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DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON DAM AND ITS ASPECT OF ECOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL UNFRIENDLINESS IN EDWARD ABBEY'S THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the main themes and perceptions of dams as unsustainable development in Edward Abbey's *The Monkey Wrench Gang*. Using qualitative discourse analysis, this research applies Kristeva's conceptual framework dividing analysis into suprasegmental and intertextual dimensions. Suprasegmental analysis employs Mandler-Johnson's story grammar approach, while intertextual analysis applies Gee's technique with McCully's theoretical framework on large dam ecology and politics. Results reveal the novel's central theme as radical resistance to environmental damage from sustainability-ignoring development. Four environmental activists' transformation from peaceful advocacy to sabotage illustrates disappointment with institutional indifference. Intertextual analysis shows dams perceived as unsustainable development through two dimensions. The ecological dimension includes hydrological cycle disruptions, habitat fragmentation, and sedimentation problems. The social dimension encompasses forced displacement of indigenous peoples, unequal benefit distribution, and traditional livelihood destruction. This research contributes to literature-based language teaching methodology by integrating ecological awareness. Findings demonstrate consistent dam criticism across scientific and literary perspectives, viewing dams as development sacrificing long-term sustainability for short-term gains. Further research should explore other ecological literary works with similar approaches to strengthen the ecoliterature corpus and develop literature-based curriculum models integrating environmental awareness in English foreign language teaching.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Edward Abbey, English Learning, Unsustainable Development.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis tema utama dan persepsi bendungan sebagai pembangunan tidak berkelanjutan dalam novel *The Monkey Wrench Gang* karya Edward Abbey. Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi tema sentral yang diusung Abbey dan mengungkap alasan mengapa bendungan dipersepsikan sebagai pembangunan yang merusak dari dimensi ekologis dan sosial. Menggunakan pendekatan analisis wacana kualitatif, penelitian ini menerapkan kerangka konseptual Kristeva yang membagi analisis menjadi dimensi suprasegmental dan intertekstual. Analisis suprasegmental menggunakan pendekatan story grammar Mandler dan Johnson, sedangkan analisis intertekstual menerapkan teknik James Paul Gee dengan kerangka teoretis McCully tentang ekologi dan politik bendungan besar. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tema sentral novel adalah perlawanan radikal terhadap kerusakan lingkungan akibat pembangunan yang mengabaikan keberlanjutan. Transformasi empat aktivis lingkungan dari advokasi damai menjadi sabotase menggambarkan kekecewaan terhadap ketidakpedulian institusional. Analisis intertekstual mengungkap bahwa bendungan dipersepsikan sebagai pembangunan tidak berkelanjutan melalui dua dimensi utama. Dimensi ekologis mencakup gangguan siklus hidrologi, fragmentasi habitat, dan masalah sedimentasi. Dimensi sosial meliputi pemindahan paksa masyarakat adat, distribusi manfaat yang tidak merata, dan penghancuran mata pencaharian tradisional. Penelitian selanjutnya disarankan mengeksplorasi karya sastra ekologis lainnya dengan pendekatan serupa untuk memperkuat korpus ekoliteratur,

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serta mengembangkan model kurikulum berbasis sastra yang mengintegrasikan kesadaran lingkungan dalam pengajaran bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa asing.

Kata Kunci: analisis wacana, Edward Abbey, pembelajaran bahasa Inggris, pembangunan tidak berkelanjutan.

BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Literature is crucial in language teaching because it simultaneously develops students' cognitive, affective, and cultural aspects. Through literary texts, students enrich their linguistic understanding, engage emotionally, and develop an appreciation for cultural diversity. (Sharma et al., 2022:62) emphasized that literature in language classes significantly contributes to the comprehensive development of language skills.

Narrative writing has a strategic position in language learning because it trains language structural skills as well as students' creativity and critical thinking. These activities allow students to express their ideas freely while honing grammar and vocabulary skills in a meaningful context. Research by (Portnova et al., 2020:9) shows that narrative-based activities significantly improve students' originality and written expression abilities in foreign language learning. This is in line with (Zagoto and Yarni, 2019:260) statement that a personalized learning approach can increase the effectiveness of language acquisition, especially when students can process information through their preferred learning modality. In addition, it needs to be understood that literature has unique discursive characteristics that require different analytical techniques and teaching approaches from non-literary texts. Discourse analysis in literature helps students understand story structure and develop the ability to interpret and interact actively with texts.

Narrative may be used in language learning in the form of novels. Novels are a practical choice because they present a longer, more in-depth narrative, allowing students to interact continuously with language and context. Research by (Mitsigkas, 2015:333) shows that novels provide a rich and meaningful context in learning English. Through the stories in the novel, students can deepen their understanding of language structures, enrich their vocabulary, and recognize complex language patterns.

Discourse analysis is needed to optimize the use of novels in language learning. (Gee, 2011:2) emphasizes that language is not only used to convey information, but also to perform actions and build social identities. Discourse reflects deeper social, cultural, and meaning contexts, which shape how a person "becomes" and "does" through language in real-life practices. The study by (Hapsari et al., 2022:14) shows that pragmatic analysis of Javanese literary texts such as *Sêrat Dongèng Asmadaya* is able to reveal cultural values and social norms implied in the speech between characters. With a distributional and equivalent approach, this study maps out politeness strategies that reflect wisdom, generosity, agreement, and empathy. These findings prove that discourse analysis in literary texts can be an effective means of teaching social values and improving language skills as a whole.

This study adopts the conceptual framework of (Kristeva, 1980:36) which divides the analysis into suprasegmental and intertextual dimensions. The suprasegmental analysis examines expressions within the framework of the novel, while intertextual analysis uncovers the relationship between the text in the book and the outer text. For the operationalization of suprasegmental analysis, the study uses story structure model developed by Mandler and Johnson (1977) is described in (Renkema, 2004:222) as one of the most well-known models in narrative discourse analysis, which includes elements such as: setting, initiating event, internal response, attempt, consequence, and reaction or ending. For intertextual analysis, the study used the framework of (Gee, 2011:166) on intertextuality.

Based on this framework, this study chose the 1975 novel *The Monkey Wrench Gang* by Edward Abbey as the object of the study. This novel tells the story of four main characters who form a group of eco-saboteurs to protect the wilds of the American Southwest. The researchers chose the novel for its rich language, complex narrative structure, and authentic dialogues, which provide material for developing discourse analysis and English language skills.

This study's analysis uses (McCully, 2001:20) explains that large dams are a symbol of unsustainable development because they pursue short-term economic growth at the expense of long-term sustainability. He asserts that by damaging rivers and eliminating species, dams

hinder the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The analysis focuses on the ecological and social dimensions of dam unsustainability. McCully identifies large dams as a symbol of development that prioritizes short-term economic growth at the expense of long-term Sustainability.

On the ecological dimension, (Khair Alla and Liu, 2021:64) dam construction has significant ecological impacts including water quality, loss of biodiversity, and disruption of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. This article also highlights the importance of mitigation measures to reduce these impacts. (Thieme et al., 2021:4) identify that the social dimension is an important aspect of the unsustainability of dam construction. They note that more than 40 to 80 million people globally have been directly displaced by dam construction, and an even larger number of river-dependent communities have been indirectly affected through changes in water flow patterns, floodplain agriculture, and fisheries. These impacts reflect the social conflicts and inequalities that are often depicted in the literature as reflecting the empirical realities of unsustainable development.

(Zhao, 2023:33) conducted a case study on the Three Gorges Dam project in China, and showed the major socio-cultural impacts of the displacement of more than 1.2 million people and the loss of thousands of archaeological and cultural sites. This forced displacement caused social instability, economic pressure on land-dependent people, and gave rise to issues of poverty and marginalization of local communities.

Two previous studies are relevant to this study. First, the study by (Gu and Guo, 2023:71) analyzed Shen Congwen's literary work *Border Town* using the Ecological Discourse Analysis (EDA) approach within the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) framework. This study aims to explore how the ecological relationship between humans and nature is represented in the text through an interpersonal assessment system, while also building readers' ecological awareness of the sustainability of the harmonious relationship between humans and the environment. (Ghosh and Pandey, 2023:18) study analyzes the ecological critique in Arundhati Roy's works, particularly against dam construction such as the Narmada project. In her novels *The God of Small Things* and *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness*, Roy depicts the devastating impacts of dam construction on river ecosystems, the lives of indigenous communities, and the loss of cultural identity due to displacement. This article highlights how Roy uses a literary approach as a form of opposition to development projects that damage the environment and create social inequality. Based on the review of the two studies, there is a significant research gap, as no research has specifically analyzed the construction of the discourse of unsustainable development in the novel *The Monkey Wrench Gang* using Patrick McCully's theoretical framework.

The urgency of this research lies in its relevance to contemporary environmental issues and its contribution to the development of literature-based language teaching methods. In an era of global ecological crisis, understanding how literary works can be a medium to critique unsustainable development practices is critical. By integrating discourse analysis, sustainable development theory, and literature-based language teaching, this research contributes to developing interdisciplinary approaches in language education.

This research has two main problem formulations: first, what is the central theme carried out in the novel *"The Monkey Wrench Gang"* by Edward Abbey, and second, why is a dam perceived as unsustainable development in the novel? Through a discourse analysis approach, this study will examine the narrative construction of Abbey in criticizing dam construction, both from the ecological and social dimensions concerning the concept of unsustainable development put forward by Patrick McCully.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with discourse analysis method to examine the construction of environmental discourse in the novel *"The Monkey Wrench Gang"* by Edward Abbey 1975. Methodologically, the research adopts the conceptual framework of (Kristeva, 1980:36) which divides the analysis into two dimensions: suprasegmental and intertextual. Suprasegmental dimension examines expressions in the form of words, sentences, and paragraphs within the framework of the novel to reveal the existence of texts that have

limitations. Meanwhile, intertextual analysis reveals the relationship between the text in the novel and the text outside the novel.

For the operationalization of suprasegmental analysis, the study uses the story grammar approach proposed Mandler and Johnson (1977). This model identifies narrative components such as setting, beginning, development, and ending to understand how the internal structure of the novel shapes the environmental discourse. On the other hand, intertextual analysis off (Gee, 2011:166) theoretical framework to uncover how novel not only reflects existing environmental discourses, but also play a role in shaping them.

The novel "The Monkey Wrench Gang" was chosen for its significance representation on the discourse of environmental resistance and its influence on the environmental movement in the United States. The selection of this English-language work is also relevant to the context of the English Language Education study program to enrich the understanding of language use in a ecological-sosial context.

The data collection process is carried out systematically through two stages. In the first stage, the researchers read the entire novel to understand the content and intentions of the author. In the second stage, the researchers made a synopsis to simplify the analysis process. In the next, the researchers encode specific parts of the story that are reduced to simple stories following Mandler and Johnson's principles, then creates psycholinguistic diagrams to show the narrative organization of the novel.

The data analysis uses two approaches based on Julia Kristeva's theory. Suprasegmental analysis examines expressions in the form of words, sentences, and paragraphs to reveal the existence of text as a finite entity. Intertextual analysis examines the relationship between texts in novels and texts outside the novel, not only looking at the relationships between works but also identifying the social and historical texts that appear in the work.

Based on the synopsis, simple story, and story structure that has been prepared, Gee's intertextual analysis technique is applied through a comparison between the data in the story and the information from the theory. These comparisons are including the identification of theoretical elements and textual analysis to assess the presence of text in the story as well as its relevance to the theory.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

When reading a novel, we often find a hidden meaning behind the interweaving of the story presented. The Monkey Wrench Gang by Edward Abbey is not just an ordinary adventure story, but contains a deep social criticism of the relationship between humans and nature. In this part, the researchers present the results of the novel's analysis to answer two main questions in this study: first, what is the theme that Edward Abbey wants to convey in his novel, and second, why the dam is perceived as unsustainable development.

To answer the formulation of the first problem, with the aim of finding the main theme in this novel, the researchers conduct a systematic gradual analysis. First, researchers compile a complete synopsis to get a comprehensive picture of the story. Then, the researchers made a simple story that snarized the core of the story in a simpler form. The next step is to create a psycholinguistic diagram following the Mandler model to visualize the story structure. Finally, researchers compile a grammar story that facilitates the identification of the main theme. The following are the results of the grammar story analysis that the researchers have compiled.

As the setting of the story and the beginning of the story, this novel is set in the American Southwest in the 1970s and features the natural beauty of canyons, Colorado Rivers, and wilderness threatened by major development projects. The Glen Canyon Dam became a major symbol of environmental destruction. The four main characters George W. Hayduke (a Vietnam veteran), Dr. A.K. Sarvis (a doctor), Seldom Seen Smith (a river guide), and Bonnie Abzug (an intelligent young woman) formed the group "The Monkey Wrench Gang" which initially used legal means such as campaigns and petitions.

Faced with a simple reaction to the government's indifference, the group switched from peaceful protest to a more radical approach as a complex reaction. They began burning billboards, destroying heavy equipment, sabotaging the hydraulic system, and filling machines with sand and syrup. Hayduke taught guerrilla techniques that made their actions more

organized. After these small actions, they then set the main objective of destroying the Glen Canyon Dam as the target of their major operation.

In an effort to achieve the goals that had been set, the group damaged the mining railroad tracks and burned equipment for major projects. However, the result of this effort led to internal conflicts between the increasingly radical Hayduke and Doc Sarvis and Bonnie who doubted extreme methods, plus police pressure that narrowed their room for movement. At the end of the story, the members choose a different path Doc and Bonnie return to normal life, Seldom Seen Smith becomes a guide with a moderate fighting spirit, while Hayduke remains consistent despite having to live with a new identity after being chased by the police. The group officially disbanded, but their fighting spirit survived.

Based on the story grammar analysis above, this study succeeded in answering the formulation of the first problem about the theme of the novel *The Monkey Wrench Gang* clearly. The main theme that unfolded was the radical resistance to environmental destruction caused by development that did not pay attention to nature, which was demonstrated through the journey of the four main figures from peaceful activism to extreme action out of disillusionment with a system that ignored environmental concerns. This novel criticizes development that only attaches importance to economic progress regardless of the balance of nature, so Edward Abbey conveys a strong message that even though the group eventually disbanded, the spirit of preserving the environment must remain alive in various forms in the face of the threat of unsustainable development.

After revealing the main theme of the novel through story grammar analysis, next the researchers will answer the second problem: why is a dam perceived as unsustainable development in the novel *The Monkey Wrench Gang*?. To analyze this aspect, researchers use the intertextuality approach from Julia Kristeva as a conceptual framework with the operational analysis method from (Gee, 2011:166).

To compile a comprehensive analysis, researchers in this study analyzed discourse using an intertextuality approach with a focus on the concept of unsustainable development in the novel "*The Monkey Wrench Gang*" by Edward Abbey. This analysis uses the (McCully, 2001:20) framework in his book "*Silenced Rivers: The Ecology and Politics of Large Dams*" which focuses on two main dimensions: the ecological dimension and the social dimension. Each dimension has three aspects that will be reviewed in depth to understand the representation of the dam as a symbol of unsustainable development in the literary work.

The ecological dimension in this analysis discusses the environmental impact of the dam construction described in the novel. This dimension includes three main aspects: changes in the hydrological cycle, habitat fragmentation, and sediment and erosion problems. These aspects show how dams fundamentally change the river ecosystem.

The most fundamental ecological impact of dam construction lies in drastic changes to the natural hydrological cycle. (McCully, 2001:20) asserts that dams fundamentally change the natural character of rivers by eliminating water fluctuations that have been formed over millions of years, where natural flood patterns that are vital to the life of the surrounding ecosystem are lost due to man-made control. This radical transformation is vividly illustrated in Abbey's description:

Flowing through the bottom of the gorge is the tame and domesticated Colorado River... now runs cold, clear and green... Great river -- greater dam. (p. 7)

The quote describes the Colorado River's metaphor from a wild entity to a controlled one. The use of the words "tame" (tame) and "domesticated" (domestic) suggests that the river has lost its natural character and has become like a pet that is completely dominated by humans, while the change in color from natural to "cold, clear and green" indicates an artificial condition that displaces the original of the river. Intertextual analysis shows a connection between McCully's concept of a "silenced river" and Abbey's metaphor of a "tamed" river. Both criticize the loss of natural fluctuations vital to ecosystems, with McCully scientifically explaining that dams are destroying millions of years of flow patterns, while Abbey translates it into powerful visualizations of the loss of vitality. Data from (Grill et al., 2015:6) show that 48% of the world's river volume has been moderately to severely impacted by fragmentation or regulation

of water flow due to dams. This finding strengthens criticism of large dam construction, which systematically destroys natural river ecosystems on a global scale.

Ecological damage does not stop at hydrological disturbances, but continues at habitat fragmentation that destroys ecosystem connectivity. (McCully, 2001:20) explains that dams cut off migration routes and submerged important habitats for various species, creating isolated zones that are unable to support optimal biodiversity survival. The concrete impact of this fragmentation is visualized by Abbey through:

The dam had drowned a thousand miles of canyons, flooded the homes of beaver, deer, and countless birds, leaving only a sterile bathtub ring around the reservoir. (p.102)

This quote describes the massive and thorough destruction of habitats. The phrase "drowned a thousand miles" shows the unusually large scale of damage, while the contrast between "homes of beaver, deer, and countless birds" and "sterile bathtub ring" reveals the transformation from a vibrant and diverse ecosystem to a barren and unproductive environment. McCully theoretically explains that dams submerge important habitats and cut off migration pathways, while Abbey provides concrete visualization through contrasting "wilderness of color, fragrance, and sound" versus "sterile" conditions that are incapable of supporting natural life. Research by (Baird and Hogan, 2023:3) confirms that dam construction in the Mekong River Basin threatens global fish diversity. Habitat fragmentation caused by dams blocks fish migration, disrupts the life cycles of endemic species, and can lead to local and functional extinctions. They state that these threats not only impact fisheries and food security, but also overall aquatic biodiversity.

The third ecological impact that is no less crucial is the disruption of the natural sediment cycle. (McCully, 2001:20) emphasized that dams hold sedimentary material that should flow downstream, so that rivers lose their natural regenerative abilities and cannot maintain a dynamic balance between deposition and erosion that has lasted thousands of years. This degradation condition is depicted in Abbey's narrative:

Below the dam, the river ran clear and cold, stripped of its silt. The sandbars and beaches downstream began to vanish, starved of the sediment. (p. 178)

The description describes a river that is missing an essential element for its survival. The phrase "stripped of its silt" denotes a river deprived of its essential elements, while the personification of "starved of sediment" describes a coast starved of natural nutrients, creating an image of an ecosystem that is suffering from malnutrition due to human intervention. The connection between McCully's concept of sedimentary cycle disruption and Abbey's depiction shows the consistency of criticism of the loss of the river's natural regenerative ability. McCully explained technically that dams hold 90% of the sediment thus eliminating the river's ability to repair itself, while Abbey translates this concept into a powerful personification of a "starving" beach and a river being "robbed" of its vitality. Research by (Ji et al., 2022:8) shows that the construction of the Xiaolangdi Dam (XLD) caused a drastic decrease in sediment load in the downstream Yellow River. This caused the river morphology to transition from deposition to erosion, due to a significant lack of sediment supply after the dam was fully operational. This process shows how dam intervention can trigger major changes in river and delta dynamics.

In addition to the ecological dimension, the impact of unsustainable development also has social dimension. The social dimension in this analysis focuses on cultural and economic impact of the dam construction described in the novel. This dimension includes three main aspects: the ecological displacement of Native Americans, the uneven distribution of benefits, and the destruction of traditional livelihoods. These aspects show how dams not only damage the environment, but also the social and cultural structure of the community.

One of the most significant social impacts is the forced displacement of indigenous peoples from their ancestral lands. (McCully, 2001:20) notes that dams globally have forced millions of people to abandon traditional lands that have deep spiritual and cultural value, creating collective trauma and loss of cultural identity. This marginalization of indigenous peoples is illustrated in Abbey's observation:

The Indians also watch and wait. Gathered on an open hillside... on the reservation side of the river. (p. 45)

This quote describes the marginal position of Native American peoples who were only passive spectators at the dam's inauguration ceremony. The phrase "reservation side" is geographically and symbolically indicative of their alienation from the decision-making process that determines the fate of the ancestral land, while the word "watch and wait" indicates a powerlessness in the face of forced change. The connection between McCully's documentation of the forced displacement of indigenous peoples and Abbey's depiction is particularly relevant in exposing systematic injustice. McCully documents factually that millions of people were forced to leave their ancestral lands as a result of the construction of dams, while Abbey portrays this condition through powerful symbolism about marginalized indigenous tribes. Their position as "bystanders" in ceremonies that submerged heritage land suggests that the dam created a power structure that ignored the rights of indigenous peoples. (Randell and Curley, 2023:6) show that 424 dams in the United States have submerged more than 1.13 million hectares of Native land, spread across 56 federal reservations and 19 Oklahoma tribal statistical areas (OTSAs). This area is larger than the Great Smoky Mountains, Grand Teton, and Rocky Mountain National Parks combined. These findings add to the evidence that dam construction is a significant contributor to Native land loss in the United States. A similar finding was also found in the study by (Srikanth & Oving, 2022:144) which showed that the construction of the Doyang Dam in India caused the forced displacement of the indigenous Lotha community and resulted in the loss of land, livelihoods, and social and cultural disconnection in the new area.

Social injustice is increasingly complex with inequality in the distribution of dam construction benefits. (McCully, 2001:20) highlights that large dam projects generally create situations where economic benefits flow to elite groups and large corporations, while local communities bear the social and environmental burden without adequate compensation. This power imbalance is visualized by Abbey through sharp contrasts:

"flunkies of the rich and powerful" with ordinary people who "sweltering in the glare, roasting in their cars bright as beetles" (p.7)

The depiction reveals a rigid social hierarchy in the context of dam construction. The contrast between the "flunkies of the rich and powerful" in power and the common people described as "beetles under the soft roar of the sun" shows the extreme power imbalance, where ordinary people have no say in decisions that affect their lives. Intertextual analysis shows a fit between McCully's concept of the unjust distribution of benefits and Abbey's visualization of social stratification. McCully systematically explains that the benefits of the dam flow to the center of power while the local community bears the burden, while Abbey provides a powerful metaphor of the people as helpless "beetles" facing the "soft roar of the sun" as a representation of oppressive power. (Hoominfar & Radel, 2020:6) findings reinforce the critique of systematic injustice in dam projects, showing that the Iranian government uses multiple forms of power including information suppression, non-decision, and indirect coercion—to actively exclude local communities from decision-making processes. This study demonstrates that power imbalances in dam construction occur not only in Western countries, but also globally.

The final social impact that shows the unsustainability of dams is the destruction of the traditional livelihoods of local communities. (McCully, 2001:20) identified that millions of people lost their traditional economic bases due to the loss of productive land and the disruption of economic activities that had taken place for generations. Creating a dependency on the modern economic system that is not always accessible to traditional societies. This destruction of the local economy is illustrated in Abbey's description:

Far beyond the dam... stretches the rosy desert... No humans live in that pink wasteland. (p.8)

This quote describes the transformation of a once-productive landscape into an uninhabitable "pink wasteland." The phrase "No humans live" indicates the loss of the ability of

land to support human life, while the description of vegetation that is "scrubby, twisted, anguished-looking" reflects the suffering of ecosystems that have a direct impact on the loss of livelihoods. The relationship between McCully's theory of the destruction of traditional livelihoods and Abbey's depiction of landscape transformation suggests a close link between ecological and economic degradation. McCully explains factually that the loss of productive land destroys the foundations of the local economy, while Abbey translates this concept into a visualization of a "wasteland" that is incapable of supporting economic activity. The personification of "anguished-looking" vegetation reinforces the argument that ecological and economic damage are intertwined in creating unsustainable conditions. The impact of dam construction on the destruction of traditional livelihoods is reinforced by the findings of (Amabel and Parlee, 2020:16) in their study at Pak Mun Dam, Thailand, which showed that dam construction caused a sharp decline in fish catches due to disruption of fish migration, forcing fishermen to lose their main income and have to switch to other jobs. This study revealed that the diversification of livelihoods that occurred was more a response to loss than a sustainable long-term economic strategy. In line with these findings, (Gebreyes et al., 2020:8) in their study in Ethiopia showed that dam construction not only caused the loss of productive agricultural land, but also created unequal distribution of irrigation water and social conflicts that exacerbated the economic vulnerability of local communities. Both studies emphasize that dam construction creates forced dependence on modern economic systems that are often inaccessible to traditional communities, thus strengthening McCully's argument about unsustainable economic transformation and Abbey's visualization of the "pink wasteland" as a representation of the destruction of traditional economic foundations.

The results of this intertextual analysis convincingly answer the second problem: why the dam is considered an unsustainable development in *The Monkey Wrench Gang*. It revealed that the dam was considered an unsustainable development because it destroyed ecological balance and social justice simultaneously. The interplay between McCully's theory and Abbey's representation demonstrates the consistency of criticism from both scientific and literary perspectives, both view dams as a form of development that sacrifices long-term sustainability for short-term gains. This intertextual relationship results in a comprehensive understanding that dam is not just a technical-economic problem, but a representation of a development paradigm that ignores sustainability principles.

CONCLUSION

From the research conclusions, successfully reveals that the main theme of Edward Abbey's novel *The Monkey Wrench Gang* is radical resistance to environmental damage caused by unsustainable development, which is depicted through the transformation of four environmental activists from peaceful advocacy to sabotage when legal methods prove ineffective in the face of institutional indifference.

Furthermore, intertextual analysis with the McCully framework shows that dams is perceived as unsustainable development through ecological dimensions that include hydrological cycle disruption, habitat fragmentation, and sedimentation problems, as well as social dimensions that include the forced displacement of indigenous peoples, unequal distribution of benefits, and destruction of traditional livelihoods.

Based on these findings, it is suggested that further research explore other environmental literary works with a similar approach. English educators integrate environmentally-themed literary texts in learning to develop students' ecological awareness. It is necessary to develop interdisciplinary learning models that combine the study of literature, linguistics, and contemporary environmental issues to create a holistic approach in language education that is sustainable.

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