Stories: An Ecocriticism Study*" that aimed to find the forms of environmental problems and determine the principles of environmental ethics contained in four online short stories published in *Jawa Pos* in 2017. The results showed that there were forms of environmental

problems contained in a story in a Java Post newspaper related to forests, settlements, pollution, and animals, whereas, the principles of environmental ethics are respecting, caring, and living in harmony with nature. The eighth, "*An Eco-Critical Study of Khaled Hosseini's and The Mountains Echoed*" from Shah (2019) that aimed to analyze the Hosseini's third novel and *The Mountains Echoed* (2013) from an eco-critical perspective. The result showed that Hosseini focuses about the natural ecology of Afghanistan and environmental disasters resulting from the various wars that occurred in Afghanistan which causes overall ecocide. He pointed out that when humans continue to exploit nature, sometimes this also leads to violence and cause serious health problems in humans. For the ninth, is the research from Soleha (2019) entitled "*The Representation of Spirituality in Rumi's Selected Poems: An Ecocriticism Analysis*" is aimed to investigate the idea of spirituality from Jalaluddin Rumi's Poems and the result showed that pastoral images containing in Rumi's selected poems can be categorized into six groups; chemical element, lands, liquid element, plant, seasonal and solid element. Through those pastoral images the representation of spirituality that Rumi exhibits in his selected poems pervades four aspects; human relation, the meaning of life, the goal of life and transcendence relation. The tenth is research from Budiyanto, Hartono et al., (2023) under the title "*Ecological Degradation and Oligarchic Networks in Indonesian Novel*" this study aimed to find out the environmental damage discussed in novel *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker and *Bekisar Merah* by Ahmad Tohari. The results showed that environmental damage occurs in this novel (a) river sedimentation and pollution, (b) coastal abrasion, and (c) forest fires.

From several previous studies, it can be concluded that ecocritical analysis research has been carried out through various works ranging from newspapers, Indonesian novels, foreign novels, and poetry. This includes various components, one of which is using literary works as a medium to raise awareness of one's environmental conditions. From the background of this study, the researcher found a novel *The Wildlands* from Abby Geni that no one has researched and has quite good complications in analyzing natural problems so as to increase human awareness and contributions related to ecology. Therefore, researchers are interested in raising this novel with the theme of ecocriticism, specifically ecocriticism. Where in this work there are several main characters who lost their families due to the tornado natural disaster.

B. Research Problems

From the background explanation above, the researcher formulated 2 questions, there are,

1. What are the environmental damages represented in Abby's Geni *The Wildlands*?
2. What are the impacts of tornado toward environment and human living?

C. Significance of the Study

In theory, this research makes a significant contribution to the development of ecocritical theory. It also expands the understanding of how literature can reflect and criticize environmental issues, as well as the impact of natural disasters on human life.

In practical, this research is expected to provide recommendations for readers or related parties, including the government and non-governmental organizations, to formulate better policies in disaster mitigation.

D. Scope and Limitation of Study

The scope of this research aims to limit the problem so that the research is in accordance with a predetermined plan, so that the research does not extend from the predetermined object. In addition, problem limitation also serves to facilitate analysis. The object of this research study only centers on Environmental Damage and the impact of tornado on human living and also environment.

E. Definition of Key Terms

1. Environmental: Concerned with the protection of the natural world of land, sea, air, plants, and animals. This research was only focus on using theory which refers to the study of interactions between human and the environment in all components of cultural creation. This concept includes examining the way we understand and depict the relationship between humans and the environment through various types of cultural representation, such as literature, film, and art Greg Garrard (2004).
2. Ecocriticism: A critical approach to literature and culture that focuses on the relationships between human beings and the natural world by using two componentss that pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, pastoral, dwelling, and the earth.

3. **Environmental Damage:** Environmental issues refer to the disruptions in the usual function of ecosystems, which can be caused by human activities or natural factors. Then in this environmental problem, classifies a type of environmental damage which describes a negative impact of human actions on nature are land destruction, Ecosystem Damage and Biodiversity Extinction Garrard (2004).
4. **Tornado :** Rotating column of air, extending from the base of a cumuliform cloud, and often visible as a condensation funnel in contact with the ground, and/or attendant circulating dust or debris cloud at the ground WMO (2017).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The connection between humans and nature emerges in literature through the philosophy of ecocriticism, which examines this relationship. Ecocriticism examines the interaction between nature and human beings across many cultural productions, with particular emphasis on the connection between literary and the physical world. Furthermore, ecocriticism underscores the value of theories of literature in understanding ecological issues. Therefore, literary works serve as a medium for comprehending and spreading awareness regarding the significance of environmental preservation Garrard (2004).

A. Ecocriticism

1. History of Ecocriticism

Ecocriticism emerged as a study that had a relationship between literature and the human environment. Ecocriticism is a phrase formed by the Greek word 'Eco', commonly used in the fields of economics and ecology. Then the word is shared by ecology and economics. Because etymologically it means 'home' management and accounts which is not just about the house but a scientific discipline with the same components apart from mere etymology. Until finally ecologists researched natural systems and human economic systems. Therefore, the balance and prosperity of the entire general system is formed by the natural world and human life, depending on ecological and economic relationships; that is the way of interaction between nature and humans.

As time goes by, people are starting to become aware of the strong correlation between ecology and economics so that some have taken a new approach, that is 'green economics' because in this wave it started with conducting biological studies where there was a picture of the relationship. The parallel between ecology and economics whose dynamics has been identified as the 'Ecological Subject' in a scientific book entitled 'The eco principle: ecology and economics in symbiosis'. Dahl also focused on a fundamental unity of ecology and economics in one theory and practice, then derived the concept of 'Ecology' from two ideas and attempted to unite other ideas and their functions. Therefore, Dahl concluded that ecology is a system that has a relationship between nature and humans and afterwards there were many studies that developed this Dahl (1996).

The term ecocriticism was first coined under the name 'Literature and Ecology; Ecocriticism Experiment' and she said that ecocriticism is the implementation of ecology into literary studies William Rueckert (1996). And this is added to theory which said “as a study of the relationship between literature and the environment conducted in a spirit of commitment to environmentalist's praxis” and she explained that there were two component to ecocriticism, there are: 1) Ecocriticism which focuses on writing, poetry, fiction about nature which aims to celebrate nature and satirize nature destroyers, and 2) The second component tends to focus more on issues of environmental justice by considering urban landscapes to be the same as natural landscape Lawrence Buell (1996).

2. Definition of Ecocriticism

Ecocriticism is a general terminology for literary analysis which is based on ecological theory or what is usually called environmental awareness carried out by humans Garrard (2004). Garrard also said that combining literary methodology with an ecological perspective is very appropriate if implemented in works that are dominant in the landscape itself. The landscape in issue encompasses diverse non-human materials sourced from many locations, such as rocks, soil, trees, plants, rivers, animals, and air. It also incorporates human perception and manipulation.

3. The Concept of Ecocriticism

The study of the interaction between human and the environment in all aspects of cultural creation Garrad (2004). The idea of ecology involves analysing how we understand and portray the relationship between human beings and the environment using many forms of cultural representation, including literature, film, and art. Ecocriticism is concerned with understanding how cultural representations of the environment shape our perceptions and attitudes towards the natural world, and how these representations can be used to promote environmental awareness and action. Therefore, the concepts in ecocriticism include,

a) Pollution

The first concept is about pollution as an ecological problem and its representation in cultural texts due to the delivery of normative claims that refer to an exaggeration in the wrong place. Then pollution is something that appears in large numbers in the wrong environment, for example, air and water pollution

which often occurs in several big cities. To see environmental problems, an understanding of the cultural aspects studied by society is needed because knowledge of environmental concerns arise from the interplay between scientific knowledge and cultural practices.

b) Wilderness

The concept of wilderness as a dominant theme in ecocriticism, Investigating The connection between humans and the natural environment. This concept is a wilderness that moves to a place that is not contaminated by civilization. Areas that are out of civilization because there are different land areas are very difficult for living creatures to inhabit, whether because the weather is very cold or hot Garrard (2004).

c) Apocalypse

The study of apocalyptic imagery and its representation in cultural texts, often related to environmental issues. This concept from various points of view such as religion, prophecy, natural disasters and even other theories Garrard (2004). However, the main point obtained is the acceptance of the apocalypse itself. And it can be assumed that each individual has his own view about the planet's achievement of its goals and it could be an apocalypse like a natural disaster.

d) Pastoral

The concept of “pastoral” refers to a literary genre that portrays rural nature in an idealized light, often highlighting the harmony between man and nature. At this level, the pastoral serves to contrast the supposedly “clean” and peaceful life outside the city with the hardships and decay more commonly found in urban and industrial environments. Pastoral has Divides pastoral into; Classical pastoral, romantic pastoral and American pastoral Garrard (2004).

e) Dwelling

For this component, it describes the damage to the living place of a living creature, whether human or animal, which can be caused by natural disasters or due to damage done by humans themselves Garrard (2004).

f) The Earth

There are problems that occur on earth such as global warming, climate change, the ozone layer which is starting to thin and all environmental problems that occur around human life from various perspectives Garrard (2004). Globalization is the impact of population growth and also human overpopulation which leads to damage to the earth's body.

B. Environmental Damages

Greg Garrard's theory of environmental damage provides a deep understanding of the relationship between humans and nature, as well as the impact of human behavior on the environment. Environmental issues refer to the disruptions in the usual function of ecosystems, which can be caused by human activities or natural factors Keraf (2010). These difficulties are deemed grave when

the ecosystem is unable to recuperate in the current circumstances, and catastrophic when the ecosystem is anticipated to inevitably collapse.

Environmental challenges encompass a range of human actions that contribute to pollution, improper waste management, changing the climate, global warming, and the greenhouse effect, and other harmful effects on the earth's environment. The environmental issues bring significant consequences for human future Rahayu (2020).

And she said that there is still some natural damage that occurs, such as burning of wild forests, damage to coral reefs and even human activities that endanger other natural conditions without any responsibility. 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).

Then in this environmental problem, Garrard classified a type of environmental damage which describes a negative impact of human actions on nature as follows,

1. Land Destruction

This damage relates to the deterioration of the natural environment resulting from human activity, such as unlawful logging. In literature, it is characterized as the anthropogenic destruction of forests, wetlands, or indigenous ecosystems. This results in numerous adverse effects on the environment, particularly for creatures reliant on this habitat.

2. Ecosystem Damage

This second category emphasizes the disturbance of ecological systems induced by human activities, including pollution, the addition of exotic species, and inappropriate use of natural resources, resulting in an imbalanced environment. Then in literary works, this type can be depicted through a narrative of environmental degradation to the loss of biodiversity in order to adapt to changes in habitat conditions.

3. Biodiversity Extinction

The last type is the loss of various species such as plants and animals in ecosystems which is the primary causes of this phenomenon are anthropogenic activity, including as habitat destruction, pollution, and climate change. In literature, this theme is typically examined through accounts of species at risk of extinction and the degradation of ecosystems essential for the existence of diverse living forms on Earth.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter provides a detailed explanation of the research methodology, encompassing the research strategy, data source, data gathering method, and data analysis techniques of the Novel *The Wildlands* written by Abby Geni.

A. Research Design

The researcher applies a qualitative methodology in this research, which corresponds with an ecocritical approach to investigate the relationship between humans and nature in literary works from The Novel *The Wildlands* written by Abby Geni. This approach focuses on the meaning and message in cultural studies, emphasizing the process over the result by using theory Garrard.

B. Data Source

The data employed in this study uses writing or narrative, dialogue and scenes written in the Novel *The Wildlands* written by Abby Geni consisting of 336 pages. This novel was published on September 4, 2018 by Counterpoint.

In addition, the researcher adjusts the data source with valid information and is in accordance with theories, articles, journals and previous research studies to help the author in the data source of this research. The third phase involves the researcher categorizing the data findings that have similar characteristics and aligning them with the theoretical framework of the

investigation. For the final step, the researcher read again and confirmed the results of the data that had been obtained in order to anticipate errors in grouping the data according to predetermined categories.

C. Data Collection

This research uses a data gathering technique that starts with reading the novel "*The Wildlands*" by Abby Geni, then the researcher marks phrases, sentences, paragraphs, dialogue and the plot in the novel as a whole. For the next step is to identify existing data results by using to the concept of indicator categories for this research; pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, pastoral, dwelling, and the earth.

D. Data Analysis

In the data analysis part of the research, the researcher must verify that the data includes several categories that have been adjusted because in this research data analysis, the researcher identifies and classifies texts in the novel *The Wildlands* written by Abby which are related to Environmental challenges resulting from human actions.

Furthermore, the researcher analyzed this study using Garrard's ecocritical theory. As a result, the researcher could make an interpretation from the findings of the issues addressed in this study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher provides the findings and analysis about the data consist of the represent of environmental damage on the Abby Geni's *The Wildlands* and the impact of tornado toward environment and human living using ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard. This research is based on the theory of ecocriticism proposed by Greg Garrard, which includes 3 components: pollution, apocalypse, and dwelling.

A. The Environmental Damages Represented on Abby Geni's *The Wildlands*

To find out and to address the initial study topic, the researcher employs the ecocriticism paradigm articulated by Greg Garrard. The reason for using the concept of ecocriticism is because the concept is suitable for use in analyzing research questions in Abby Geni's *The Wildlands*. Environmental damage can be defined as a process of deterioration or degradation of environmental quality characterized by the loss of natural resources, extinction of flora and fauna, and damage to ecosystems.

1. Pollution

Pollution is an ecological problem that does not simply include a particular substance or class of substances, but rather a normative claim that there is too much of something in the environment, usually where it doesn't belong Garrard (2004).

The following is the data form of the first research question. The concept of ecocriticism by Garrard is used to analyze the data. The forms of environmental damage from the tornado in the novel *The Wildlands* are as follows:

Datum 1

“The tornado carried and flung more than a dozen five-hundred-pound drums, hurling them like bullets across the miles into my family's neighborhood. Smashed in ditches. Broken in riverbeds. Poisoning the groundwater. Killing the plants. Filling the air with acrid fumes.” **Page 106 , Chapter 4**

Water pollution occurs from drums thrown by the tornado, leading to “poisoning the groundwater” where hazardous materials from the drums contaminate water sources vital to human life and ecosystems, making it a serious form of pollution. Additionally, the impact on flora is seen in the statement that the tornado killed plants, highlighting how pollution generated from hazardous materials can damage local vegetation, where the death of plants indicates wider environmental damage. Air pollution is also an issue, as the last sentence states “filling the air with acrid fumes”, suggesting air pollution due to the leakage or release of chemicals from the drums, which can have serious impacts on human and animal health and contribute to other environmental problems. The destructive power of the tornado illustrates how natural disasters can worsen environmental conditions through the spread of hazardous waste, showing the interaction between natural phenomena and the negative environmental impacts of previous human activities, such as the use of drums to store hazardous chemicals.

Datum 2

"The breeze was laden with flecks of white and brown—papers and leaves and trash"
(Pages 6, Prologue)

The sentence above describes winds carrying various types of trash, including paper and leaves, indicating that the environment has been polluted. Tornadoes can lift and disperse trash from a larger area, creating conditions where objects fly and scatter in the air. This creates a visual image of how natural disasters can exacerbate pollution problems in an area. When a tornado occurs, strong winds can lift various objects off the ground, including trash that would normally be out of sight. In the context of the story, the wind "laden" with garbage shows that tornadoes not only cause physical damage but also increase pollution levels in the neighborhood. This creates awareness of the negative impact of natural disasters on environmental cleanliness.

Datum 3

"The storm had done something miraculous and terrible: the funnel cloud had bypassed Jolly Cosmetics, roaring instead through the far parking lot to the east of the factory, where the barrels of hazardous chemicals were kept, awaiting removal and reclamation. The tornado carried and flung more than a dozen five-hundred-pound drums, hurling them like bullets across the miles into my family's neighborhood. Smashed in ditches. Broken in riverbeds. Poisoning the groundwater. Killing the plants. Filling the air with acrid fumes." Pages 226

Tornadoes are one of the most devastating natural disasters, characterized by wind speeds that can reach hundreds of kilometers per hour, strong enough to lift heavy objects such as drums filled with toxic chemicals. In the context of this novel, a tornado is not just a wind that rips apart buildings or uproots trees, but also an entity that "directs" destruction to a specific area—the hazardous waste storage area at the Jolly Cosmetics factory. Geni describes the tornado as "miraculous and terrible". This word choice suggests the duality of the natural phenomenon: miraculous in its unexpected power, but also terrible in its consequences. By

passing through the main factory building, the tornado seemed to “choose” a more ecologically vulnerable target, the chemical waste storage site.

Datum 4

"Even now, the neighborhood where the funnel cloud had touched down remained as a vivid, dreadful monument. There had been a cleanup effort: bulldozers packed the rubble into heaps and cleared the roads. But then the first barrel was found. A fifty-five-gallon drum. Jet-black. Stamped with the logo of Jolly Cosmetics. The steel was torn and leaking. The ground beneath was wet and rank with noxious waste." Pages, 40.

Tornadoes in this context are not just considered as an ordinary natural phenomenon, but as a destructive force capable of shaping long-term impacts by changing the landscape and lives of local communities.

In the sentence, “Even now, the neighborhood where the funnel cloud had touched down remained as a vivid, dreadful monument,” we can see that the area crossed by the tornado has not only suffered severe physical damage, but has also turned into a “monument” full of terrible memories. Tornadoes have destroyed infrastructure and buildings, damaged roads, and left behind scattered debris, but their impact goes much deeper than just damaging physical structures. They leave a trail of emotional and psychological trauma for affected communities, narrowing their living spaces and undermining their previously felt sense of security.

On top of that, tornadoes also have devastating ecological impacts. Once beautiful and productive environments, such as land and water, are now contaminated with hazardous waste due to these events. The toxic wastes dispersed by leaking drums further exacerbate the ecological damage, threatening the life of flora and fauna and damaging the groundwater that is the lifeblood of the

community. Tornadoes don't just damage buildings and infrastructure, they create ongoing environmental disasters.

2. Apocalypse

Apocalypse in the context of ecocriticism refers to disasters involving climate change, environmental damage, and ecosystem extinction Garrard (2004). The study of apocalyptic imagery and its representation in cultural texts, often related to environmental issues. This concept from various points of view such as religion, prophecy, natural disasters and even other theories. However, the main point obtained is the acceptance of the apocalypse itself. And it can be assumed that each individual has his own view about the planet's achievement of its goals and it could be an apocalypse like a natural disaster.

Datum 5

“The tornado that struck the town of Mercy had been Category Five. Technically it was Category EF5: E for “Enhanced” and F for “Fujita,” the scale on which all tornadoes were measured Mercy become infamous overnight. Everyone in Oklahoma -maybe the whole country was aware of the extent of our town's tragedy. There was a national obsession with what Darlene called weather porn: the sensual, exhaustive analysis of a natural disaster. complete with lurid photographs. Three years ago. Mercy fell into its spotlight.” Page 59 (Chapter 2)

This data showed that Darlene calls tornadoes weather pornography. The reason is the impact of the natural disaster tragedy that occurred in Oklahoma looks very terrible. If we look at the theoretical explanation showed that this aspect is a point of view from spiritual concepts, predictions to natural disasters where each individual is free to choose which corner of the field. However, Darlene's point of view is that the tornado that occurred in Oklahoma was a natural disaster caused by terrible weather.

Datum 6

"The tornado was the starting point of my conscious life. Everything before it was an empty space. I knew the numbers that belonged to the storm: wind speeds of three hundred and twenty miles per hour; forty people injured, twelve dead. Houses picked up and dropped. Trees debarked Cars thrown the technical phrase incredible intensin." **Page 61 (Chapter 2)**

Then in the results of the data analysis, the researcher added that apart from damaging objects around it, this tornado natural disaster also caused forty people to be injured, twelve people died due to wind speeds of three hundred and twenty miles for hour. And it can be concluded that the horror of the natural disaster written about in this novel is shown in the speed of the wind that hit this area of Oklahoma.

Datum 7

"For me, the tornado had been something beyond a force of nature. The havoc it wreaked on the physical landscape was echoed by an equal measure of devastation in my mind and memory. As far as I was concerned, we had always lived in No. 43. As far as I was concerned, we had always been poor: Darlene was always hard, Jane always vague. And I never knew my father." **Page 64 (Chapter 2)**

Then in this seventh data, the point of view regarding tornado natural disasters was added by Tucker, where he said that tornado are natural disasters that have greater power and cause various kinds of damage in the affected areas. Not only that, Tucker said that it turned out the damage was just as strong, he felt his memory was also contaminated by the pressure of the tragedy of this natural disaster.

Datum 8

"I knew what a tornado was, of course. I lived in Oklahoma; I had heard the warnings all my life... But none of these experiences had prepared me for what was happening now." "It seemed like a magic trick—the tornado willing itself into being out of empty air. The wind took on a new noise, a kind of pattern, regular in its pulsing, loud enough to sting my ears." **Pages 11.**

The first sentence underscores the narrator's understanding of tornadoes as a frequent natural phenomenon in the Oklahoma region, where they are often used

as symbols in apocalyptic narratives for their destructive power capable of destroying infrastructure, nature and life in a matter of minutes. Although the narrator is used to hearing tornado warnings, she admits that nothing can really prepare her for the experience, reflecting the apocalyptic nature where the damage done is so great that it is beyond human capacity to understand or cope with. The phrase “It seemed like a magic trick-the tornado willing itself into being out of empty air” gives the impression that the tornado appeared suddenly, unexpectedly, and seemed to have an incredible power that is difficult to explain, thus underscoring the apocalyptic nature where natural events feel “beyond the control” of humans and create profound uncertainty. In addition, the description “The wind took on a new noise, a kind of pattern, regular in its pulsing, loud enough to sting my ears” depicts the tornado as a force that physically and emotionally overwhelms humans, with the ear-splitting sound of the wind signifying its unbearable intensity, while also reflecting the brutal and unstoppable destruction typical of apocalyptic disasters.

The author portrays the tornado not only as a physical phenomenon, but as a threatening and uncontrollable supernatural force that directly destroys the protagonist's sense of security. The tornado is personified as having a will of its own (*“the tornado willing itself into being out of empty air ”*) and is depicted with a visual and emotional intensity that creates a profound atmosphere of apocalypse. Although the protagonist grew up in Oklahoma and has come to understand tornadoes through theoretical knowledge and preparation, his first-hand experience shows that the power of a tornado is beyond human comprehension (*“none of these experiences had prepared me for what was happening now ”*), emphasizing that humans are small before the forces of nature.

Tornadoes act as “*actors of destruction*,” bringing about instantaneous world changes with deafening patterns of sound and intensity (“the wind took on a new noise... loud enough to sting my ears ”). With this image, the tornado in the novel becomes more than just a natural disaster-it is a symbol of total destruction, human helplessness, and the conflict between human existence and the forces of nature.

3. Dwelling

The concept of dwelling is not just a physical space, but also encompasses the long-term accumulation of memories, rituals, and people's relationship with the land Garrard (2004). For this component, it describes the damage to the living place of a living creature, whether human or animal, which can be caused by natural disasters or due to damage done by humans themselves. However, the data from this research only shows some of the damage to residences that occurred due to the tornado natural disaster as follows.

Datum 9

“Houses picked up and dropped.” (Page 12, Chapter 1)

House, as the ultimate symbol of physical residence, represents a space of protection and one's daily life. However, in the depiction of destruction due to a great force such as a tornado, the house is treated like a light object that is picked up and dropped, reflecting the loss of the basic function of the house as a safe space. This act of “picked up and dropped” not only shows structural destruction, but also illustrates how the house loses its essence as the foundation of human life.

Datum 10

“The houses were not houses anymore. Some had holes ripped in their walls, showing empty rooms where vines had begun to grow. Others had been wrenched sideways on their frames, leaning perilously, tethered to the earth by struts of wood, wire, and plumbing. And a few were gone altogether. Only the concrete shapes of their foundations remained.” (Page 31, Chapter 1)

These houses no longer fulfill their basic function as shelter, safety, and comfort, with *“holes ripped in their walls”* and skeletons leaning, making them unusable for living. The *“perilously leaning”* houses reflect their instability and proximity to total destruction, depicting the inability of humans to resist great natural forces such as tornadoes.

Datum 11

“The cleanup crew promptly stopped its work... Our house and barn would never be rebuilt. The residents had salvaged what they could and fled.” Pages 40.

Sentence *“The cleanup crew promptly stopped its work... Our house and barn would never be rebuilt. The residents had salvaged what they could and fled.”* describes the physically, emotionally, and socially devastating impact of tornadoes. Tornadoes not only demolish structures such as houses and barns, but also remove the essence of shelter as a source of security and stability for its residents. The phrase *“would never be rebuilt”* highlights the scale of destruction that is so great that reconstruction efforts are considered impossible, reflecting the irreversible end of old lives. In addition, *“salvaged what they could and fled”* underscores the immediate impact on the lives of victims, where they were forced to leave what was left behind while facing the deep trauma of loss. Residents not only lost their property, but also an important part of their identity and community.

Post-disaster despair was apparent *when "the cleanup crew promptly stopped its work"*, indicating how severe the damage was that even repair efforts were halted. The area was eventually abandoned, creating a picture of total devastation, where there was no hope for recovery or survival in the location.

B. The Impacts of Tornado Toward Environment and Human Living

Based on the findings from the data analysis presented above, the researcher discovered that the tornado natural disaster that occurred in Oklahoma had far reaching implications, affecting not only humans and animals but also causing significant damage to the environment. The impact of this disaster was multifaceted, with widespread destruction of habitats, disruption of ecosystems, and a profound effect on both the local communities and the wildlife that depended on the region's resources for survival. Furthermore, the study highlighted how these environmental damages have long term consequences, not only on the physical landscape but also on the broader ecological balance in the affected areas.

1. Humans living

The following is the data form of the second research question. The concept of ecocriticism by Garrard is used to analyze the data. The forms of the impact of tornado toward human living in the novel *The Wildlands* are as follows:

(a) Pollution

Datum 12

"The yard did not look like the place where I had played yesterday. It was strewn with plastic bags and dirty papers, other people's refuse." **Page 20.**

The sentence highlights a profound transformation in Cora's world, as her once-familiar and cherished playground, the yard, has now deteriorated into a chaotic and polluted space. This yard, which used to be a symbol of safety, joy, and exploration for Cora, is now described as dirty and disorganized, overrun with trash and debris. This stark change reflects more than just a physical alteration; it conveys a deeper sense of loss and displacement for Cora. The yard, previously a place of play and innocence, has become a stark reminder of the destruction and upheaval caused by the tornado. It no longer serves its original purpose as a safe haven but has transformed into a harsh environment marked by disorder and neglect. This depiction not only illustrates the direct impact of pollution on the environment but also symbolizes the emotional and psychological toll it takes on Cora, as she grapples with the loss of a space that was once central to her sense of stability and happiness. Through this imagery, the narrative effectively conveys how the destruction of a beloved place can echo deeply in the lives of those who once depended on it, emphasizing the lasting consequences of environmental and social upheaval.

Datum 13

"The storm had done something miraculous and terrible: the funnel cloud had bypassed Jolly Cosmetics, roaring instead through the far parking lot to the east of the factory, where the barrels of hazardous chemicals were kept, awaiting removal and reclamation. The tornado carried and flung more than a dozen five-hundred-pound drums, hurling them like bullets across the miles into my family's neighborhood. Smashed in ditches. Broken in riverbeds. Poisoning the groundwater. Killing the plants. Filling the air with acrid fumes." Pages 40-41.

In the sentence above, the tornado that hit Jolly Cosmetics caused the spread of toxic waste from drums of hazardous chemicals that were carried to various locations, including residential neighborhoods, contaminating soil, water, and air, and turning safe areas into sources of immediate danger to humans; the rupture of

chemical drums in rivers and sewers contaminated groundwater, posing long-term health risks from the consumption of contaminated water; the chemicals damaged ecosystems by killing plants, filling the air with toxic fumes, and destroying biodiversity, impacting food supplies and human life; meanwhile, air polluted with toxic fumes triggered acute health problems such as respiratory disorders and irritation, demonstrating the close relationship between natural disasters and human health losses.

(b) Apocalypse

Datum 14

“Something struck my temple, and a firework exploded behind my eyes.” **Page 34, Chapter 2.**

The blow that Cora experienced, along with the accompanying pain, serves as a visceral representation of this helplessness. Her suffering becomes symbolic of the human condition when confronted with the overwhelming forces of nature. It highlights the fragility of the human body and psyche, which are ill-equipped to withstand the scale and magnitude of such events. This dynamic often forms the emotional and narrative core of apocalypse stories, where characters are thrust into situations that defy resolution through conventional means. These narratives frequently emphasize how humans are not only at the mercy of natural disasters but are also caught in the ripple effects societal collapse, resource scarcity, and the breakdown of interpersonal trust that compound their inability to regain control.

Furthermore, these narratives often use this sense of helplessness to explore deeper philosophical and moral questions. They ask what it means to be human in the face of annihilation, how individuals and societies respond to the loss of control, and whether hope can survive amidst despair. Cora's experience, and by extension the collective human struggle depicted in such stories, becomes a microcosm for examining these larger questions. It reveals the raw and unvarnished truth about humanity's relationship with nature: that while humans have made great strides in understanding and harnessing natural forces, there will always be moments when the power of nature reminds us of our inherent fragility and dependence. In essence, the pain and helplessness that disasters evoke serve as a potent narrative device in apocalypse stories, compelling both characters to reflect on the boundaries of human resilience and the meaning of existence when faced with insurmountable challenges. These themes resonate deeply because they tap into universal fears and uncertainties, making them an enduring and impactful element of storytelling.

Datum 15

"I knew the numbers that belonged to the storm: wind speeds of three hundred and twenty miles per hour; forty people injured, twelve dead. Houses picked up and dropped. Trees debarked. Cars thrown." **Page 24, Chapter 2.**

The mention of wind speeds reaching 320 miles per hour highlights the sheer, destructive power of the tornado, painting a vivid picture of nature's uncontrollable fury. Such extraordinary wind speeds suggest a force that can obliterate everything in its path homes, infrastructure, and even the lives of those caught in its trajectory. This description aligns with the broader thematic exploration of apocalyptic events, where humanity is rendered small and powerless against the vast and unpredictable forces of the natural world. The tornado becomes

a symbol of chaos and destruction, emphasizing the fragility of human life and the illusion of control over the environment.

The information about the 12 lives lost and the 40 individuals injured further underscores the catastrophic impact on the community. These numbers are not mere statistics; they reflect the depth of human tragedy embedded within the narrative. Each death signifies the extinguishing of a unique story, while each injury represents the suffering endured by individuals who must rebuild their lives amid devastation. For Cora and her family, this tragedy is deeply personal. The tornado not only robs them of their home and possessions but also leaves an indelible mark on their psyches, particularly through the loss of their father a figure of stability and strength who is abruptly and irrevocably taken from them.

(c) Dwelling

The post-tornado environmental changes reflect the destructive impact of not only destroying buildings, but also creating chaos around them, with the accumulation of plastic waste and dirty paper littering the area. The presence of this trash illustrates the pollution caused by items from destroyed homes scattering, ruining the beauty and cleanliness of the environment. This can be seen from the following data.

Datum 16

"This had been our home since the tornado left us dispossessed and broke. Our trailer was distinguished from the others by a certain quality of neglect." Pages 58, Chapter 3.

The tornado destroyed their original home, forcing the family to lose the permanent residence that was previously the foundation of their lives. This loss not only drastically altered their way of life, from living in a proper home to settling in a far from ideal trailer, but also caused significant financial losses. The phrase “dispossessed and broke” emphasizes that they have lost the resources to rebuild or find a better alternative place to live. In addition, the neglected condition of the trailer, as described in the phrase “distinguished from the others by a certain quality of neglect,” reflects the overall decline in their quality of life, highlighting the profound impact the disaster had on their physical, and economic lives.

Datum 17

“The yard did not look like the place where I had played yesterday. It was strewn with plastic bags and dirty papers, other people's refuse” Page 20.

The tornado illustrates how natural disasters can cause drastic changes to the environment, where physical damage to building structures is accompanied by litter pollution that ruins aesthetics and cleanliness. This post-disaster accumulation of debris worsens environmental conditions, threatens public health, and requires great effort for the restoration of disturbed ecosystems.

Besides that, the researcher found that, apart from being caused by humans, environmental pollution can occur due to the impact after natural disasters. In this novel, Abby Geni writes that pollution is also caused by the impact or consequences after a natural disaster which is found in the sentence *“Destroyed in the gutter. Broken at the bottom of the river. Poisoning groundwater. Kills plants. Caused by a*

tornado that carried a five-hundred-pound drum, destroying the surrounding area”

page 106-108 (chapter 4)

Datum 18

“At two and a half miles across, the tornado crashed into my old neighborhood like a baseball bat into a wasp’s nest. It reduced our house to kindling. It flung my family’s belongings across the landscape. Only remnants had ever been recovered—Darlene’s bike jammed beneath a mailbox, our stove smashed in a swimming pool, Daddy’s hammer embedded six inches into an oak tree. My brother’s gym bag had been found twenty miles away.” Page 23, Chapter 2.

The above sentence reflects the profound impact of natural disasters on human dwelling, especially in the context of the lives of Cora and her family. The physical destruction of their home to the dispersal of their personal belongings. The loss of all of them shows how environmental pollution, in this case in the form of a tornado disaster, can damage the physical structure of the house they live in.

Datum 19

“It killed twelve people in all, including my father.” Page 23, Chapter 2.

The above sentence illustrates the profound impact of natural disasters on human life in the context of apocalypse. Loss of life, drastic life changes, and connectedness to the environment all contribute to an understanding of how disasters can adversely affect individuals and communities. In this context, Cora's experience becomes a representation of many people who face similar situations in the real world when disasters strike their lives.

2. Environment

(a) Pollution

Datum 20

"The tornado carried and flung more than a dozen five-hundred-pound drums, hurling them like bullets across the miles... Poisoning the groundwater. Killing the plants. Filling the air with acrid fumes." Pages 106, Chapter 4.

The sentence above shows that the Tornado carried drums of heavy chemicals and spread them over a wide area. The rupture of the drum caused the toxic material to seep into the ground, contaminating the groundwater that is the main source for humans, flora and fauna. Polluted groundwater will impact the local ecosystem, disrupting the food chain and causing poisoning for the living things that use the water.

Datum 21

"A third of all vertebrates were at risk. Forty percent of fish. Hundreds of bird species are already toast. The amphibians are hanging on by a thread." Page 18, Chapter 2.

In the sentence above, Ecosystem damage from pollution, including air, water and land pollution, has led to many animal species becoming endangered as it disrupts the balance of nature, destroying habitats and making it difficult for species to survive. It threatens nearly a third of vertebrate species and nearly half of fish species, with water pollution and temperature changes caused by global warming and toxic chemical pollution rendering many fish species unviable, while air pollution and climate change associated with greenhouse gas emissions are altering the habitats on land that support vertebrate life. In addition, birds and amphibians that are highly vulnerable to environmental changes due to pollution are also endangered, with air pollution, soil contamination and habitat alteration causing significant declines in bird species, while amphibians sensitive to water pollution and temperature changes are surviving by the skin of their teeth, as water

pollution and chemical pollution in their wet habitats cause mortality and population declines.

Datum 22

“Then the impact of the tornado incident in Oklahoma also caused many fallen trees that were not maintained so that the area was inhabited by wild animals.” Pages 106–108, Chapter 4.

In the data above, Tornadoes not only pollute the environment but also cause loss of habitat for animals. For example, fallen trees are not managed so that the area becomes a place for wild animals. Similarly, trees that are left to decay become a source of physical pollution as the organic material decomposes slowly creating unstable environmental conditions. This decay can produce unpleasant odors and become a source of gases such as methane that pollute the air.

(b) Apocalypse

Datum 23

The tornado was the starting point of my conscious life. Everything before it was an empty space. I knew the numbers that belonged to the storm: wind speeds of three hundred and twenty miles per hour, forty people injured, twelve dead. Houses picked up and dropped. Trees debarked. Cars thrown.” Pages 61, Chapter 2.

In the sentence above, Tornado describes a destructive force that is almost beyond the limits of human ability to comprehend and control. They thoroughly destroy homes, infrastructure and nature, creating an image of total devastation. Tornadoes with wind speeds of up to 320 miles per hour show an incredible level of destruction, causing loss of life and widespread damage.

Datum 24

“The tornado had been something beyond a force of nature. The havoc it wreaked on the physical landscape was echoed by an equal measure of devastation in my mind and memory.” Pages 64, Chapter.

The tornado in this novel shows how human beings are small and helpless in the face of natural disasters. This devastation is deeply traumatizing for the characters, who feel their world has collapsed. The tornado becomes more than just a natural phenomenon, but also a symbol of the psychological devastation that paralyzes humans.

(c) Dwelling

Datum 25

"I could see a few shards of fencing still standing sadly where the cows lived long ago."
Page 78, Chapter 4

The fence mentioned in this sentence is an important part of the farm area that previously served as a habitat or living space for cattle, with the fence as a physical element that helped organize and protect the cattle in the environment. The destruction of this fence signifies the loss of the habitat's function as a place for livestock to live. The phrase *"a few shards of fencing still standing sadly"* describes the severe damage to the physical environment where the cattle lived, with the fence remaining only in splinters to symbolize the damage caused by the tornado. The loss of the fence indicates that the area can no longer be used as a place for cattle to live, reflecting the impact of natural disasters on local ecosystems. Moreover, this destruction not only affects the livestock, but also the ecological function of the area. Previously, the area was a managed grassland to support livestock, but now it has lost its capacity to support life, both for livestock and other wildlife.

Data 26

"The tornado was the starting point of my conscious life. Everything before it was an empty space. I knew the numbers that belonged to the storm: wind speeds of three hundred and twenty miles per hour, forty people injured, twelve dead. Houses picked up and dropped. Trees debarked Cars thrown the technical phrase incredible intensin" **Page 61 (Chapter 2)**

Based on the data above, this can be categorized as an impact on the environment. This is evidenced by several reasons. The first, “*Houses picked up and dropped.*” This indicates that the force of the tornado is so strong that buildings can be moved or completely destroyed. This would leave behind damaged physical structures and potential danger to people still living around the area. Secondly, “*Trees debarked*” Very strong tornadoes can uproot trees, altering natural habitats and causing great harm to local ecosystems. Such vegetation damage can affect photosynthesis processes, groundwater circulation, and the species composition of flora and fauna. And finally, “*Cars thrown.*” A car being thrown by a tornado not only endangers the vehicle but can also pollute the environment if there are chemicals or other wastes contained within it. In addition, post-catastrophic evacuation activities can also leave a wider circular footprint, including fossil fuel residues and other chemical products.

Data 27

“The tornado flattened buildings and crumpled cars like soda cans.” (Page 23, Chapter 2)

The phrase “flattened buildings” vividly illustrates the extent of destruction caused by the tornado, signifying that structures, including homes, have been completely leveled to the ground. This catastrophic level of damage eradicates the primary function of a home as a place of shelter, security, and privacy for its occupants. A house that is reduced to rubble ceases to provide any form of physical protection from external elements or a private space for living, effectively displacing its residents. This displacement forces families and individuals to seek temporary or permanent housing elsewhere, disrupting their

stability, sense of belonging, and quality of life. Moreover, the psychological toll of witnessing one's home destroyed adds layers of emotional distress, as the loss of a home often symbolizes the loss of normalcy, comfort, and safety. The image of “flattened” buildings, therefore, is not just a depiction of physical devastation but also a representation of the broader social and emotional upheaval experienced by those affected.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter, the researcher provided a detailed explanation of the conclusion and suggestion from the results in the Novel *The Wildlands* written by Abby Geni.

A. Conclusion

The researcher finished by explicitly addressing the research question based on the findings of this investigation. For the first research question is the environmental damages in the novel *The Wildlands* from Abby Geni. From this first research

question, the researcher answered using the results of data analysis which had been adapted to Garrad's (2004) theory, where in this theory the researcher only used 3 components; pollution, apocalypse, and dwelling. Environmental damage that occurs in the pollution component occurs due to human negligence in the form of excessive use of plastic waste and the impact after the tornado tragedy which caused environmental damage such as sewers that no longer function due to the large amount of waste. Then for environmental damage in the Abby Geni's novel, there is the fact that the remains of the tornado tragedy, such as fallen trees and the growth of wild grass, can be used as habitat for wild animals.

Furthermore, in this component of the apocalypse, this tornado natural disaster resulted in a lot of environmental damage ranging from fallen trees, destroyed houses, missing animals to killing and injuring several residents in Oklahoma. For the last one is the dwelling component, where in the *The Wildlands* novel showed that the tornado disaster in Oklahoma resulted in many livestock being lost due to damage of the residence.

For the second research question; the impacts on environmental damages in ecological phenomena found in novels *The Wildlands* from Abby Geni showed the results of this research analysis answer that apart from environmental damage caused by tornadoes, the damage that occurs in Abby Geni's novel is also caused by human activities that are negligent in protecting the environment. Then the next impact in this tornado natural disaster event also caused various kinds of damage ranging from destroyed houses, collapsed trees to falling victims and this caused the population decline in Oklahoma to decrease and it was rarely visited anymore.

B. Suggestion

From all the research results above, the researcher has several suggestions for further research as follows: First, there is a need to analyze the solutions in this novel regarding environmental damage that has been analyzed. Second, it is important to analyze human follow-up in dealing with environmental damage that occurs in the novel *The Wildlands*, especially after the tornado natural disaster in Oklahoma, whether it made the area come back to life so that there are many people living there. Third, researcher also suggest analyzing Garrad's entire all components theory in researching the novel *The Wildlands*.

The last suggestion, considering that no previous researcher has analyzed this novel, the researcher suggests that for the next researcher use a new theory because research on the novel *The Wildlands* is still the first so that by using a new theory, you will get various kinds of analysis results from Abby Geni's novel.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Budiyanto, D., Hartono, H., Kusmarwanti, K., & Liliani, E. (2023). Ecological degradation and oligarchic networks in Indonesian novels. *Literature and Literacy*, 1(1), 58-68. <https://doi.org/10.21831/litlit.v1i1>
- Buell, L. (1996). The environmental imagination: Thoreau, nature writing, and the formation of American culture. *Cambridge: Belknap Press*.
- Dahl, A. L. (1996). The eco principle: ecology and economics in symbiosis. *New Jersey: Zed Books*.
- Enukora, e. N., & Okolo, c. (2022). Ecocriticism, Botanical Imagination, and the Analysis of Plant Life in Joe Ushie's Poetry. *KIU Journal of Humanities*, 7(3), 53-62.
- Garrard, G. (2004). Ecocriticism. *New York: Routledge*.
- Gorelick, N. (2019). What is the novel? The fundamental concepts of a literary phenomenon.
- Huehls, M. (2015). The Post-Theory Theory Novel. *Contemporary Literature*, 56(2), 280-310.
- Islam, M. Z. (2021). 'And Earth, Sea, Man, are All in Each': An Ecocritical Study of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's Selected Poems. *International Journal of Language and Literature*, 5(3), 105-111.
- Kartikasari, A. dan Suprpto, E. (2018). Kajian Kesusastraan. Jawa Timur: *CV. AE Media Grafika*.
- Keraf, S.A. (2010). Krisis dan Bencana Lingkungan Hidup Global. Yogyakarta: *Penerbit Kanisius*.
- Khomisah, K. (2020). Ekokritik (Ecocriticism) Dalam Perkembangan Kajian Sastra. *Al-Tsaqafa: Jurnal Ilmiah Peradaban Islam*, 17(1), 83-94.
- Mandal, S. (2018). An analysis from the perspectives of Postcolonial Ecocriticism of Arundhati Roy's the ministry of utmost happiness. *An International Journal in English*, 9(1), 58-66.
- Mishra, S. K. (2016). Ecocriticism: A study of environmental issues in literature. *BRICS Journal of Educational Research*, 6(4), 168-170.
- Muhammad, R. (2023). Analysis of environmental sustainability problems in Robert c. O'brien's novel mrs. Frisby and the rats of NIMH; analysis of environmental sustainability problems in Robert c. O'brien's novel mrs. Frisby and the rats of NIMH (*Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Hasanuddin*).
- Nahdhiyah, Rahman, F., Abas, H., & Pattu, M. A. (2023). Ecocritical study on relationships between humans, nature, and God in the novel the Alchemist. *Cogent Arts & Humanities*, 10(1), 2170019. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311983.2023.2170019>
- Phillips, J. (2000). Two theories of fictional discourse. *American Philosophical Quarterly*, 37(2), 107-119.

- Rahayu, M. (2009). Literature in language Teaching. *LiNGUA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 4.
- Rahayu, M. (2017). Climate Change dan Pembangunan Daerah. In Surur, M (Ed 1). *Menunggu Kepunahan Desa Desa*. Yogyakarta, *Lingkar Media Press Yogyakarta*. ISBN: 978-602-515- 61507-9-0
- Rahayu, M. (2020, February). Environmental literacy discourse represented in local portal “Nggalek. co”. In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* (Vol. 456, No. 1, p. 012064). IOP Publishing.
- Rorintulus, O. A., Manuas, M. J., & Tuerah, I. J. (2022). Exploring Environmental Damage in Novel the Color Purple by Alice Walker and Bekisar Merah by Ahmad Tohari: A Literature Ecocritics Review. *Journal of English Language Teaching, Literature and Culture*, 1(2), 109-118.
- Rueckert, W. (1996) ECOCRITICISM, A. E. I. (1996). WILLIAM RUECKERT. The Ecocriticism Reader: *Landmarks in Literary Ecology*, 105.
- Schirova, I. A. (2006). How to analyze fiction. *St. Petersburg: Borey Art*.
- Shah, S., & Kumari, P. (2019). An Eco-Critical Study of Khaled Hosseini’s and The Mountains Echoed. *Gap Bodhi Taru-An International Peer-Reviewed Open Access Journal of Humanities*, 2(3), 1-7.
- Soleha, J., & Retnaningdyah, P. (2019, December). The Representation of Spirituality in Rumi’s Selected Poems: An Ecocriticism Analysis. In *Social Sciences, Humanities and Education Conference (SoSHEC 2019)* (pp. 225-229). *Atlantis Press*.
- Sungkono, W. (2015). The beginning of the end: an ecocriticism analysis on clive staples lewis’the chronicles of narnia: the last battle. *Artikel Mahasiswa Universitas Jember*.
- Sutariya, C. K. (2020). Ecocriticism: a literary theory. *Journal Of Higher Education and Research Society: A Refereed International*, 8 (2).
- Widyaningtyas, P., & Liliani, E. (2020, August). Principles of Environmental Ethics in Indonesian Newspaper Short Stories: An Ecocriticism Study. In *1st International Conference on Language, Literature, and Arts Education (ICLLAE 2019)* (pp. 375-379). *Atlantis Press*.

CURRICULUM VITAE



Wahyu Bhakti Saputri was born in Sawahlunto Sijunjung, on October 27, 2001. Currently, she is an active student at the State Islamic University (UIN) Malang. Before continuing her studies at UIN Malang, Saputri took her secondary education at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN) 2 Yogyakarta, which is known as one of the best educational institutions in Yogyakarta. During his college years, Wahyu showed high enthusiasm in developing himself, both in academic and non-academic fields. He was active in the LKP2M Student Activity Unit (UKM), an organization that focuses on creativity development, research, and community service. In addition, Saputri also had a valuable experience by undergoing an internship program at Sonobudoyo Museum, Yogyakarta. Through this experience, she deepened her knowledge of history, culture, as well as museum management, which contributed significantly to the development of her insights and skills.