

AN ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN
AND NONHUMAN USING ECOCRITICISM
IN GORDEN J.L RAMEL'S POEMS

Manalu Yericco Calvin*, Singgih Daru Kuncara, & Fatimah M.

Department of English Literature, Faculty of Cultural Sciences,
Mulawarman University

*Email: yericocalvin27@gmail.com

Abstract: The research aims to analyze the relationship between human and nonhuman and representation of nature in Gordon J.L Ramel's Poems entitled "Mankind Doesn't Agree", "Tiger Tiger Revisited", and "Daffodils No More". This research used qualitative method and ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard. There are two concepts of ecocriticism that were used by the researcher. The concepts of animals and pastoral were used to analyze the relationship between human and nonhuman and the representation of nature in the poems. The results of this research are human should not do abusive or disruptive actions as the concept of animals mentioned like human and animals should have a good relationship which means human should treat animals well. Moreover, the concept of pastoral states human and nature should have a harmony relationship which means the existence of nature should be stable as the counter of disruptive energy and change of human societies. The implication of this research the other researchers can use the other concepts of ecocriticism by Garrard Greg to analyze their research object likes a poem that discuss about nature and also other literary works.

Keywords: ecocriticism, nature, animals, pastoral

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara manusia dan bukan manusia serta representasi alam dalam Puisi Gordon J.L Ramel yang berjudul "Mankind Doesn't Agree", "Tiger Tiger Revisited", dan "Daffodils No More". Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan teori ecocriticism Greg Garrard. Ada dua konsep ecocriticism yang digunakan oleh peneliti. Konsep animals dan pastoral digunakan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara manusia dan bukan manusia serta representasi alam dalam puisi. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah manusia seharusnya tidak melakukan tindakan yang kejam atau mengganggu sebagaimana yang disebutkan oleh konsep animals contohnya seperti manusia dan hewan harus memiliki hubungan yang baik artinya manusia harus memperlakukan hewan dengan baik. Selain itu, konsep pastoral menyatakan manusia dan alam harus memiliki hubungan yang harmonis yang berarti keberadaan alam harus stabil untuk melawan energi yang mengganggu dan perubahan perilaku manusia. Implikasi pada hasil penelitian ini adalah peneliti lain dapat menggunakan konsep-konsep ecocriticism dari Garrard Greg untuk menganalisis objek penelitian mereka seperti puisi yang membahas tentang alam dan juga jenis karya sastra lainnya.

Kata kunci: ecocriticism, alam, hewan, pastoral

A. INTRODUCTION

Nature is important because it provides resources for every living thing in the world. Human life depends on nature and most of the things they consume or use come from nature. Throughout history, humans have had an intimate relationship with nature, most obviously depending on it for subsistence and production, also interactions for recreation and enjoyment (Keniger et al. 914). From the explanation, this journal informs the readers about how important nature is, it exists to provide all human needs, other than that it also gives the other living things like animals and plants to have a great life. Nature makes all the ecosystems still balance, animals find a great spot to live and find sources to eat and drink so does the plants which also need a great environment to grow up and keep their fineness.

Based on the illustration of the background, the researcher formulates the problem, which is the relationship between human and nonhuman inside three selected poems. The purposes of the research are, to find out the relationship between human and nonhuman inside three selected poems and to find out the representation of nature in three selected poems. The significance of this research is mainly focused on academic aspect. The first is to give a contribution to acknowledge of the ecocriticism theory that is portrayed in the poems. The last is hopefully the result of this research can be a reference for those who want to analyze other poems which have ecology principles. The researcher used ecocriticism theory by Greg Garrard which are animals and pastoral concept.

B. METHOD

1. Research Design

Qualitative method is “the process of exploring and understanding the problem experienced by human beings that occur in natural settings” (Cresswell 432).. The researcher explains the data in the form of words or sentences. The researcher analyzed the poems use intrinsic elements of poem or poetic language based on verse and stanza to explain the relationship between human and nonhuman inside the poems. Moreover, the diction, imagery, figurative language, and theme to explain the representation of nature inside the poems.

2. Data and Source of Data

The main sources for this research are the poems by Gorden J.L Ramel, entitled “*Mankind Doesn’t Agree*”, “*Tiger-tiger Revisited*”, and “*Daffodils No More*”. The researcher analyzed it from the criteria such as verse and stanza which shows the relationship between human and nonhuman, also diction, imagery, figurative language, and theme, which shows the representation of nature in the three selected poems.

3. Data Collection

Data collection is about the role of the researcher set the stage for discussions of issues in collecting data (Cresswell 239). The researcher used several steps to collect data that needed to be analyzed. The first step is, the researcher reads all the poems to get the general idea. The second is, the researcher focuses on ecocriticism

theory and elements of poems or poetic language. The third step is, the researcher ensure that the ecocriticism theory and elements of poems or poetic language are relevant to analyze the poems.

4. Data Analysis

By using the principles and practices of textual analysis espoused by ecocriticism, ecocritics concerning nature, humanity, and the environment (Bressler 236). It can be concluded that the researcher analyzed the data used the concept of ecocriticism and elements of poems. The researcher used ecocriticism theory from Greg Garrad which are animals and pastoral. The researcher also used intrinsic elements of poems or poetic language such as verse, stanza, diction, imagery, figurative language, and theme. The researcher analyzed the poems that related to the research questions. First, the researcher analyzed the poems use the concept of ecocriticism that can be seen in verse and stanza to find out the relationship between human and nonhuman in the poems. Second, the researcher analyzed the poems use the concept of ecocriticism that can be seen in diction, imagery, figurative language, and theme to find out the representation of nature in the poems.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Results

a. Relationship Between Human and Nonhuman and Representation of Nature in *Mankind Doesn't Agree* Poem

This poem tells about mankind who does not have a responsibility toward the life of birds that also need the same right to have a good life not to live in suffering. The relationship between human and birds seems irrelevant because mankind has a great desire to possess the birds that make them imprisoned and it represents how birds are affected by mankind. The concept of Animals emphasizes that human should have a good relationship with birds. Which means mankind should not use cages for birds so it will not make them imprisoned. The concept of Pastoral emphasizes a harmonious relationship between human and nature. Which means human should treat the birds well.

“I have no use for birds in cages,
but mankind does not agree;
they've been **gaoling** them for ages
and they just don't seem to see
that **the beauty that inspired, inevitably fades,**
and what once was writ in diamonds
will in time be played in spades.”

The lines are about the poet who does not use cages for birds, but mankind does not care about that and still uses cages for birds. They do not notice that cages make the beauty of the birds fades.

The diction of the lines can be seen by word “gaoling” which proves how nature (birds) are being imprisoned in a cage by mankind. The imagery can be seen

by the word “inevitably fades” which represents the poet’s visual sensory and shows the beauty of nature (birds) has faded because of mankind. The figurative language of personification can be seen by the sentence “the beauty that inspired” which represents the beauty of the birds as if inspire humans with their beauty of themselves that makes humans want to possess birds. The theme of the poem can be determined as “Human Greed” based on the diction by the word “gaoling”, the imagery by the word “inevitably fades”, and the figurative language of personification by the sentence “the beauty that inspired” as the concrete idea in the poem.

The concept of Animals emphasizes that human should not have a possession toward nonhuman (birds) because of interests. It is clearly beyond the boundary of the relationship because mankind is arbitrary, mankind uses cages for birds then caused them imprisoned. The concept of Pastoral emphasizes that nature (birds) has to be balanced. It means mankind has to treat birds well not to use cages.

b. Relationship Between Human and Nonhuman and Representation of Nature in *Tiger Tiger Revisited* Poem

This poem tells about mankind who does not have a responsibility toward the life of tigers that are being murdered because of greediness of humankind who wants to get an advantage. The relationship between human and nonhuman seems arbitrary because of humankind’s greediness tortures the tiger. The concept of Animals emphasizes that human should have a good relationship with tiger. Which means tiger should not the pain and not to be as an object of poaching or illegal hunting. The concept of Pastoral emphasizes that nature has to be stabled. Which means human should not murdered tiger.

“What the learning, what the thought
that values lives like yours at naught?
What the science or machine
where beauty such as yours is seen?”

The stanza is about humankind who cannot use their intelligence wisely toward tiger. The technology has been improved over the years by humans although, the beauty of tiger cannot be compared to science or machine that had taken a role in the development of human race.

The figurative language of simile can be seen by the sentence “that values lives like yours at naught?” that represents the comparison between the learning and the thought of humankind that makes them think to do poaching towards tiger, and the sentence “where beauty such as yours is seen?” that represents the comparison between the science or machine and the tigers. The beauty of the tigers is a majestic and cannot be compared to anything else. The theme of the poem can be determined as “Human Greed” based on the figurative language of simile by the sentence “that values lives like yours at naught?” and “where beauty such as yours is seen?” as the concrete idea in the poem.

The concept of Animals emphasizes that animals should not feel the capacity of suffering. It is clearly beyond the boundary of relationship because mankind does

arbitrary toward tiger then caused them murdered. The concept of Pastoral emphasizes that nature (tiger) has to be balanced. It means humankind has to think wisely so they do not disturb the tiger.

c. Relationship Between Human and Nonhuman and Representation of Nature in Daffodils No More Poem

This poem tells about the civilization of humankind who occupies the area, then disturbs daffodils and the diversity of species around them. The relationship between human and nonhuman seems not harmonious because of humankind has ruined the life or existence of daffodils and species. The concept of Animals emphasizes that human should have a good relationship with a diversity of species like butterflies and birds that lived around the daffodils. Which means human cannot do arbitrary towards butterflies and birds that can ruin their existence. The concept of Pastoral emphasizes that nature has to be stabled. Which means human should keep the number of daffodils steady and it will keep the diversity of species still live around them.

“For butterflies, for birds I sought,
for all of nature's finest gems
that I had long ago been taught
**bedecked the Pennines and the Thames,
caressed our valleys, blessed our moors
and danced by thousands on our shores.”**

The stanza talks about the diversity of species that lived around the daffodils caressed the area. The existence of them has given the daffodils a complete life.

The figurative language of personification can be seen by the sentence “bedecked the Pennines and the Thames” that represents the species of butterflies and birds as if bedecked the pennines hills and the thames river, the existence of the species at the time made the scenery beautiful, the next sentence “caressed our valleys, blessed our moors” that represents the valleys and the moors was really lush because of all the nature’s finest gems that lived in there, and the next sentence “and danced by thousands on our shores.” that represents there were thousands of daffodils lived there and they were blown by the wind that make them sway. The theme of the poem can be determined as “Human Greed” based on the figurative language of personification by the sentence “bedecked the Pennines and the Thames”, “caressed our valleys, blessed our moors”, and “and danced by thousands on our shores.” as the concrete idea in the poem.

The concept of Animals emphasizes should not do beyond toward nonhuman (butterflies and birds), that means they should not be disturbed by the domination of humankind. The concept of Pastoral emphasizes that nature (daffodils) has to keep the diversity of species. It means humankind has a responsibility to keep the population still steady.

2. Discussion

This part discussed about the findings that have been explained by the

researcher. The novelty of the research gives the significant differences between findings of the research and previous researches.

The relationship between human and nonhuman can be seen through the verse and stanza of each poem. Also, the representation of nature that can be seen through the diction, imagery, figurative language, and the theme of each poem. The first poem shows mankind does not have a responsibility toward birds. Mankind treats them badly because birds cannot fly freely because of the cages. The wings that are made for flying cannot open and it makes the beauty of the birds fades. This makes the birds feel desperate. The relationship between human and birds is irrelevant, because mankind has imprisoned them and they do have the same rights to get freedom. Moreover, the birds represent how they are affected by mankind by seeing the next diction of this poem, which are “gaoling” and “despair” that represent birds are being imprisoned by mankind because the use of cages and it makes the birds feel so desperate because they cannot go out from the cage. The imagery of this poem, which is “inevitably fades” that represents the beauty of the birds which basically refers to the beauty of the wings have inevitably faded and it shows the desperation of them. The figurative language of personification, which are “the beauty that inspired”, “for dancing with the air”, and “wings that cannot open are the colour of despair” that represents that the use of cages by humankind has been confined the birds that makes them cannot fly free. The beauty of the birds as if inspire humans with their beauty of themselves that makes humans want to possess birds. The theme can be determined as “Human Greed” based on the diction, imagery, and figurative language that are mentioned before as the concrete idea of the poem because birds have been the object of their interests. Otherwise, they make the birds feel tortured because of what they have done. These representations of birds show they feel desperate because of human interests to possess them.

In the second poem, the tigers are being killed because of poaching by humankind. The economic interests or business deal as it mentioned in the poem affect humankind to get advantages. Humankind kills them, then sells their bones and causes a needless death. Humankind shows a bad moral towards tigers, they should not be murdered by ignorance and greed because it can make them extinct. The relationship between human and tigers is irrelevant, because humankind firms with their ignorance and greed to torture tigers. Moreover, the tigers show how they are affected by human by seeing the next diction of this poem, which are “fading fast”, “business deal”, “needless death”, “sell”, “take”, and “kill” that represent tigers are being killed by human. The number of tigers have been decreased because of poaching by humankind. Human sells the tiger bone to get advantages, unfortunately it causes a needless death of the tigers. The imagery of this poem, which are “fading fast” and “groans” that represent the populations of tigers have been decreased and humankind does not realize that poaching has made tigers feel tortured and pain. The figurative language of simile, which are “that values lives like yours at naught?”, “where beauty such as yours is seen?”, and “as we who killed the lamb kill thee.” that represents the learning and the thought of humankind that makes them think to do poaching towards tiger, the beauty of the tigers is a majestic and cannot be compared to anything else. Kill the lamb is not

the same with kill tigers, because lamb is a cattle animal whereas tiger is not, so the poaching will make the populations of tigers decreased even extinct. The theme can be determined as “Human Greed” based on the diction, imagery, and figurative language that are mentioned before as the concrete idea of the poem because tigers are being murdered by humankind who wants to get advantages. These representations of tigers show that tigers feel tortured because of poaching by humankind toward them.

In the third poem, the daffodils have been replaced by the civilization of humankind. The number of daffodils that used to be thousands, but few left on England’s hills. It also affects the diversity of species like butterflies and birds that lived around the daffodils. The beauty of daffodils has lost because of humankind built a barbed wire fence as their territory. Humankind tries to rule the area which the world depends. The relationship between human and daffodils is irrelevant, because they have been decreased and the diversity of the species that lived around the daffodils disappeared, it shows how humankind is so deranged. Moreover, the daffodils shows how they are affected by humankind by seeing the diction of this poem, which are “few”, “lost”, “changed”, and “deranged” that represent the number of daffodils that have been decreased because of humankind and it makes the beauty of them lost. The imagery of this poem, which are “few” and “lost” that represent the daffodils were few left on England hills and the beauty of the daffodils that cannot be seen anymore. The figurative language of simile and personification, which are “I wondered lonely as a crowd”, “my spirit darkened by a cloud”, “bedecked the Pennines and the Thames”, “caressed our valleys, blessed our moors”, “and danced by thousands on our shores.”, “protecting repetitious fields”, that represents the poet himself and the crowd that refers to the poet might think there were still a lot of the daffodils in there, but the fact is there were only few daffodils left. The species of butterflies and birds as if bedecked the pennines hills and the thames river, the valleys and the moors were really lush because of all the nature’s finest gems and there were thousands of daffodils lived there and they were blown by the wind that make them swayed. The barbed -wire fence standing to protect the territory, it was built by humans to occupy the hill and affect the life of the daffodils. The hill has been claimed and occupied by humans as their territory. The theme can be determined as “Human Greed” based on the diction, imagery, and figurative language that are mentioned before as the concrete idea of the poem because daffodils have been replaced by humankind who dominates the area. These representations of daffodils show that their existence have been disrupted by humankind.

It can be concluded that the relationship between human and nonhuman is irrelevant which can be seen by the way how human treats birds, tigers, and daffodils inside the poems. Human treats them badly like they use cages for birds because they want to posses the birds, they kill the tigers to get advantages from selling the bones, and replace the daffodils and built their territory as civilization of human. Human ruins, nature in different interests and ways, but they do it because they want to dominate nonhuman to fulfill their desires of greed. This irrelevant relationship represents nature feels desperate, although it deserves the same rights to have a good life from human. Human should not let it feels the pain and its

existence should not be disrupted because of human societies.

Based on the discussion above, the poems have similarities in the relationship between human and nonhuman and representation of nature. The concept of Animals states that the relationship between human and animals should not be out of bounds, it means human cannot do abusive or disrupt thing like imprison animals, poaching, and replacement. The birds should get the same rights to have freedom not to be imprisoned by mankind. The tigers that should not be murdered because of poaching intentionally to get advantages. Moreover, the diversity of species like butterflies and birds around the daffodils that have gone. The concept of Pastoral is also wedded of harmony, balance, and stable of nature. Mankind and birds have a disharmony relationship, because mankind uses cages and make them desperate. Poaching of tigers that makes them feel the pain and make a disharmony relation with human. The daffodils should be stabled and it should not be changed by the disruption of human societies. Moreover, the diversity of species like butterflies and birds keep the ecological balance. These poems also have different ways of how human treats nonhuman. The first poem entitled "Mankind Doesn't Agree" shows mankind uses cages towards birds then it makes the birds imprisoned. The second poem entitled "Tiger tiger Revisited" shows human kills the tigers to get advantages by selling the bones. The third poem entitled "Daffodils No More" shows how human replace the daffodils then it makes the number of daffodils decreased and the diversity of species around daffodils disappeared. All the treatments that have been done by humans toward nonhuman make their relation irrelevant and imbalanced.

The novelty of this research is the researcher used the intrinsic elements of poem or poetic language to analyze the poems, they are verse and stanza to find out the relationship between human and nonhuman in the poems. Moreover, the researcher used diction, imagery, figurative language, and theme to find out the representation of nature in the poems. In addition, the researcher analyzed the poems used the concepts of ecocriticism by Garrard Greg. In this research, the researcher only used two concepts, they are animals and pastoral. Both concepts were used by the researcher to show that the poems and the concepts are relevant and can be used to analyze the poems.

The significant of differences between the research and previous researches are, the objects of the research, the theory of ecocriticism by Garrard Greg, and intrinsic elements of poem or poetic language. The researcher added the other two poems entitled "*Tiger tiger Revisited*" and "*Daffodils No More*", these poems contain the same discussion about the domination by humans. The researcher used two concepts of ecocriticism by Garrard Greg they are, animals and pastoral concept to analyze the relationship between human and nonhuman and the representation of nature in the poems. Moreover the researcher analyzed the poems used the intrinsic elements of poem or poetic language, they are diction, imagery, figurative language, and theme to find out the representation of nature in the poems.

D. CONCLUSION

Having analyzed and discussed widely about relationship between human and nonhuman in the poems "*Mankind Doesn't Agree*", "*Tiger Tiger Revisited*", and

“*Daffodils No More*”, in the chapter IV, finally the researcher comes to the conclusion part. The researcher concludes that the poems and the theory are relevant to be analyzed. The researcher analyzed the poems and proved that the poems illustrate that the relationship between human and nonhuman is irrelevant and it represents how nature affected by them.

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