

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the background of the problem will be illustrated generally. This chapter consists of many subchapters. They are: background of the study, statement of problems, and objective of the study, significance of the study and then scope and limitation. It is very needed to present as an introduction before moving to the main topic of this discussion.

1.1 Background of the Study

In this life there are many problems which happen in this world. The problems cannot be separated each other because life is very complicated. Sometimes, problem does not only occur between humans but also it occurs with the surrounding environment including ecosystem. The problem happened due to human activities such as illegal logging, pollution or poaching. In a widely circle of this life, all of creations of God must be maintained each other, such as humans, animals and plants where they have to maintain the wholeness of them without damaging each other to make the real meaning of life can be achieved. It is a peace among creatures.

Human, one of the most perfect creations of God, must be able to maintain the wholeness of living things without damaging this nature. Human as the greatest creation should be able to take care of all God's creations with all the advantages that God has given to them. Otherwise, they damage the environment and ecosystem which has been neatly done. The advantages given to human sometimes are used

incorrectly such as illegal logging where it can damage the natural ecosystem. Moreover, hunting animals can reduce and damage the animal population because animals must be preserved by human in this earth. Animals are an important part of the environment and ecosystem. In fact, there are many species of animals that become extinct while the other species are at the door of the threshold of extinction. The extinction must be avoided in order to maintain the integrity of the natural ecosystem. Therefore, it is very important to conduct this study to provide understanding about the importance of maintaining the integrity of ecosystem by not destroying their existence from our environment.

Hazel Baramiya quoted Kalavathy statement in his dissertation about environment definition. Environment defined as a complex of many variables, which surrounds man as well as the living organisms. Environment includes water, air and land and also the interrelationship with other human being, organisms and property (2017:8). Dealing with the statement, Environment is something that exists around people or organism such as water, air, soil, flora and fauna that have reciprocal relationship where they influence each other. They have to keep each other to create a mutually beneficial situation. In an environment there is a collection of various kinds of populations which are usually called ecosystems. Ecosystem itself is an ecological system formed by reciprocal relationships between creatures and their environment. An ecosystem includes all of the living things (plants, animals, and organisms) in a given area that interact with each other, as well as the non-living environments (weather, earth, sun, oil, climate,) that surround the living things.

A good ecosystem would come true if it is stable. It means, the stability of ecosystem will be created if all of the components of ecosystem can maintain each other in order to make mutually beneficial situation where they do not damage other population. However, the relationship among them are no longer awake. It is caused by human's action which makes unnatural world. Ultimately, it becomes large problem in nature or environment. Finally, it becomes an interesting discussion where the relationship between humans, plants and animals be the serious concern of an ecosystem since twentieth century. The concern is called as Ecocriticism.

According to Greg Garrard (2004), Ecocriticism explores the ways in which we imagine and portray the relationship between humans and the environment in all areas of cultural production, from Wordsworth and Thoreau to Disney and BBC nature documentaries. It is inspired by, but also critical of, modern environmental movements. Furthermore, Greg Garrard tried to build a volume which accessible to traces the development of the movement and explores the concepts that have most occupied ecocritics, including: Pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animals and the Earth (2004:20). Through the Greg Garrard explanation, Ecocriticism can be defined as critic studies to illustrate a condition between human and nature where harmony between all elements become the main point of discussion in order to the destruction to nature no longer occurred.

Glotfelty (1996: xix), states that ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment. Such as feminist criticism examines language and literature from a gender conscious perspective, and Marxist

criticism brings an awareness of modes of production and economic class to its reading of texts, ecocriticism takes an earth-centered approach to literary studies.

Dealing with the statement above, ecocriticism is one of the literary criticism which learn about awareness to keep the natural ecosystems where the relationship between plants, animals and humans becomes the center of attention to keep each other, such as maintaining animal's populations from extinction which is caused by human action must be avoided because animal populations are increasingly not maintained. It can be known by the scarcity of animals because of human activities or their environment has been damaged. Therefore, they cannot survive. Haris kurniawati quoted Berton's statement in her thesis "There would, after all, be no reason to have ecological concerns if we did not really know for sure that our human activities caused real damage to the natural environment." (Berton, 2007: 207)

According to the statement above, human's activity causes the damage to natural ecosystems or reduces animal populations in this nature. Humans can learn the study of ecology itself but cannot realize that the causes of ecosystem's damage and the loss of animal populations are caused by human activities itself. It can be known from the Berton's word (2007) "human activities caused real damage to the natural environment".

Therefore, there are many interesting topics raised in literary work which describe environmental issue where human is the main factor of ecosystem destruction. That issue makes many authors portray it in a literary work. That issue becomes interesting when it expressed in it because literary work expresses of

author's mind which is poured in literary work. Literary work is one of free art to express a feeling to convey about the author perception of this world. Literature itself is a representation of life which consists of many ideas, experiences, and messages that want to be delivered to readers. Hopefully, the reader can find out the messages contained in the literary works.

A various literary works which clarify an environmental issue such as ecosystem's damage, especially an eroding of populations of ape's species. One of them is a novel titled *War for the Planet of the Apes* by Greg Cox. This novel was released on July 18, 2017. This novel illustrates relationship among humans, nature and apes where humans do not really care with their environment or ecosystem around them, primarily to apes. The environmental issue of this novel is ape's massacre by human which causing declining ape's population.

This novel actually is trilogy novel which has been already published before. This novel "*War for the Planet of the Apes* is the 3rd novel which is a continuation of the previous ones. The first novel is *Rise of the planet of the Apes* was released on August, 05, 2011. That novel describes about Will Rodman, a scientist at the San Francisco biotech company, Gen-Sys, brought a female chimpanzee named Bright Eyes to make research material of the ALZ-112 virus. The virus is deadly for humans except for apes even it makes apes smarter. Therefore, Bright Eyes was killed after giving a birth to her baby, Caesar. Apparently Caesar inherited intelligence from his mother. It makes Caesar can slowly speak. Because of human concerning about the existence of the ape, humans decided to hunt them down. Finally, conflicts between humans and apes cannot be avoided.

Dawn of the Planet of the Apes is the second novel that released on July, 11, 2014. This novel conveys a war returned after humans and apes had reconciled. Apes and humans have declared to live peacefully. They decide not to interfere each other. But one of the members of the apes, Cobra, who hate humans so much does not want to make a peace with humans. Therefore, he secretly has bad plan to make another war with humans by shooting Caesar down silently with a gun which is stolen from human's headquarters. It makes other apes resentful to humanity because they think that the one who shoot Caesar down is a human. Then, the war has already been begun.

The third one is *War for the Planet of the Apes*. This novel defines about a deadly conflict between apes and human army which is led by a ruthless Colonel to eradicate ape's species. It happens when apes start to be clever. It makes humans afraid of apes which can change their position in the future days. The army chased apes until their secret shelter. Finally, extraordinary massacre cannot be avoided. Thus, there are many apes died. Caesar, as the leader of apes, decides to make a war with human after he lost his many species and family due to human.

According to the background of the study which is illustrated above, the researcher interested to analyzing and exploring the environmental problem which is depicted in the novel. In analyzing this topic, the researcher uses ecocriticism theory as a knife to criticize and to analyze that issue which consists in the novel as data. The theory, Ecocriticism is appropriate to used in an analyzing the novel. It is considered able to explore the environmental problems which depicted in the novel between human and apes.

Previous studies of Ecocriticism have been conducted by Haris Kurniawati (2013), Dustin James Batty (2013), Alma Erin Mentari (2018) and Julie Louise McDade, VMD. First, a thesis about environmental problem caused by pollution which is presented by Haris Kurniawati from University of Trunojoyo Madura 2013 entitled "*Global Nature Renewal as a farm of Ecological awareness in Dan Brow's Inferno*". Second, a thesis of Ecocriticism written by Dustin James Batty (2013) from B.A University of Northern British Columbia entitled "*Animal are People too: An Ecocritical Exploration of fantasy in Enviromental Children's literature*". The third, a thesis about Ecocriticism analysis entitled *Ecology in Young Adult Dystopian Novel entitled "Red Queen" by Victoria Aveyard: An Ecocriticism analysis* from Alma Erin Mentari from University of Trunojoyo Madura. The fourth, a thesis which describes animal slaughter for meat by Julie Louise McDade, VMD (2010) from at Massey University, Parlmerston North, New Zealand entitled "*The effect of on Farm-mixing of Bulls on Beef Quality Characteristics*"

1.2 Statements of the Research Problems

based on the broadly explanation about the background of the study above, the research questions are arranged such as this study.

1. How are the physical conflicts between human and apes portrayed in Greg Cox's novel *War for the Planet of the Apes*?
2. What are the effects of the physical conflicts portrayed in the novel?

1.3 Objective of the study

According to the statement of the research questions, the objective of this study are:

1. To convey the physical conflicts between human and apes that culminate to ape's slaughter in that novel.
2. To describe the effect of the physical conflicts between human and apes in the novel.

1.4 Significance of the study

The finding of this study will give greatly benefit to human. It provides an understanding about the importance of maintaining natural ecosystems in order to all the contents of this ecosystem can give benefit and taking care each other. furthermore, the theory which used in this study hopefully can be one of sources for the next researcher.

1.5 Scope and limitation of the study

This novel has many things that interesting to be discussed but the researcher focuses on analysis about the physical conflicts between human and apes which

damaging ape's population. It makes species apes become extinct. The researcher uses ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard to explore the environmental issue. This research analyzes the damaging of ape's population in an ecosystem but this analysis is limited on the main character's utterances, the other character's utterances and the author's narration which related to the research question.