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**RESEARCH PAPER**

**Ecocriticism is The Base of Constructive Criticism**

**Madrika Saba Murtaza**

M. Phil Scholar, National College of Business Administration and Economics, Multan, Punjab, Pakistan

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**DOI**

[http://doi.org/10.47205/plhr.2022\(6-II\)08](http://doi.org/10.47205/plhr.2022(6-II)08)

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**PAPER INFO**

**ABSTRACT**

**Received:**

February 18, 2022

**Accepted:**

April 05, 2022

**Online:**

April 15, 2022

**Keywords:**

Base,  
Civilization,  
Constructive,  
Culture  
Ecocriticism,  
Environment

**\*Corresponding  
Author**

[guriatariq31@gmail.com](mailto:guriatariq31@gmail.com)  
[il.com](http://www.plhr.org.pk)

Ecocriticism is the blend of two different words, this word is resultant straightly from the English language. Ecocriticism is the essence of the writers and scholars in which they treat the literature with respect to the submission of nature. The study of nature and humans with respect to each other is sometimes referred to as ecocriticism. It was adopted to test the nature and its application with respect to the viewpoint of humans and academics. The core of ecocriticism is that; how a particular nature or precise environment and philosophy affects the writing style of different scholars. It also deals with the fact how different individuals from different backgrounds have different priorities and different mindsets (U. K. J. P. Heise, 2006). The fact is how a person should interact and work for the advancement or can make even worse situations because of the cultural and ecological aspects. Many civilizations in the past have different entities who they term as the philosophers or thinkers of their society. They brought about simple matters and simple situations which are tough to solve by a normal person. These theorists have used their willpower and their necessary knowledge to resolve the issues of the populace (Marland, 2013).

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**Introduction**

Our world Ecocriticism is brought into the limelight in recent years because of the increasing technological innovations and consequently increasing environmental destruction. Ecocriticism posed itself as a profound way to analyze and study literature or fictional terms. It has opened new avenues for research and proposed more solutions to engage the literary people and to hold their ideas in a funnel form. The main concern of this branch is to adopt the fresh approach by the scholars that can have a constructive effect on the people and academics overall (Garrard, 2004). Ecocriticism has different names in different cultures but the root of the approach remains the same in which the literary texts are analyzed on the basis of the viewpoint of the environment and cultures where an discrete lives or is raised up. The main idea of the branch is that nature serves human needs and humans use nature for their own benefits. The next form of ecocriticism is derived from the same point but it contends that humans should pay more attention to their environment and their cultures. The main point in this aspect is that all forms of life and all forms of creatures are interconnected with each other (Howarth, 1996). These creatures and forms of life have existed in landscape well before humans were able to read and write.

## **Literature Review**

However, humans have not always been ardent supporters of this concept. People in the past believed that humans have been evolved from some other species. Different concepts revolved around different civilizations and different forms within which a person can endure its future in the current form of nature. The main characteristics of nature and different forms have yielded different views from humans (Kern & Environment, 2000; G. A. Love, 2003). This basic approach has made the researchers think critically and apply the resources which are available to them in a way that may provide appropriate concepts to the scholars in every era of life. In the past few decades, it was observed that nature has different life-threatening options as well which can vary from disaster to fatality. The main points of the disaster may vary but the approach remains the same. The ecological and environmental aspects of nature vary and different theories have been adopted to check the veracity of the individuals complicated in different applications of ecocriticism (G. A. Love, 2003). As human civilizations evolved, there have been different movements to save nature and green activities in which the majority of humans participate and achieve their goals and aims.

There have been two different viewpoints that increased more popularity in nature. The nature of these viewpoints remains the same and major issues have been addressed according to the theories put forward by scholars from different areas (Huggan & Tiffin, 2015). The main viewpoints created from the past have different critical approaches and different views depending upon the rightist and leftist theories. Apart from these theories from the scholars, there also have been two different wings which are termed as north wing and south wing. The main projections of these two wings have been used to accept the facts and figures from different scholars and literary subjects. Ecocriticism is often used to probe the cultural and ecological differences among literary people. These differences kept on rising and rising and in the end, it led to the differences in population and cultures across different areas in the world. The main approach in ecocriticism is the ecosystem and the style of writing allied with this approach. The holistic approach in this matter is to take over the natural concepts of ecocriticism which mainly involves the relationship or the interrelation between humans and their environment (Iovino & Oppermann, 2014). The major changes which are involved are the deficiency and increment of a particular characteristic in which many major issues have been addressed by the scholars using the principles underlying ecocriticism.

Ecocriticism starts from any particular range in life and varies from all aspects of nature including natural as well as artificial. The main approach may include the working of the natural causes from all different stages and all different literary persons at the same time (Kerridge & Sammells, 1998). The main problem is the usage of the words and the theories which have been adopted by scholars all over the years. The majority of scholars prove the principles and theories from the scholars as usage of the language and literature to earn and form basic issues which can lead to the spirituality found in different humans from different areas of the world (Buell & Sciences, 2011). Ecocriticism is beyond national and cultural boundaries; the main issues were addressed in ecocriticism are mainly the relationship between humans and their culture with respect to the surroundings in which a particular person lives.

It covers all the areas of life from corporate offices to aesthetics, from plants to animals and from region to religion, ecocriticism all issues of the world in an apt manner (Barry, 2020). According to recent studies, ecocriticism is the approach with the more central role of humans which is another reason why this field got so popular in a lesser period of time (Clark, 2019).

There are three different waves for ecocriticism. These three waves are there to make an appropriate history of ecocriticism (U. K. J. A. b. r. Heise, 1997). The three different waves have resolved many issues and produced more constructive works from humans in the past decades. But however, this particular area resolves many methods and has been in use for centuries rather than associating it with just a few decades. A general approach is adopted to make way for the ecocriticism having some history such as three different ways which are termed as three different waves in different eras throughout the past century or maybe the century before (Garrard, 2014). Many people think these waves are generated and put forward by the theorists and there are no such waves in reality. The theorists have been using their name and work to get fame and maybe some worldly benefits (Phillips, 1999). The main concerns arise from the type of waves suggested that there has been no real constructivism which can lead to any partial theory or wave which are generally addressed by the scholars of the language (Phillips, 1999). The main approach is to suggest that at different times in this world; humans have different priorities and due to these priorities humans continue to excel and thrive in almost all necessary conditions which could increase the chance of getting literary terms for ecocriticism.

The first wave deals with the overlooking of general petty manners and providing the constructive approach to deal with the political and theoretical issues from the international and national boundaries (Zapf, 2016). In this wave, only a single dimension of study is used or thought because of the approach adopted by the thinkers and philosophers. The thinkers and philosophers of the first wave advocate that this is in reality a solution for the literary problems. They advocate the use of literary issues in almost every field of life (Egan, 2006). It was started by the general thinkers and then the first wave had taken each and everything in different regions of the world. The main issues for the opposers of this wave arise from the fact that if this wave took every region of the world by storm then why this wave was replaced by the second wave (Mazel, 2001). Different thinkers have different values of thinking and have different issues regarding the usage and working of the philosophers in detail to provide some results. The role of thinkers is important in any era because they are the core of the society that thinks rationally. They have the fundamental basics to increase the yielding when it comes to the basics and yielding capacity for the other two waves. When studied in general, it is the way to yield better thinking ability that took the surroundings of thinkers by storm (Cohen's, 2004).

The second wave deals with the literary analysis of any particular article or subject. This means that whatever the crux of the subject is scholars would look to integrate this matter with respect to the literary approach and provide answers based on the literary basis of ecocriticism. In this wave, the theories created in the first wave like human centered roles are deconstructed and provide a modern approach based on the literary basis which can solve a problem earlier than the first wave (Coupe & Bate, 2000). The first wave has its better qualities and the second wave also has its

privileges. Any of the waves discuss that the majority of the humans were occupied by these two waves. The thinkers advocate the role of the second wave by using the critical thinking ability of the thinkers to adopt and discuss reality matters in detail. The writers which belong to this era have their writings clearly providing the thinking ability based on the second wave (M. Bennett & Teague, 1999). This wave as mentioned provided the rational ability with the radical approach which makes the humans balanced towards the religion and worldly gains. The main demanding approach is that the writers who wrote in this era were easy and provided more writings on the topic of religion (G. A. J. N. L. H. Love, 1999). They touch the boundaries of religions and provided the writings of the major issues from the past and turn the thinking of the people in the favor of religion. It is always thought that many people will advocate the thinkers' perspective because they provided the readers with an apt approach to prove that the thinking ability is carved out by the beliefs a person endure throughout his life (Willoquet-Maricondi, 2010). This is the main reason why the second wave of ecocriticism had more popularity than the first waves.

Ecocriticism had sometimes been used in a way that provides a real consultation approach in which tragedy and senses of humor were also considered to be the branch of ecocriticism (Tošić & Protection, 2006). This advocates that it is an application of humor and tragedy in which humor and tragedy can be associated with ecocriticism and the environment. Tragedy and comedy become an integral part of ecocriticism (Seymour, 2012). Many of the partial importance may have become important and many scholars have made use of the fact that tragedy can be devoid of humor. More and more people have been adopted the basic structure and contempt for the basic rituals to understand the majority of waves that have been mentioned earlier. It is also concerned with the fact that many major issues have been resolved for the waves and the majority of the functions have been developed for the sake of issues. Ecocriticism has been used in the past to achieve the writing style (Mishra, 2016). Many scholars have used their instincts to achieve the main instructions to achieve critical thinking ability. To increase the main concerns of the philosophers, the waves have added to increase the thinking capacity of the general populace. Karl Marx has been criticizing the style of writing. The style of writing has been continuous to achieve the main concerns of the writing style for the main sections which have been working to achieve the majority of the people who use this concept in the past and have more and more structural capacity to make the ideas of the writing more cognizable and understandable (Bracke & Corporaal, 2010).

Karl Marx and William Wordsworth are two different scholars who have been using two different approaches (Gaard & Environment, 2010). They used these different methods to achieve the membrane with which two methods have been instructed to work on the basis of the fundamental principles of English. Both of them argued different approaches to achieve the complete method of writing style (Gifford, 2008). William Wordsworth was the advocate of Ecocriticism while Karl Marx opposes the concept of including nature as part of the writing style. The writing styles have been adopted by different issues having major approaches on the fundamentalist's approach and written as ecocriticism for the sake of better performance by the individuals of the ecocriticism branches (Massey, Bradford, &

theory, 2011). Although Karl Marx was an economist and a theorist, he provided major amendments in the field of social sciences as well. Apart from Karl Marx, there have been other sociologists who think that ecocriticism is not used to its full extent and there can be major changes that can yield positive results so many individuals may get the desired results in their respective fields life. Many ecologists believed that nature is still a thing to study. When studying nature, it can be devised that much of the happenings around humans have something to do with nature. There is a constant force in nature which can make use of the supplementary forces to bring about changes in life.

Ecocriticism is itself a literary theory in which different ideas have been adopted to achieve perfection in the underlying concepts of the theory. The main approach is to achieve perfection in the model of theorists which have different approaches for different models to yield the base or fundamentals. The main motive of ecocritics is that nature is the main force that is bringing about all the change in the life of a normal individual. The main characteristics of this theory have been the usage of environmental and ecological concepts to adapt the basic fields of life to all industries of life and to have considerably better output. The society and the humans in the society have largely been dependent on the ideas supported by the advocates of ecocriticism. The major facts have been the involvement of nature and the driving force of nature and the ability to use the functions for a better writing style. It has two major parts which are the analysis of force and the role of natural forces in everyday life. Ecocriticism varies from place to place. The main cause of variation is the usage of ecocriticism as a different source of nature. These forces of nature have different input and output capacities.

Sometimes, ecocriticism has been used as a sub-branch of feminism. In this way, theorists argued that the oppression of women is due to cultural and environmental problems. These problems have long been used and because of these problems, the main perpetrators have always been free. They never get the treatment they deserve (M. J. I. S. i. L. Bennett & Environment, 2001). Different feminists in different regions of the world have provided the arguments that they have been deprived of the basic facilities and they have not been fully privileged like their counterparts in different fields of life. They argued that their rights and their responsibilities have not been fully taken care of. The main approach of this theory involves and correlates the theory of ecocriticism with the sociological theory of feminism. This theory is modified and a general perception was made that this theory relates ecocriticism with the theory of feminism. Ecocriticism relates other branches of social sciences with that of the theory put forward by the theorists who advocated the use of ecocriticism in different fields of life (James & Morel, 2018). In this theory, there have been different regions where this theory has different maturity and different concepts according to the main concerned persons who can use this theory.

Nature is made up of a variety of human forces and a variety of life forces from different forms and species of creatures. Every creature is necessary for the peaceful coexistence of different forms of life like bacteria and viruses etc. Major issues have arisen in the past to achieve the basic economics and basic principles of life. This can be explained by fundamental theories of life which have been in the use of humans since the early humans. Literary texts have been in use to study and modify the

subjective approach given in the major forms of writing style. By the exemplary writing style of William Wordsworth, a hypothesis can be drawn that advocates the usage of the relationship between humans and their environment (Johnson, 2009). Many advocates of this theory provided a basic approach and yielded supportive arguments to enhance the grip on the subject under consideration. The main problems of ecocriticism may include the veracity with which a particular trait or a particular person has been using this definition to its full extent. William Wordsworth had been accused of greediness and other unfavorable talks due to which not many people include its reference or its articles to support their point of view on ecocriticism (Nardizzi, 2013).

Ecocriticism is referred to as the nature or style of writing. William Wordsworth was found to be an ardent supporter of the ecocriticism writing style (Adamson & Slovic, 2009). The style was untouched when William Wordsworth also known as the poet of nature touched this field of writing style. His era belonged to the first wave of ecocriticism in which many of the writers and thinkers used this style of writing without even knowing that it is a complete code of the writing of the future. The main concern about this first wave was the usage of metaphors and smileys which were used in balanced structural techniques to adjudge the main insecurities (Adamson & Slovic, 2009). William Wordsworth started that style of writing and achieve major style annotations in this field of study. The main achievers in this era have been using this technique in religious writings. The main thing is addressing nature and achieving the best possible combination (Hutchings, 2007). The main achievements for the writing style and the writing scenarios have been in combination and achieve better functionality for better writing styles. The main concerns of the writings have been used to devoid the main functions of the writing technique (S. J. I. S. i. L. Oppermann & Environment, 2006). Many of the major styles of writing have been in use to make the functions of the past more recognizable and knowledgeable.

This study have been limited by the resources. There are limited resources to collect data. The data can be collected with the help of previous researches which have been done in the field of ecocriticism. As human civilizations grew in size, humans have the industrial age. In the industrial age, technology was used to its full extent which meant that each of the individuals has been the core of the major issues they have been fighting in the past (Branch & Slovic, 2003). This wave was after the wars and in between the era in which humans have adapted to think critically. Critical thinking has made humans much more segregated from different creatures in this world. In this wave, thinkers apply their critical thinking to their writing style and discuss mostly the environment and the associated hazards (S. Oppermann & Iovino, 2014). The third wave is the modern approach in which thinkers and scholars have put forward the role of global warming and environmental hazards to discuss the ever-increasing threat of the world coming to an end. The advocates of this wave provided a better and more constructive issue resolving method that this wave is still existent in the world as global warming grows and there is a clear threat of environment as a time bomb. This means that the world has been growing in size and with the size and technological innovations it is thought that many people have been using this style of writing (Garrard, 2016). This writing style always argues that these environmental hazards have been poised by humans for their own comfort and now

to make humans more comfortable they are now advocating the fact that the environment should be saved and rebuilt so that the future generations can exist peacefully in this world (Armbruster & Wallace, 2001).

### **Material and Methods**

Ecocriticism has been in use as a green criticism formation which is in use for the better functionality of the concepts and the underlying formation of the ecocriticism. While different authors have used and discussed major issues through literary texts (Bleakley, 1999). These literary texts have been the base of the individuals to study and work on the basis of the functions achieved by the individuals and have many concerns to have the writing style. The writing styles have been different and much criticism has been adopted to make sure that much of the major issues to resolve the writings have mainly climate-related issues. Ecocriticism imparts balance and peace to the formation of the structure in the writing style concerning the basic relationship between man and his environment (Nichols, 2011). There are two different aspects of ecocriticism to achieve the main conditions in the main prospects to achieve the scenario for different writing styles. The main functions of the structure and the writing styles for different regions and individuals from the past (Nayar, 2009). The awareness can be brought to light through literary texts to achieve more stability and concerned abilities for the sake of the betterment of the environment.

### **Data Collection**

Data is collected with the help of surveys, questionnaires and proposals given by different people and resolved by ideas developed by authors and scholars. The main issue in adopting this writing style argued by Karl Marx was that the environment changes from place to place which means that writers like Bernard Shaw and William Wordsworth would be getting more and more problems in their writing styles. Ecocritics and the arguments used by the advocates of this theory to achieve the main functions of a complete writing style (Johns-Putra, 2016). Many authors also use this technique but few authors have clearly opposed the concepts of ecocriticism and adapted their style of writing to be more comfortable and more achievable in terms of fundamental structuring techniques in the language (Johns-Putra, 2016). To allow the main structure techniques have been used to reuse and achieve the major functioning of the writers, critics, and advocates of this concept.

Ecocriticism basically addresses the problems of ecology and their proposed solutions which can make use of the demanding procedures which could be adopted to use full capacitive junctions when it comes to the personal belongings of an author. It was first called an increasing heterogeneous movement; it was called heterogeneous because of the fact that the majority of people approve of the idea of saving the environment for future generations. The arguments involved that the ecology is continuously changing but the cause of change remains the same. The ecology or the environment is largely affected by human activities which are continuously increasing for the sake of betterment for mankind. The idea is centered on the fact that nature is changing continuously and a majority of the applications of human development are dependent on the attitude and behavior of humans who are concerned by technological innovations. The supporters of human activities argued that sometimes

the technology is necessary to save the life of a human such as in the case of cancer or other immune deficiency diseases. It is widely believed that ecocriticism is concerned with literary texts about ecology or the environment. One more approach is the association of literary texts with environmental concerns. Ecocriticism gained more popularity as it remains away from the disputes of different authors and scholars of the past. With the diligent efforts of a few theorists, the field of criticism was identified and then this branch gained popularity. These theorists have supported their theories and their arguments by providing reasons from the past.

## **Results and Discussion**

In modern literature, the theory of ecocriticism and the major approach of this theory has been used to adopt the differences and used this social science as a way to improve the writing style of different authors and scholars related to this field (Ingram & Literature, 2010). Ecocriticism basically addresses the problems of ecology and their proposed solutions which can make use of the demanding procedures which could be adopted to use full capacitive junctions when it comes to the personal belongings of an author. Ecocriticism is itself a literary theory in which different ideas have been adopted to achieve perfection in the underlying concepts of the theory. The main approach is to achieve perfection in the model of theorists which have different approaches for different models to yield the base or fundamentals. Ecocriticism starts from any particular range in life and varies from all aspects of nature including natural as well as artificial. This study has been limited by the resources. As human civilizations grew in size, humans have the industrial age. In the industrial age, technology was used to its full extent which meant that each of the individuals. It contends that humans should pay more attention to their environment and their cultures. The main point in this aspect is that all forms of life and all forms of creatures are interconnected with each other. These creatures and forms of life have existed in landscape well before humans were able to read and write.

## **Conclusion**

The main concern of this branch is to unify the wilderness and differences among the authors on one common channel. This channel can be used and applied by even an ordinary person. Ecocriticism posed itself as a profound solution to criticize people from different fields and apply different laws of nature. These laws and applications can consequently provide better and advanced functions which can yield positive results. The theorists and scholars have applied this theory to adopt the main concerns of the principles which have been used in the past to have better arguments while solving different issues in different fields of life (James & Morel, 2018). These results are the basis due to which the major applications of the concerned theorists have yielded a common acceptable thesis statement that Ecocriticism is the base of the constructive criticism in nature and the environment.



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