

**AN ECOCRITICISM ANALYSIS BASED ON GREG
GARRARD'S ECOCRITICISM THEORY IN WALL-E MOVIE**

(2008)

A Final Project

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
to Obtain the Sarjana Sastra Degree
in English Literature**



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**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION SCIENCE
SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
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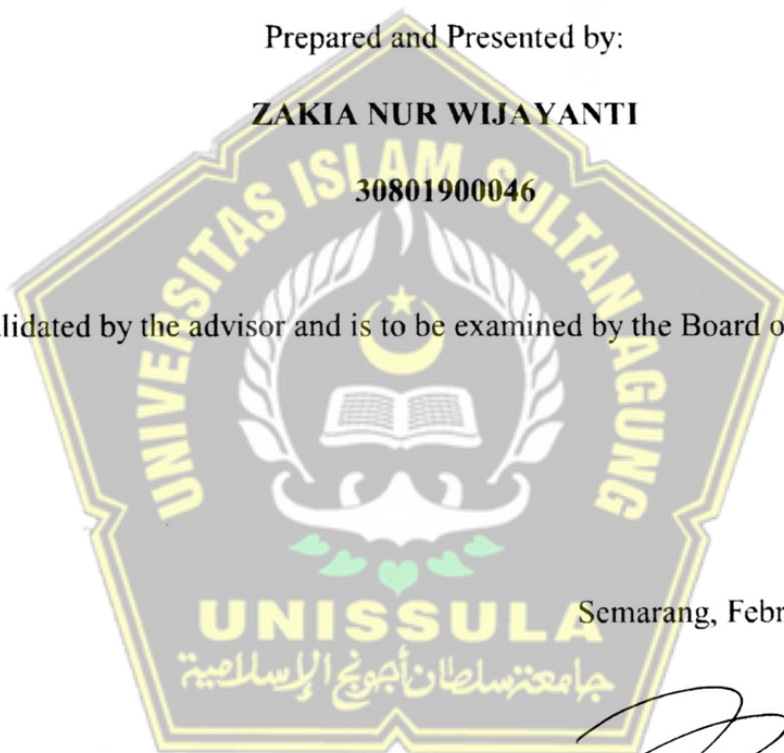
**AN ECOCRITICISM ANALYSIS BASED ON GREG GARRARD'S
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has been validated by the advisor and is to be examined by the Board of Examiners.



Semarang, February 12th, 2024

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Advisor

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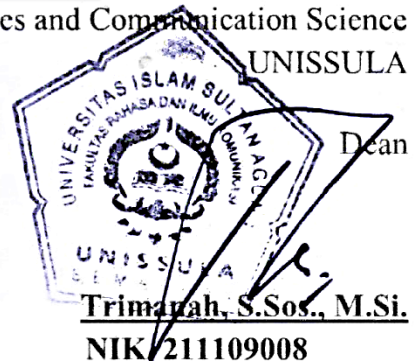


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STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the works or part of the works of other people, except those which were cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from that paper.



Semarang, February 21st, 2024



Zakia Nur Wijayanti

MOTTO

“Surely with ‘that’ hardship comes ‘more’ ease. So once you have fulfilled ‘your duty’, strive ‘in devotion’, turning to your Lord ‘alone’ with hope.”

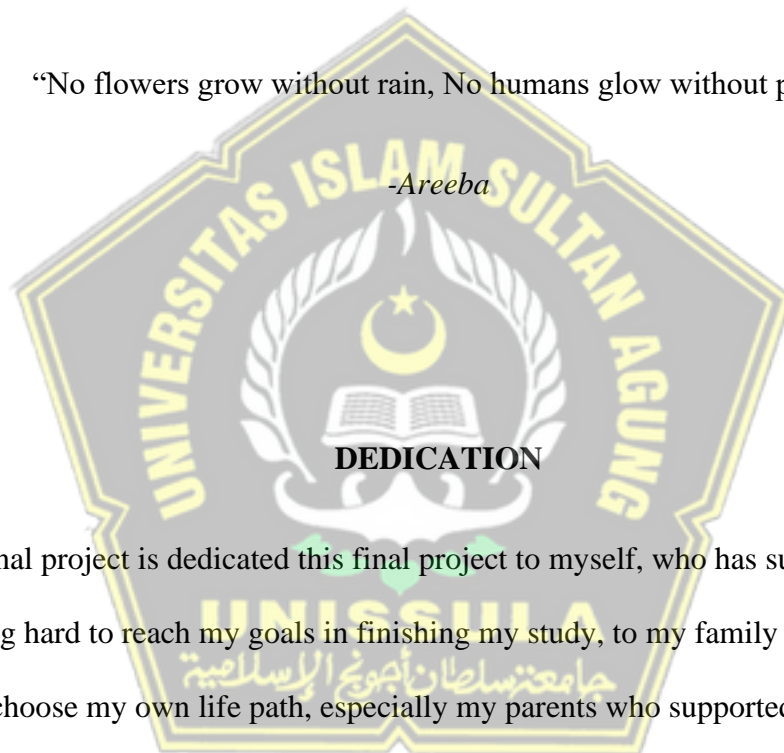
(Q.S Al-Insyirah, 6-8)

Allah does not require of any soul more than what it can afford

(Q.S Al-Baqarah, 286)

“No flowers grow without rain, No humans glow without pain”

-Areeba



DEDICATION

This final project is dedicated this final project to myself, who has survived and working hard to reach my goals in finishing my study, to my family for trusting me to choose my own life path, especially my parents who supported me, my advisor who patiently guided me even though every mistake I make along the way would made me as I am today, my best friend for always be on my side in my up and down every single time I needed them the most, my classmate.

ABSTRACT

Wijayanti, Zakia Nur. 30801900046. “An Ecocriticism Analysis Based on Greg Garrard's Ecocriticism Theory in *Wall-E* Movie (2008)” English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Languages and Communication Science. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor: Riana Permatasari., M.A., M.Pd

The animated *Wall-E* produced by Pixar Animation Studios is the object of this study. *Wall-E* is an animated movie produced by Pixar Animation Studios released in 2008. The story takes place in the future, humans reside in a large space ship called Axiom, where earth has been abandoned by humans because of its condition that is no longer suitable for living due to the destruction and disasters that occurred on earth.

This research aims to describe the disaster in the movie and explain the ecocriticism found in the *Wall-E* movie based on Greg Garrard's ecocriticism. This research used qualitative methodology. In collecting data, five steps used in this research, then were watching the movie, reading the movie script, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data collected from the movie script. Primary data were taken from movie script, secondary data were taken from journals, e-books and articles.

The results showed first, in *Wall-E* movie there were three types of disasters that occurred on earth including natural disasters, Man-made disaster and environmental disasters. Second, there was ecological criticism found in the movie, where the earth was uninhabitable due to human negligence and the earth is filled with waste, and the behaviors of characters who fight for their original habitation on earth. This study found six concepts of ecocriticism based on Greg Garrard's theory including pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animal and earth which is the occurrence of ecological crises on earth in the *Wall-E* movie

Keywords : *Ecocriticism by Greg Garrard, Disaster, Wall-E, Movie*

INTISARI

Wijayanti, Zakia Nur. 30801900046. “An Ecocriticism Analysis Based on Greg Garrard's Ecocriticism Theory in *Wall-E* Movie (2008)” Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung. Pembimbing: Riana Permatasari., M.A., M.Pd

Film animasi *Wall-E* yang diproduksi oleh Pixar Animation Studios menjadi objek dalam penelitian ini. *Wall-E* merupakan karya animasi hasil produksi dari Pixar Animation Studios yang dikeluarkan pada tahun 2008. Kisahnya terjadi di masa depan, manusia bertempat tinggal di sebuah kapal luar angkasa besar yang bernama Axiom di mana Bumi telah diabaikan oleh manusia karena kondisinya yang tidak lagi layak tinggal karena masalah bencana dan kerusakan yang terjadi pada bumi..

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bencana yang terdapat dalam film tersebut dan menjelaskan ekokritik yang terdapat dalam film *Wall-E* berdasarkan ekokritik Greg Garrard. Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi kualitatif. Dalam mengumpulkan data, ada lima langkah yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu menonton film, membaca naskah film, mengidentifikasi data, mengklasifikasikan data, dan mereduksi data yang telah terkumpul dari naskah film. Data primer diambil dari film dan naskah film, sedangkan data sekunder diambil dari jurnal, e-book, dan artikel.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pertama, dalam film *Wall-E* terdapat tiga jenis bencana yang terjadi di bumi yaitu bencana alam, bencana akibat ulah manusia dan bencana lingkungan. Kedua, terdapat kritik ekologi yang terdapat dalam film tersebut yang ditunjukkan melalui setting cerita, dimana bumi yang tidak layak huni dan bumi yang dipenuhi dengan sampah,. Penelitian ini menemukan enam konsep ekokritik berdasarkan teori Greg Garrard yaitu polusi, hutan belantara, kiamat, tempat tinggal, hewan dan bumi yang merupakan terjadinya krisis ekologi di bumi dalam film *Wall-E*.

Kata kunci : *Ekokritik Greg Garrard, Bencana, Film, Wall-E*

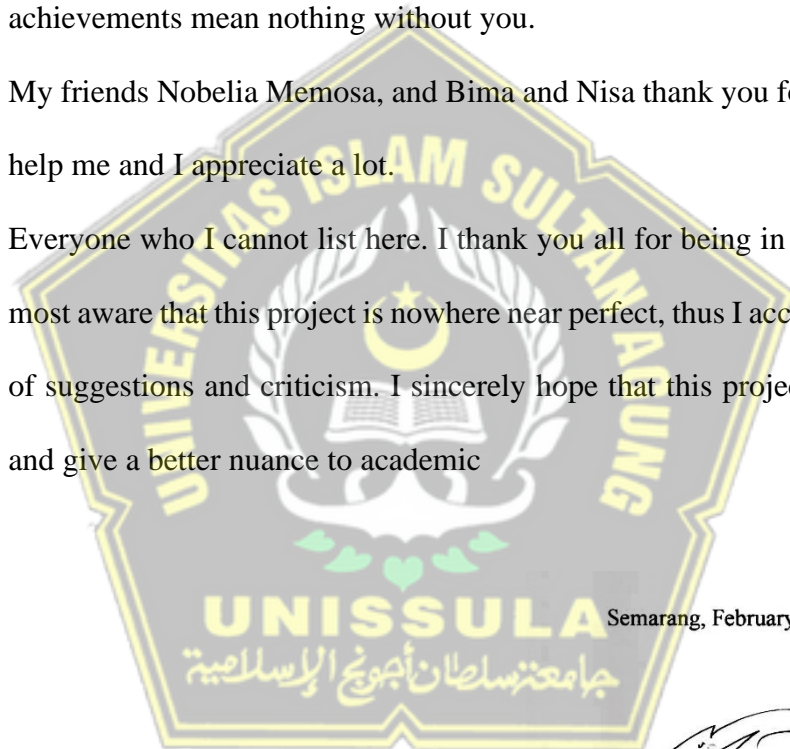
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to show my gratitude to Allah SWT the Most Compassionate and Merciful, for the ease, grace, and tremendous favor, which have made my journey in completing this final project easier. Secondly, shalawat and salam are always delivered towards our prophet Muhammad Shallallaahu ‘Alaihi wa Sallam as the Great model who guided us muslim from the darkness into the right path of Islam.

This final project is a form of fulfilling the requirements in obtaining Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Literature Study Program of Sultan Agung Islamic University. This final project would never have finished without the support, encouragement and guidance from several people. Therefore, I would like to send my deepest gratitude and appreciation for those people below:

1. Trimannah, S.Sos., M.Si as the Dean of Faculty Languages and Communication Science, Sultan Agung Islamic University.
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3. Riana Permatasari, M.A., M.Pd., as my supervisor for this project who has guided me patiently and passionately throughout the writing process. I would not be able to finish this without her tremendous support.

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7. Everyone who I cannot list here. I thank you all for being in my life, I am most aware that this project is nowhere near perfect, thus I accept any forms of suggestions and criticism. I sincerely hope that this project will enrich and give a better nuance to academic



Semarang, February 12st, 2024

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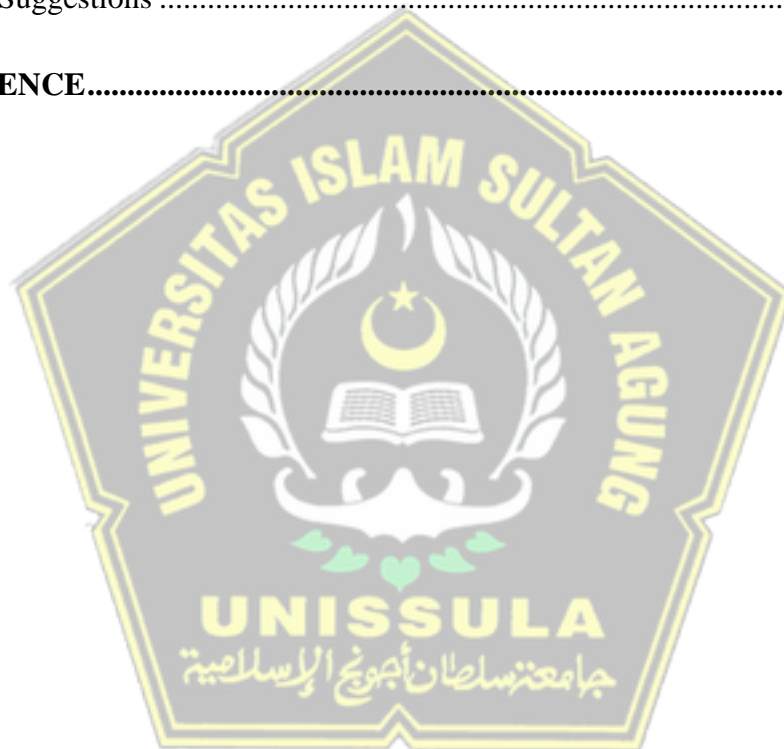
Zakia Nur Wijayanti

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In general, literature is a collection of works of art written in the form of text which usually contains a collection of real-life stories or fictional stories and is divided into several genres and various interpretations, one of which is eco-literature. Eco literature is a literary genre that prioritizes environmental and natural issues, explains the relationship between humans and their environment and the impact of human activities on the planet (Golfelty xvii). The main goal is to raise awareness about environmental issues and a better way of life in the future. Eco-literature covers a wide range of literary forms, including novels, poetry, essays and works of nonfiction, which explore themes such as environmental degradation, destruction of nature, climate change.

Eco-literature is a writer's creative expression that invites readers to understand their deepest thoughts and emotions, a picture of the writer's imagination and an attempt to spread their vision to the world (Pickering & Hoepfer 307). This can be seen from the many activists who become writers to express their criticism through literary works with songs, poems, books, and movies. For example the criticism of knowledge about the values of nature to protect nature and the impact of human negligence on nature.

Ecocriticism is a field of study that involves analyzing how literary texts engage with ecological issues, ecocriticism is part of the exploration of the ways in which humans envision and describe their relationship between humans and the environment in all aspects of life. Ecocriticism is not only the study of nature as represented in literature. Nature here means the whole of the physical environment consisting of the human and the non-human. The interconnection between the two creates a bond that is the basis of Ecocriticism (Mishra 168-169). Scholars in this interdisciplinary field explore how literature both shapes and reflects our attitudes towards the natural world, Through the analysis of various literary genres, including novels, poetry, nonfiction, and movie.

One of the movies talking about nature destruction is *Wall-E*, an animated film produced by Pixar Animation Studios for Walt Disney and released in 2008. This film tells about the future about humans leaving the earth. The main character in this film is a robot named Wall-E. This robot is designed to clean and shape all the trash that is covered in the earth. The condition of the earth in this film is destroyed, not inhabited by living things because it is full of pollution and rubbish. Wall-E himself is a robot with a habit of grabbing everything he finds interesting, He even has the last living plant. One day, a robot named Eve arrives on Earth in search of living plants. Wall-E fell in love with her and gave her the plant Wall-E had and followed her on a journey through space to a giant ship called Axiom. The Axioms have hidden directives

to prevent humans from returning to Earth, but they work together to bring life back to earth.

Ecocriticism explores the way people imagine and describe the relationship between humans and the environment in all fields, Greg Garrard's Theory traces the development of the movement and explores the concepts that most interest eco critics, including pollution, Apocalypse, Dwelling, Animals and the Earth. At some of the concepts from Garrard's theory, it is very appropriate to use *Wall-E* as an object, because *Wall-E* includes criticizing human environmental issues, the destruction of nature and the risk of global disasters.

There some studies analyzing ecological issues in *Wall-E*. First research was conducted by Nilima Chaudhary who wrote about An Ecocritical Deconstruction of Disney's *Wall-E* In relation to this research, her goal is to analyze the relationship between nature and humanity through an eco-critical framework, examining how the rocky human-nature relationship occurs as an interaction between humans, nature, capitalism, and technology. Through her paper she describes the environmental dystopia in which the Earth is destroyed by humanity's self-obsessed consumerist culture. Second, there was entitled The Negative Effects of Environmental Degradation in *Wall-E* movie write by Ena Shofa. in her undergraduate thesis, she discusses environmental crises or environmental degradation caused by an imbalance between living things and

their environment. This thesis uses ecocriticism to understand the relationship between popular culture and the environment.

From several of the research studies above, there are many differences from this study with previous studies. The first this study will use ecocriticism theory from Greg Garrard as the main theory, Second, the difference in research related to this research is the focus of the disaster that occurs on the object of analysis. This study is entitled An ecocriticism Analysis I Based on Greg Garrard's Ecocriticism Theory in the *Wall-E* movie. This study want to answer the problem formulations that will be discussed in this study.

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the study, there are two problem formulations to be discussed. The two problem formulations are;

1. What kind of disaster was presented in the *Wall-E* Movie (2008)?
2. How is ecocriticism represented in the *Wall-E* movie (2008) based on Greg Garrard's ecocriticism theory?

C. Limitation of the Study

Based on the previous problem formulation, this study focuses on the disaster of nature and ecocriticism through Greg Garrard's theory of the found in the *Wall-E* movie (2008)

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the previous problem formulation, the objectives of this study in the movie are:

1. To describe the disaster represented in the *Wall-E* movie (2008).
2. To explain the ecocriticism found in the film *Wall-E* based on Greg Garrard's theory

E. Significance of the Study

Through this study it can enrich a variety of literary works, especially about movies in English literature study programs and also hopes that this research can provide meaning and information for writers and readers, especially for undergraduate students who are interested in analyzing a movie through ecocriticism theory. Then hopefully this study will be useful for people who also want to use research on the disaster in a movie and to increase understanding use Greg Garrard's theory in analyzing a literary work, especially in films.

F. Organization of the Study

This research contains five chapters. The first chapter contains an introduction which has sub-chapters such as research background, problem formulation, research limitations, objectives of the research, significance of the research and organization of the research. The second chapter is discusses

synopsis, review of related literature containing theoretical studies and previous research relevant to the problem to be studied. Chapter three contains research method, data analysis. Chapter four contains discussion and analysis results. Chapter five is about conclusions and suggestions



CHAPTER II

REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis of *Wall-E*

Wall-E is a 2008 American computer-animation science fiction film produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. Andrew Stanton as directed and co-written, tells the story of the destruction of nature by humans by leaving waste on earth to space. *Wall-E*, short for Waste Allocation Load Lifter Earth-class, is the last robot left on a future Earth that is already uninhabitable. *Wall-E* tells the story of the destruction of nature by humans by leaving waste on earth to outer space. In the year 2805 of the distant future, humanity left the earth because the environment is covered with garbage from products sold by a multinational company called Buy N Large and a robot named *Wall-E* created whose job is to collect and destroy rubbish scattered across the earth

Wall-E is alone on earth with a frisky pet cockroach. One day, the reconnaissance robot Eve is sent to earth to find plants as proof that life still exists. *Wall-E* rescues Eve from a dust storm and shows her the living plants he found among the debris. Eve takes the plant and it automatically enters a deactivated state except for a flashing green beacon. *Wall-E*, not understanding what is happening to his new friend, protects her from the wind, rain, and lightning, even when she doesn't respond to *Wall-E*. then a large ship came to

reclaim Eve, but *Wall-E* hitchhiked outside the ship to save EVE, The ship arrived back at a larger space cruise ship, the ship carrying all humans and evacuated them from Earth 700 years earlier. They walking using levitating chairs and being served by robot helpers They drink all their food through straws because they are lazy and have bone loss because they never do anything but stare at the monitors in their chairs and are all so fat that they can hardly move. It turns out that on the ship the auto-pilot computer, acting on hastily given instructions sent centuries earlier, tries to prevent the people of earth from returning by stealing plants, *Wall-E* carried by Eve, the captain and a group of broken robots eventually rebelled and tried to get back to earth

A film critic named roger ebert said *Wall-E* succeeds at being three things at once: an enthralling animated film, a visual wonderment and a decent science-fiction story. He highlights the film's stunning visuals and attention to detail, particularly in depicting the contrast between the barren Earth and the sleek, futuristic space station where humanity resides. Furthermore, Ebert explores the film's thematic richness, including its exploration of consumerism, environmental degradation, and the potential consequences of overreliance on technology. He appreciates how *WALL-E* movie manages to tackle these weighty subjects in a way that is accessible to audiences of all ages, blending humor and heart with its social commentary.

B. Related Literature

B.1. Disaster

According to Johns Hopkins published in the American Journal of *Public Health guide in emergencies*, Disaster refers to a sudden, widespread and severe event or occurrence that causes damage, destruction. At the household level, a disaster can result in serious illness, death, severe economic or social destruction. At the community level, there could be floods, fires, building collapses due to earthquakes, disease outbreaks or conflict-related displacement. The factor in disaster response is often the survivability of those affected, increasing their resilience when responding to disasters is key to reducing disaster damage (Hopkins 28).

Disaster is part of the destruction. The destruction that occurred was preceded by a disaster. Disasters affect millions of people every year, and their effects are destruction. The degree of disaster can vary from destroying buildings, destroying the environment to spreading disease in the environment, a disaster can wipe out an entire country overnight. Disasters that occur can not only destroy the earth. The natural damage that occurs as a result of disasters greatly affects the lives of people in the environment, both in densely populated cities and in rural areas.

Hopkins also added that the disasters are divided into those thought of as originating from forces of nature or from the effects of humans. The list of

natural disasters include weather phenomena such as tropical storms, extreme heat or extreme cold, winds, floods, earthquakes, landslides and volcanic eruptions. Disasters caused by humans have included transportation accidents, industrial accidents, release of hazardous materials and the collapse of buildings (Hopkins 28).

B.1.1 Kinds of Disaster

1. Natural Disaster

Natural disasters refer to extreme events and disasters that occur as a result of natural processes or forces, which cause environmental pollution and widespread destruction, loss of life and disruption of normal human activities. These events are usually beyond human control and can cause significant damage to the environment, infrastructure in the affected areas. Natural disasters cover a variety of weather phenomena such as tropical storms, extreme hot or cold temperatures, high winds, floods, earthquakes, landslides and volcanic eruptions (Hopkins 28).

Natural disasters are natural events that cause great harm to both the environment and human life. One type of natural disaster that is often underestimated but has a very detrimental impact is drought. Drought occurs when rainfall in an area is very low over a long period of time,

causing a loss of available water supply for the needs of humans, animals and plants. Droughts are major natural disasters for many parts of the world. Dry areas, where the precipitation pattern is markedly seasonal, or is otherwise highly variable, are the most susceptible (Maybank 4) The impacts of drought can be far-reaching and devastating. One of them is the ecological impact, where drought can result in mass death of flora and fauna and disrupt the balance of the ecosystem.

2. Man-made Disaster

Man-made disasters include transportation accidents, production waste, industrial accidents, release of hazardous materials, and building collapses (Hopkins 28). Hopkins also stated disasters caused by human activities also known as man-made that refers to an event or situation that results from intentional or unintentional human action or omission and causes significant loss, damage or loss of life. Though weather and geologically related disasters are considered to have generated the greatest number of deaths and economic loss, disasters generated by humans are increasing in importance (Hopkins 29).

3. Environment Disaster

Environmental disaster refers to events or events that cause serious and widespread damage to the natural environment, ecosystems and ecological balance. These environmental disasters occur due to two combined factors of natural and human-induced disasters, so they can be predicted and possibly avoided. The impacts of environmental disasters can be very significant and long-lasting on the environment, biodiversity, human health. Environmental disasters are generally understood as complex natural changes that can result in the death of living things (Semenovena 1).

A type of environmental disaster is dust storms or sandstorms, according to Ghosh and Pal (30), Dust storms or sandstorms are meteorological phenomena that refer to the erosion, transport and deposition of dust and soil particles in the atmosphere by strong wind currents, the losses caused to humans, animals and agricultural land in both disasters are similar, but the causes are different due to people's livelihoods.

Dust storms, characterized by strong winds that lift large amounts of dust and sand into the air, are important natural events that have far-reaching impacts on the environment. The main impact of dust

storms is the loss of soil from its source environment. During dust storms, nutrients, organic matter are eroded and transported, resulting in decreased soil fertility. During dust transport, many young plants are lost and cannot act as they would with sand or soil, resulting in further soil erosion and loss of agricultural productivity." (Ghosh and Pal 31).

B.2. Ecocriticism

Eco-criticism is a field of research that examines the relationship between literary works and the natural physical environment (Glotfelty 18). The earth-centered approach is the main focus in Ecocriticism literary research, Glotfelty added (Glotfelty 19). Therefore, all critiques of ecology share the fundamental premise that awareness of human cultural connectedness to the physical world influences one another. Ecocriticism goes beyond conventional understanding of the world to encompass the entire ecosphere. In other words, this theory seeks to find a relationship between humans and the environment from an ecological perspective in literary works.

Analyzing an art with eco-criticism is to look for an ideology that is created within the timeframe of the literature itself. The theory of ecocriticism has a relationship between nature and culture. Thus, ideological engineering on

the sidelines of the text is often found if we tend to perceive culture (Glotfelty 78).

B.2.1 Ecocriticism Based on Greg Garrard's Theory

The definition of ecocriticism is the study of human and non-human relations, throughout the history of human culture and involves a critical analysis of the term 'human' itself (Garrard 5). Ecocriticism encompasses the study of the relationship between humans and non-humans, human history and culture as it relates to the critical analysis of humans and their environment. Thus, Garrard said that ecocriticism explores the ways in which humans imagine and describe the relationship between humans and the environment in all cultural outputs.

In this case, ecocriticism is known as a study perspective that seeks to analyze literary works from an environmental perspective. According to Greg Garrard ecocriticism, there are six concepts related to this study including pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animal and earth. The following are the explanations of each concept.

- **Pollution**

In the modern context, pollution is not only defined differently, but can also paradoxically support increased

pollution. In an ecocritical perspective, this illustrates how science has a dual role as a cause of environmental problems and as a critical monitor of such problems (Garrard 8).

Pollution is created because of human greed and a sense of indifference to nature which is the place where humans live. Even with greed and dissatisfaction, humans make rules that negatively affect nature and cause pollution

Environmental pollution is becoming an increasingly crucial issue to address as it impacts aspects such as security, health and survival. Greg Garrard in the context of the ecological crisis also highlights the role of pollution in a quote related to this issue.

Pollution manifests from various activities carried out by humans who interact directly with nature. Similarly, 'pollution' is an ecological problem because it does not mention the name of a substance or class of substances, but rather represents an implicit normative claim that too much of something exists in the environment, usually where wrong place (Garrard 6).

- **Wilderness**

The concept of wilderness, depicting nature that is pristine and unaffected by civilization, is the most powerful

representation of New World environment. It is an idea used to preserve certain habitats and species, and is considered a place that can provide refreshment to those who feel exhausted by the moral and material pollution of cities (Garrard 61)

Wilderness is a natural landscape in an area or space that has not been polluted by any civilization, wilderness is set up to protect certain ecosystems and species and in order not to be polluted by humans, people wishing to escape the city's and can go there. Wilderness is important for ecocriticism because it promises a renewed, authentic relationship between humans and the earth (Garrard 66).

Because the wilderness has no connection to civilization, it can be concluded that humans have a new opportunity to properly care for nature when they discover a part of the wilderness. Because in fictional life one can create a separate wilderness area specifically in order to illustrate how to properly care for wilderness things (Garrard 71).

- **Apocalypse**

Apocalypse is closely linked to the power of imagination because it is still potential. Socially, the genre emerges as a response to crisis, and at the same time becomes a rhetoric that

exaggerates that crisis to appropriate end-time proportions (Garrard 86). Apocalypse is implemented with a harsh and ugly image coupled with glimpses of a world that has changed. For example, nature has been damaged, the climate is unstable, and the weather often changes in extremes that cannot be predicted by human scientific calculations.

Disaster or apocalypse in this research is considered as the end of the history of human life. It is a description of unstoppable destruction, as a sign of the end to come, but not as a warning against it (Garrard 88).

- **Dwelling**

This concept discusses models of human habitation. Residence is not just a place to live but a place to live life, several literary works explore the possibility of coming to live on earth through a bond of duties and responsibilities (Garrard 108).

The state of "dwelling" is not something temporary; rather, it indicates the long-term association of humans with landscapes of memory, ancestry, death, ritual, life, and work (Garrard 109).

Emphasis firmly on compassion, because in order to be used well, beings and places must be used sympathetically just as they must be known sympathetically to be good (Garrard 113). dwelling is something positive because it leaves things in their natural state. Its significance in the ecocritical view is very evident in this regard, as it is an action worth following in preserving the place where we live. However, to do this it is important to respect and love the dwelling itself.

- **Animals**

The cruel treatment of animals is considered akin to slavery, and this theory argues that the ability to feel pain, not just the ability to think, gives the creature a moral basis (Garrard136). Animals are part from the nature, animals and humans must be treated with the same rights in one unit called life without having to differentiate between the two. Thus, human mistreatment and cruelty to animals can be avoided.

Restrictions that separate humans from animals are arbitrary and, more importantly, irrelevant, as we share with animals the ability to feel suffering that only an arbitrary ruler can ignore. The principle of equality in Utilitarianism states that every individual is entitled to equal moral consideration,

regardless of family, race, nation, or species. The concept of animals in this research is about the study of the relationship between animals and humans in the humanities which is divided between considerations of animal rights and cultural analysis of animal representation (Garrard 137).

- **Earth**

Earth in the concept of this study is a picture of life on earth in the future. How beautiful a world that is so green and blue must be stained by the selfishness of a creature when not only the creature itself is the only owner of the legal rights in it "earth" (Garrard 161). The existing earth is described as a very fragile, small, and isolated like something never predicted before.

Postmodern ecology does not take us back to the old mythical view of Earth that has lost its ecological critique aspect.

Nor does it provide evidence that nature knows best. Future Earth-focused value systems and metaphors must acknowledge fundamental uncertainties, but this will only increase our obligations and responsibilities as the most dominant species on the planet. (Garrard 179).



In this chapter, the researcher explains the steps taken in the research to get the answers needed. These steps involve collecting and analyzing relevant data to solve problems that exist in the research object. This research uses three different methods. First, the researcher explained the type of data used. Second, the researcher explained about data organization. The third, the researcher explained about data analysis.

A. Types of Research

Research methodology is a method of how an investigation should be conducted. It involves an analysis of assumptions, principles and procedures within a particular approach to inquiry. The methodology describes and defines the types of problems that need to be investigated, what are researchable problems, what can be tested, how to frame the problem in such a way that it can be investigated using certain designs and procedures; and how to choose and develop appropriate data collection tools (Schwardt 195). The methodology used in this study is qualitative research method which include the collection or analysis of text of a film to be analyzed through intensive reading and in-depth observation to understand the meaning and information contained in the material.

B. Data Organizing

The purpose of this research is to be a good reference source for proposal writing and final project. To achieve this goal, the data in this study are optimally compiled by applying trusted and reliable research methods.

B.1. Data Collection Method

B.1.1. Watching the Movie and Reading the Script

The movie entitled *Wall-E* (2008) has been watched many times to achieve a good understanding in analyzing. Apart from that, the

movie script is also read intensively to find out other things in the movie in more detail. This aims to gain a thorough understanding of the topics related to the movie.

B.1.2. Identifying the Data

The second step is identifying quotes, dialogue, monologue, and narrative on movie scripts related to research questions in this study. The first research question is related to disasters happened in the film and the second research question is related to ecocriticism from Greg Garrard. Identifying data was done by highlighting the data.

B.1.3. Classifying the Data

In this study, the classification of data was based on the problem formulation. Therefore, the two problems listed in the problem formulation can be overcome and resolved in this study from data that have been collected directly from primary and secondary research sources such as watching the *Wall-E* movie (2008) repeatedly, reading movie scripts and reading from sources such as books and journal.

B.1.4. Reducing the Data

Data reduction was the final step in the data collection method. Data reduction carried out in this study was the process of selecting and simplifying the data used to make it easier to draw conclusions in analyzing.

B.2. Types of the Data

This study had the primary and secondary data. The primary data source come from movie script *Wall-E* (2008) directed by Andrew Stanton and written by Stanton and Jim Reardon. The film was produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. This film is broadcasted on the Disney plus platform. Then, secondary data as supporting data were obtained from e-journals, and related sites that are relevant to this research.

C. Analyzing the Data

Data analysis was a final technique in the research method that aims to examine and inform the results of the analysis. The types of data used include sentences that appear in conversations, monologues, and narrations in films. To ensure the clarity of the data, this study uses a qualitative analysis method the process of observing video data (movies), script data, repositories, books, etc. The complete analysis results are presented in chapter IV as a result of the research.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The fourth chapter in this study resolves all the questions raised in the first chapter. The questions asked include the kinds of disaster that represented in the *Wall-E* (2008) movie and how Greg Garrard's ecocriticism theory is represented in the Movie. Because there are two problem formulations that need to be answered, this chapter is divided into two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter discusses the kinds of disaster in the *Wall-E* movie, while the second sub-chapter discusses how the movie depicts ecocriticism based on Greg Garrard's ecocriticism theory.

A. Kind of disaster in *Wall-E* movie (2008)

In this first subchapter, this study reviews the kinds of disasters found in the *Wall-E* movie. There are three kinds of disasters in the movie; including natural disasters, man-made disaster and environmental disasters.

- **Natural Disaster**

The first type disasters found in the *Wall-E* movie and will be discussed in this study is natural disaster. Natural disasters are disasters that happen naturally and unexpectedly, sometimes natural disasters are out of human control and cannot be predicted or avoided. Hopkins stated “The list of natural disasters include weather phenomena such as tropical storms, extreme heat or

extreme cold, winds, floods, earthquakes, landslides and volcanic eruptions” (Hopkins 28). Thus from Hopkins' statement, one example of a form of natural disaster is a storm, a storm is extreme weather that involves strong winds and can destroy anything that is passed by the storm, thus it can be concluded that storms are natural disasters because natural disasters are extreme and destructive natural events that cause great losses to humans and the environment. Natural disasters can happen suddenly and their nature is often difficult to predict accurately. Based on that statement above, natural disasters found in the movie can be seen in the quote:

Wally attaches a lunch cooler to his back.

Whistles for his pet COCKROACH.

The insect hops on his shoulder.

They motor down from the top of

a GIANT TRASH TOWER.

EXT. AVENUES OF TRASH – DUSK

Wally travels alone.

Traverses miles of desolate waste.

Oblivious to roving storms of toxic weather

(*Wall-E* 0:02:46 - 0:03:01)

Based on the quote *Wall-E* passed the pile of garbage that became a large pile to resemble a tower, he did his job collecting garbage without realizing the storm of toxic weather that hit. Based on Hopkins statement that natural disasters include weather phenomena, such as storms, extreme heat or extreme cold, winds. A toxic weather storm is an extreme weather event that has serious impacts on the environment and human health.

In the previous statement, natural disasters are like storms and extreme weather. Besides that, In the story that occurs in the *Wall-E* movie also there another natural disaster, called as drought. Drought is categorized as a natural disaster. Similar to other natural disasters, droughts vary greatly in severity, duration and region. However, it is different from most other disasters.

Drought is often applied to a long-term lack of precipitation, the term drought refers to a prolonged period of unusually low surface run-off and low shallow groundwater levels. Maybank said “Droughts are major natural disasters for many parts of the world. Dry areas, where the precipitation pattern is markedly seasonal, or is otherwise highly variable, are the most susceptible.” (Maybank 3). According to Maybank statement, drought is categorized as an natural disaster. However, they differ from most other natural disasters because

their recurrence in drought-prone areas every few years is practically certain. They also differ by lacking sudden and easily identified onsets and terminations (Maybank 4). The natural disaster of drought can be found in the *Wall-E* movie narrative below :

A RED DOT

quivers on the dirt.

A single laser point of light.

Wally moves to touch it...

...The dot races along the ground.

Wally drops his Igloo.

Chases after the dot.

EXT. EMPTY BAY

The dot leads Wally deep into the polluted expanse.

He is so fixated on it he doesn't notice

MANY LASER POINTS

(*Wall-E* 0:11:44 - 0:12:49)



The narrative above shows *Wall-E* running after the laser points to an empty bay area, empty in the sense of dry, the bay should have water in it but the narrative shows that *Wall-E* describes the drought disaster that occurred on earth. Drought is characterized by a significant lack of water, both in the soil (dry land) and in surface water sources such as rivers, lakes and reservoirs. This is an example of a natural disaster that is different from most other natural disasters. According to Maybank, written in his journal and he explaining that drought is a major natural disaster for many parts of the world (Maybank 2).

- **Man-made Disaster**

In addition to natural disasters in *Wall-E* movie, there are also man-made disasters in the movie. Man-made disasters are disasters that do not come from natural powers or natural processes, but rather from human actions that can include many factors, Hopkins stated "Disasters caused by humans or called man-made disaster have included transportation accidents, industrial accidents, release of hazardous materials and the collapse of buildings" (29). According Hopkins statement, disasters are categorized into disasters that are considered to come from human power or action. Man-made disasters are incidents caused by human actions or omission of human. The man-made disaster that appears in the story is in the dialog below:

EXT. DESERTED STREET - MOMENTS LATER

Wally now sports the newer treads.

Rolls past a SERIES OF HOLOGRAPHIC BILLBOARDS.

The solar-powered ads still activate when he passes them.

BILLBOARD ANNOUNCER (V.O.)

(Ad #1: BNL logo over trash)

Too much garbage in your face?

(Ad #2: starliner in space)

There's plenty of space out in space!

(Ad #3: starliners take off

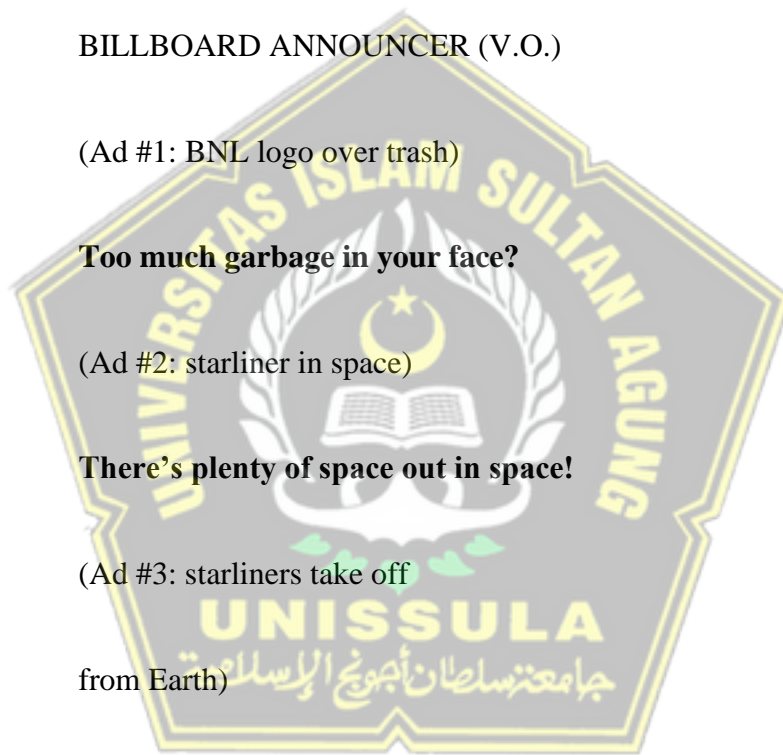
from Earth)

BNL starliners leaving each day.

(Ad #4: WALL-E units wave

goodbye)

We'll clean up the mess while you're away



(*Wall-E* 0:03:24 - 0:14:25)

At the beginning of the *Wall-E* movie, there is a monologue that presents the disaster in the movie, which is a disaster caused by humans or it can be called man-made disaster. The dialog introduces that the condition of the earth in the movie is full of piles of garbage and electronic waste than the entire face of the earth is covered by waste that has piled up. This mountainous accumulation of waste is an industrial accident that occurs in the movie. They promise to anticipate the mess that will accumulate when everyone goes to space with the armada they have built, and they are creating a garbage-destroying robots called *Wall-E*. In Hopkins' statement, it is written that man-made disasters are one example such as industrial accidents (29).

BUY N LARGE CEO

(to O.S.)

Just cut it off, will ya?!

(music stops; forced chuckle)

Hey there, Autopilots! Uh, got some bad

news. Operation Cleanup has, uh, well...

failed! Wouldn't you know, rising

toxicity levels have made life

unsustainable on Earth.

CAPTAIN

Unsustainable? What?

BUY N LARGE CEO

Darn it all, we're going to have to

cancel Operation Recolonize.

(dons his life vest)

it'll just be easier if everyone remains

BUY N LARGE CEO

Alright, uh...uh...I'm giving override

directive: "A113". Go to full autopilot.

(ready to run)

Do not return to Earth!



(throws on his gas mask; to

Crew

(Wall-E 1:07:18 - 1:09:15)

In this dialog also shows that in the end they failed to return to earth, because in this scene the fleet captain tried to return to earth but the captain received information from the Buy and Large (BNL) CEO that their plan to fix the chaos on earth failed and did not go according to their predictions. Buy and Large (BNL) CEO instructed to the captain to remain in the space armada and keep all human beings who were already in the armada to remain there for their own benefit and he also said not to return to earth because the situation on earth was not possible to be inhabited. It was clearly seen when he made the announcement that he was wearing a gas mask which indicated that the earth was uninhabitable due to their failure.

- **Environment Disaster**

In addition to the discovery of Man-made disasters, there are also environmental disasters in the movie In the *Wall-E* movie. There are not only man-made disasters or natural disasters, but also environmental disasters, after the toxic weather storm, there was another storm, called sandstorm. The

sandstorm that occurred in the movie was categorized as an environmental disaster.

Ghosh and Pal said “Dust storms or sandstorms are meteorological phenomena that refer to the erosion, transport and deposition of dust and soil particles in the atmosphere by strong wind currents, the damage caused to humans, animals and agricultural land in both disasters is similar, but the causes are different due to people's livelihoods” (Ghosh & Pal 30). Based on Ghosh and Pal statement, sandstorms are a very significant form of environmental disaster and can be categorized as environmental disasters. This disaster generally occurs in dry and arid areas, especially in desert areas or areas that do not have such natural protection.

based on the explanation, the Environment disasters were found in the movie, can be seen on the quote in *Wall-E* Movie below:

The wind picks up.

A WARNING LIGHT sounds on Wally’s chest.

He looks out into the night.

A RAGING SANDSTORM approaches off the bay...

Unfazed, Wally heads back in the truck.

IOTAM still gently playing.

...The massive wave of sand roars closer...

Wally raises the door.


Pauses.

WHISTLES for his cockroach to come inside.

The door shuts just as the storm hits.

Obliterates everything in view

(*Wall-E* 0:07:24 - 0:08:03)



Based on this quote, after finishing his work he returned to his resting place as narrator said shortly after that *Wall-E* got a warning that a storm was coming, He looked into the darkness and saw a sandstorm approaching him, and he immediately closed the door, then the storm happened the sand covered everything he passed. Gosh and Pal say dust or sand storms fall into the category of environmental disasters. These environmental disasters can be caused by a mixture of natural phenomena and human activities, and often have severe and long-term consequences.

It is important to remember that the earth is home to a variety of plant species that have adapted to various environmental conditions. However, significant and catastrophic changes in ecology can threaten plant's life, thus the need for conservation and protection of the environment. Disasters that may cause plants to be unable to live on Earth can be related to ecological changes or changes in environmental conditions that affect plant growth and survival.

Dust storms or sandstorms are categorized as environmental disasters, Ghosh and Pal stated "The impact of the dust storm is primarily that of soil loss from the source environment. During dust storm generation, nutrients, organic matters are eroded and transported, and thus soil fertility decreased. During dust transportation, many young plants are lost and cannot act as sand or soil should do, resulting in further soil erosion and loss of agricultural productivity." (Ghosh and Pal 31). Based on the Ghosh and Pal statement, there is dialogue that shows the environmental disaster that occurred in the movie *Wall-E* :

CAPTAIN

Where's the thingie?

AUTOPILOT

Plant.

CAPTAIN

Plant. Right. Right. Where is it?

(checks manual)

Maybe we missed a step. Show me how you change the text again...

EVE

(angry electronics)

[Find it!] PLANT!

Wally scared of her

Starts searching.

CAPTAIN (O.S.)

Why don't you scan her to be sure.

Eve jumps back to attention.

Auto slides up to her.

Scans her chest cavity.

AUTOPILOT

Contains no specimen. Probe's memory is



faulty.

CAPTAIN

So, then...we're NOT going to Earth?

AUTOPILOT

(shakes his wheel)

Negative.

CAPTAIN

So, uh, I guess things go back to normal,

huh?

AUTOPILOT

Correct, Captain.

(*Wall-E* 0:49:12 - 0:50:02)

In the dialogue above, the captain hopes to return to earth but the plant is not found or not detected, the automatic robot says that the earth is no longer habitable therefore the plant cannot be found. The movie illustrates that the earth no longer has plant support elements, the earth plays a very important role

in plant survival. The soil on earth is not only the place where plants take root, but also provides a large number of resources that are essential for plant growth and development. For example, in this case sandstorms that can occur due to drought itself is a dry and poor soil condition. because the earth is too damaged. In the end they decided not to return to earth. Therefore, in the information written by Ghosh and Pal, sandstorms are environmental disasters that occur due to drought or soil damage that makes it difficult for plants to live in them. Thus, the impact of environmental disasters that occur on earth results in the extinction of plants as depicted in the *Wall-E* movie.

B. Ecocriticism represented in the *Wall-E* movie (2008) based on Greg Garrard's ecocriticism theory

In the first subchapter, The researcher has found out what kinds of disasters are found in the movie, so the second subchapter will focus on ecocriticism in the *Wall-E* movie using Greg Garrard's theory. Based on Glofelty statement, ecocriticism is a field of research that examines the relationship between literary works and the natural physical environment. Ecocriticism is a critical approach to literature and culture that explores the relationship between humans and the natural environment. Therefore, the

connection with the disaster that occurred lies in understanding the impact of humans on the natural environment and how literature reflects. (Glofelty 3).

According to Greg Garrard, ecocriticism is the study of human and non-human relationships, throughout the history of human culture and involving the environment. Ecocriticism is the study of the interactions between humans and non-human elements, such as animals and plants, along with the tracing of human and cultural history connected to the critical evaluation of human relationships with the environment. The main focus of ecocriticism is to illustrate how literary works show concern for the environment and contribute to finding solutions to ecological problems (Garrard 5).

Ecocriticism is the study of the interactions between humans and non-human elements, such as animals and plants, along with the tracing of human and cultural history connected to the critical evaluation of human relationships with the environment. The main focus of ecocriticism is to illustrate how literary works show concern for the environment and contribute to finding solutions to ecological problems. Ecocriticism explores ways of visualizing and depicting the interaction between humans and the environment in various forms of literary works. Ecocriticism is influenced by modern environmental movements and incorporates critical attitudes towards them. Based on a journal from literature and literacy entitled "BE AWARE OF WATER ZOMBIES: AN ECOCRITICAL STUDY ON SHUSTERMANS' DRY" written by Sartini and

Endahati, in their research journal they wrote that Garrard classified 6 concepts of literary ecocriticism towards the environment including pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, shelter, animals, and earth. Then this study found six concepts in the *Wall-E* movie, the first is pollution, then the wilderness, the apocalypse and there are dwellings and animals, the last is the earth.

- **Pollution**

First, this sub chapter will discuss pollution, because the first concept that Garrard wrote in his book and found in the *Wall-E* movie is pollution. Pollution is the addition or presence of something that can damage or disturb the natural environment, whether air, water, or soil, thus causing negative impacts on living things, including humans, pollution comes from the Latin *polluere* which means to defile. Pollution is a source of problems, which are increasingly important to solve because they concern safety, health and life. Anyone can participate in solving this environmental pollution problem, starting from the smallest to the wider environment. According Garrard statement “pollution is an ecological problem because it does not name a substance or class of substances, but rather represents an implicit normative claim that too much of something is present in the environment, usually in the wrong place” (Garrard 6). Based on the definition above, pollution which is included in the narrative in the movie is below :

More stars.

Distant galaxies, constellations, nebulas...

A single planet.

Drab and brown.

Moving towards it.

Pushing through its polluted atmosphere.

A range of mountains takes form in the haze.

Moving closer.

The mountains are piles of TRASH.

The entire surface is nothing but waste.

A silhouetted city in the distance.

What looks like skyscrapers turns into trash.

Thousands of neatly stacked CUBES OF TRASH, stories high.



Rows and rows of stacked cubes, like city avenues.

They go on for miles.

(*Wall-E* 0:00:29 - 0:01:25)

The narration in the *Wall-E* movie mentions that there is a lot of air pollution in the atmosphere and the earth is full of mountains of industrial and environment waste, which depicts the destruction of the earth and the universe due to human interference and Greg Garrard's statement in his book that pollution is an ecological problem. From an ecocritical point of view, pollution is seen as a manifestation of an imbalance in the relationship between humans and the natural environment. Garrard said, what disturbs the environment and is usually in the wrong place is described as industrial waste to the waste that humans leave on the earth that is left in abundance without being managed and cleaned up by humans.

- **Wilderness**

Another concept of ecocriticism by Garrard is the concept of wilderness, Some Eco critics use this concept to explain how wilderness, jungle, or even space can impact people's lives. The concept of wilderness is the most powerful representation of nature in the new world environment and is an idea used to preserve certain habitats and species, and is considered a place that can provide

refreshment for them (Garrard 61). The concept of wilderness refers to an area that is unaffected by civilization and is a powerful symbol of a new environment. It aims to protect certain ecosystems and species, and keep the environment unpolluted. The concept of wilderness has significance in ecocriticism because it offers hope for reform and creates a relationship between humans and the environment. (Garrard 66). Based on the explanation above, wilderness which is included in the narrative in the movie is below :

A city-sized, mall-like environment.

All under a GIANT DOME.

The ceiling simulates the sun and sky.

A BNL LOGO (w/ time & temp) appears on the FACE OF THE SUN.

INT. "ALL DAY" CARE CENTER

A NANNY-BOT supervises a group of TODDLERS.

All wearing matching BNL ONESIES.

Motionless in their HOVER RINGS.

They stare at educational programming on their holo-screens.

NANNY-BOT

“A”! “A” is for “Axiom”, your home sweet
home. “B”! “B” is for “Buy N Large”, your
very best friend...

OUT THE WINDOW

Wally’s monorail glides past.

ON MONORAIL

Wally takes in the overstimulating scenery.

Dozens of THEMED FOOD RESTAURANTS whizz by.

Each specialty is served in the same JUMBO PLASTIC CUP.

SHIP’S COMPUTER (V.O.)

Mmmmm! Time for lunch in a cup.

(*Wall-E* 0:39:34 - 0:40:44)

From the narration and dialog above describes the situation in a space ship known as axiom which is like a new environment, the narration mentions that there is an environment that is the size of a city and more like a mall. There

is a maintenance center in it, and in the space ship the *Wall-E* sees a simulation of the sun and sky. The humans inside seem to enjoy the place, not only are there care centers or other facilities, but there are also baby sitter bots that look after and teach toddlers. As in Garrard's previous statement which states that this concept is to explain how wilderness, forests, or even space can have an impact on human life and also explains the concept of wilderness is a new world environment and is an idea used to preserve habitats, and is considered a place that can provide refreshment for them (Garrard 61).

- **Apocalypse**

This third concept is apocalypse, this concept has a very close relationship with the topic of study that will be discussed in this paper. The apocalypse in this book does not describe the actual doomsday, the apocalypse designation is placed in a new literary genre, derived from the Greek word *Apokalyptein*, which means to unveil or reveal. Apocalyptic literature expresses the end of history. Depicted in terms of violence and the strange combined with images of a world that has changed (Thompson in Garrard 86). However, in Garrard's book, he said the concept of apocalypse is a metaphor that defines catastrophe or images of crisis and conflict (Garrard 87). Catastrophe is a state of uncharacteristic natural and environmental conditions, climate change, destruction, biodegradation, ecosystem extinction and an increase in natural disasters. Greg Garrard points out the true ecological awareness, that the world

will not be extinct, and that humanity will most likely survive even without the development of civilization. (Garrard 107).

A COLLAGE OF IMAGES rapidly scroll past

All displayed from Eve's POV:

...Being delivered to Earth...

...Flying above the devastated landscape...

...Blowing up a rock...

...Scans of numerous trash locations...

CAPTAIN

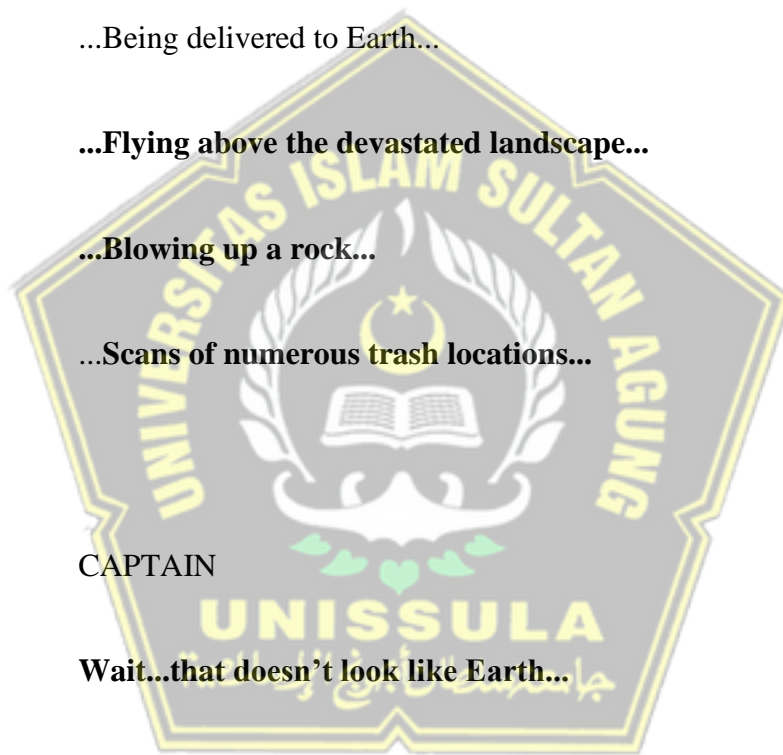
Wait...that doesn't look like Earth...

Where's the blue sky...

He looks over to his computer screen.

The BEAUTY IMAGES OF EARTH still on display.

Compares them with what plays on Eve's screen.



CAPTAIN

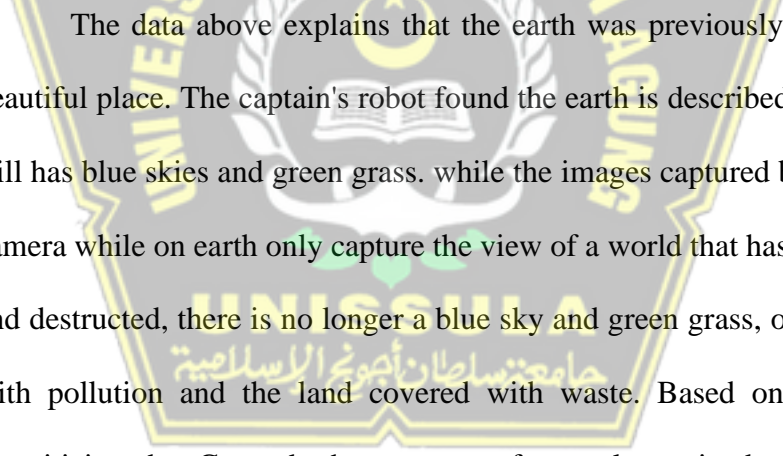
...Where's the grass?

His face drops.

Slumps in defeat.

The dream is over.

(*Wall-E* 0:00:29 - 0:01:25)



The data above explains that the earth was previously described as a beautiful place. The captain's robot found the earth is described as a place that still has blue skies and green grass. while the images captured by eve's control camera while on earth only capture the view of a world that has been damaged and destructed, there is no longer a blue sky and green grass, only a sky filled with pollution and the land covered with waste. Based on the theory of ecocriticism by Garrard, the concept of apocalypse is depicted from the narrative. In Garrard's book (107), he stated that the concept of apocalypse is a metaphor that defines disaster or images of crisis and conflict. The meaning of disaster is a state of uncharacteristic natural and environmental conditions, climate change, destruction, biodegradation, ecosystem extinction, and an increase in natural disasters.

- Dwelling

In the book-written by Greg Garrard also writes about the concept of dwelling. The concept is about the model of human habitation, not that habitation is a temporary thing, rather it implies a long-term accumulation of human landscape memory, ancestry and death, ritual, life and work. Land as a dwelling place for all people is the source of life, both for humans and for almost all other living things. In a sense, land is not just a source of life. It is life itself. It is the life-giving and life-giving mother. Land as shelter has and gives ecological, social, spiritual, and moral significance to humans and other living things (Garrard 108).

Because dwelling or habitation can be put to good use, it should be used sympathetically as it is something good (Garrard 113). Based on that Garrard's statement dwelling here is something positive because it leaves things in their natural state. Its significance in the ecocritical view is very clear in this case, as it is an action that should be followed in preserving the place where we live. However, to do this it is important to respect and love the dwelling itself.

CLOSE UP OF THE PLANT

Small hands water it gently.

PULL OUT to reveal it surrounded by kids.

The Captain instructs them.

John and Mary help unload equipment from the Axiom.

Robots and passengers stream off the ship.

CAPTAIN

This is called “farming”! You kids are

going to grow all kinds of plants:

vegetable plants, pizza plants!

(laughs)

Ahh, it’s good to be home...

The CAMERA PULLS OUT from the Axiom...

...over the bay...

“...That it only took a moment...”

...past Wally & Eve holding hands in his truck...

...over M-O and the Rejects cleaning outside...

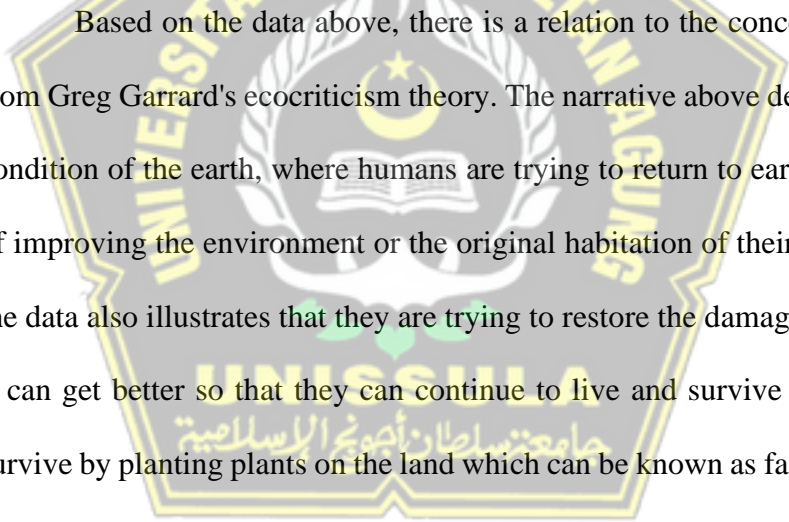
...Through the trash towers of the city...

...past a **FIELD OF PLANTS, sprouting from its peak...**

...up through the cloud cover...

...out into space...

(*Wall-E* 1:28:40 - 1:29:30)



Based on the data above, there is a relation to the concept of dwelling from Greg Garrard's ecocriticism theory. The narrative above describes the last condition of the earth, where humans are trying to return to earth with the aim of improving the environment or the original habitation of their ancestors, and the data also illustrates that they are trying to restore the damaged earth so that it can get better so that they can continue to live and survive on earth. They survive by planting plants on the land which can be known as farming, they use environmental resources as well as possible. This is explained in the concept of dwelling from the statement written by Garrard in his book, he said that the concept of dwelling is about the model of human habitation, not a temporary place to live, but implies a long term memory of the human landscape, ancestors and life. Land as the dwelling place of all humans is the source of life, both for humans and almost all other living things. in a sense, land is not just a source

of life, but the life itself. Land as a place to live has and provides ecological, social, spiritual and moral meaning for humans and other living beings (108).

- Animals

In addition, the fourth concept there in Garrard's book he wrote about the concept of animals. In the concept of ecocriticism proposed by Greg Garrard, the term animals refers to the part of the natural environment that involves non-human living things, especially animals. The concept of animals highlights the importance of considering the role and experience of animals in literary works and culture in general, as well as in our understanding of humanity's relationship with nature.

As Shapiro says and Greg Garrard writes in his book, he says that in order to separate themselves from androids, humans must associate themselves with animals (which in turn would be separated from androids if they were 'real') (144).

Wears a red, BNL jumpsuit.

The chair seems to be steering itself.

Guided by floor lines, just like the robots.

Speaker headrests block his peripheral vision.

A HOLOGRAPHIC SCREEN floats inches in front of his face.

Humans have become the most extreme form of couch potatoes.

Absolutely no reason to ever get up.

No purpose.

Shapiro highlights the concept that in order to differentiate themselves from androids or technology, humans may feel the need to associate themselves with nature or animals, as both are considered real in human feelings. This suggests that in an attempt to maintain or identify oneself as a fellow living being, humans may tend to differentiate themselves from technology by associating themselves with nature.

Furthermore, in Garrard's book, Haraway says 'that science and technology are not possible means of achieving great human satisfaction, as well as a complex matrix of domination' (146)

Every one of them engrossed in their video screens.

Cocooned in virtual worlds.

Over-developed fingers tap ARMREST KEYPADS.

The controls allow them to steer...

...order food...

...play games...

...and most of all...

(*Wall-E* 0:35:05 - 0:39:14)

On the other hand, on Haraway's point that technology can bring satisfaction and progress to humans, it can also be a complex tool of domination. Haraway emphasises that while technology can meet human needs and facilitate things, it can also create an unbalanced relationship in human life and nature. In this context, the correlation is that humans' attempt to differentiate themselves from technology by associating themselves with nature is a response to humans' complex feelings and how it can affect their perception of themselves and the world around them. as highlighted by Shapiro and Haraway. Dependence and care for nature and animals is better, because it can reflect a caring and responsible attitude towards other living things on this planet.

- Earth

The last concept ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard is earth. Earth destroyed by humans refers to the negative impact that human activities have

on the natural environment. Some human factors and behaviors have caused major changes to the ecosystem and the condition of the Earth, which can lead to environmental damage. according to Bate in Greg Garrard's book “As you read the poem, remember a photograph of the earth taken from space: green and blue, smudged by the movement of clouds. . . so small in the darkness that you can imagine cupping it in your hands. A fragile planet, a planet of which we are a part but we do not own” (Bate in Garrard 160). the image of a broken and damaged earth is found in the quote below:

CAPTAIN

Earth?

His eyes drift to a GLOBE on his shelf.

CAPTAIN

Define “Earth”...

SHIP’S COMPUTER

“Earth” - the surface of the world as

distinct from the sky or sea.

Dozens of IMAGES OF LAND pop up on screen.

Lush, green, colorful, inviting.

He's fascinated.

Takes it all in.

(Wall-E 0:50:40 - 0:51:10)

In the scene in the quote above, the captain of the axiom ship asks what the earth is, it seems that he has never set foot on earth, then the robot describes the earth with a green and colorful dawn surface and fascinates the captain. In the view of ecocriticism, the idea of a human-destroyed earth reflects a concern for the negative impact that human activities have on the natural environment. According to the statement from Bate in Greg Garrard's book, it is depicted that the earth seen from space is a beautiful planet that looks green and beautiful but in reality the earth is a fragile planet where humans are actually part of it but as if they do not belong to it and it is humans who alienate themselves from the earth and make human life limited and surrounded by an unpleasant void.

On the other side, there are also narratives and dialogues that describe the earth. Seeing Earth from space can trigger a global ecological consciousness. It provides an image of our planet as a fragile and interconnected whole, evoking a sense of responsibility for the well-being of the earth as a

whole. Leger statement in Garrard's book, the image of Earth is contested and, arguably, compromised by modern. "Eco critics who are replaced by virtual communities that incorporate supportive institutions and practices. What's more, it is a false perspective that allows us to see what only a handful of astronauts see, the eyes of god that promise some kind of transcendental power that we, as individuals or as a species, do not possess" (Leger in Garrard 162). Visualizations of Earth from space can be visual indicators of global climate change. Changes in cloud forms, ice, or weather patterns can signal environmental changes that require attention.

It sits in space.

The AXIOM glides towards it.

Something's not right.

We reveal the CAPTAIN'S FINGERS holding the ship...

INT. CAPTAIN'S QUARTERS - SAME

The Captain sits by his window to space.

Holds a toy AXIOM MODEL over his GLOBE OF EARTH.

CAPTAIN

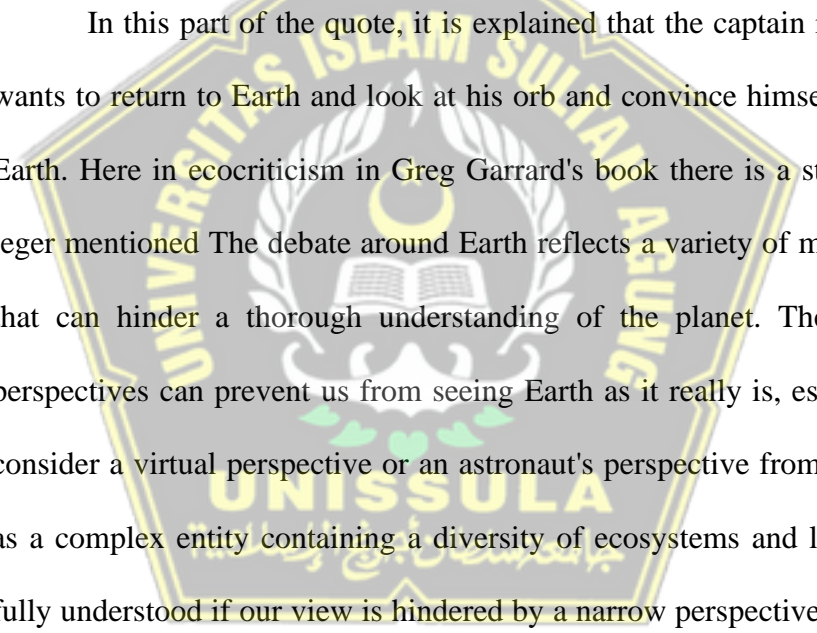
[Rocket noises] Prepare for landing...

[Landing noises] We're here everybody!

Yeah, Captain! [crowd cheers] Captain

we're home! It's so beautiful!

(*Wall-E* 1:02:28 - 1:03:00)



In this part of the quote, it is explained that the captain is sure that he wants to return to Earth and look at his orb and convince himself to return to Earth. Here in ecocriticism in Greg Garrard's book there is a statement from leger mentioned The debate around Earth reflects a variety of misconceptions that can hinder a thorough understanding of the planet. These erroneous perspectives can prevent us from seeing Earth as it really is, especially if we consider a virtual perspective or an astronaut's perspective from space. Earth, as a complex entity containing a diversity of ecosystems and life, cannot be fully understood if our view is hindered by a narrow perspective. Therefore, it is important to explore different perspectives and challenge limited understandings so that we can better appreciate the beauty and diversity of the earth.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter contains the results of the analysis of the problem formulation as described in chapter four and recommendations that can be considered for further analysis of the same research object or perhaps of additional objects by applying similar hypotheses and theories.

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion in chapter four, the data that has been obtained from Wall-E movie and script stated that are two points that can be concluded from these findings. The first point related to the disasters that found in the movie. There are three kinds of disasters found in *Wall-E* movie; first, natural disasters. Natural disasters found in the movie include toxic weather storms and droughts. Second, man-made disasters, disasters that occur because of humans found in movies such as industrial waste and industrial accidents. Then the last is environmental disaster. Environmental disasters that found in this movie are storms and biodiversity loss.

The second point is related to the ecocriticism represented in Wall-E. The analysis of ecocriticism in this movie uses the theory of ecocriticism from Greg Garrard, in his book Garrard writes there are 6 concepts of ecocriticism. Garrard's concepts of pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, animals and Earth

emphasize the importance of raising awareness among humans about the need to establish a harmonious relationship with nature. This is important to avoid negative impacts on the Earth, which is our habitat. It shows the importance of human's responsibility to preserve it for their own survival. The Wall-E movie also serves to highlight our moral responsibility towards the protection of our own habitat, protecting its diverse inhabitants including plants, animals and other natural resources.

B. Suggestions

This study uses ecocriticism by Greg Garrard and finding six concept include pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animals, earth and there disaster representation in wall-E movie. It is important to set boundaries because the theory of Ecocriticism is very broad. Ecocriticism written by Greg Garrard can be applied in various novels or movies that deal with humans and nature in contrast. Overall, this study suggests to other researchers to focus on one of Garrard's concepts so that the research is more focused and detailed in studying ecocriticism through Greg Garrard's theory. For instance, analyzing environmental issues in Wall-E movie using the concept of apocalypse in Greg Garrard's Theory

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