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APPENDIX

Appendix 1

**Intertextual Analysis: Dams as Unsustainable Development**

**Table 1 : Ecological Dimension**

No	Ecological Dimension According to McCully's Theory (2001)	Quotes of Novel <i>The Monkey Wrench Gang</i>	Intertextual Analysis: Dams as unsustainable development
1	<p><b>Changes in the Hydrological Cycle</b></p> <p>McCully explained that dams turn rivers from natural flows into artificial systems. Water that was once warm and rich in nutrients turned cold and sterile.</p>	<p><i>“Flowing through the bottom of the gorge is the tame and domesticated Colorado River, released from the bowels of the adjacent Glen Canyon Dam. Formerly a golden-red, as the name implies, the river now runs cold, clear and green, the color of glacier water.” (Prologue: The Aftermath, p. 15)</i></p>	<p>Abbey described exactly what McCully described the river went from "golden-red" to "cold, clear and green." The word "tame and domesticated" indicates that the river has lost its natural character. The change in color from "golden-red" to "glacier water" proves the river is losing life-supporting nutrients. This is a classic example of unsustainable development because it destroys natural systems that have been perfectly functioning for thousands of years, only for the short-term benefit of humans.</p>
2	<p><b>Habitat Fragmentation</b></p>	<p><i>“What was once a mighty river. Now a ghost. Spirits of sea gulls and pelicans</i></p>	<p>Abbey uses the words "ghosts" and "spirits" to indicate that the ecosystem is dead – these</p>

	<p>McCully said dams break the food and habitat chain. Animals lost their habitat, migration routes, and food sources from upstream to downstream.</p>	<p><i>wing above the desiccated delta a thousand miles to seaward. Spirits of beaver nose upstream through the silt-gold surface. Great blue herons once descended, light as mosquitoes, long legs dangling, to the sandbars.”</i>  <b>(Prologue: The Aftermath, p. 15)</b></p>	<p>animals are just memories. The phrase "desiccated delta a thousand miles to seaward" attests to McCully's impact on the upstream to downstream chain effect. When Abbey writes "once descended" and uses the past tense, she is denoting a permanent extinction. This proves that dams create unsustainable development because they destroy irreversible biodiversity, damage the ecological foundations for future generations.</p>
3	<p><b>Sediment and Erosion</b></p> <p>McCully explained the dam holds mud and garbage, making the reservoir dirty and shallow. This reduces the life of the dam and damages water quality.</p>	<p><i>“All these things now lay beneath the dead water of the reservoir, slowly disappearing under layers of descending silt... Lake Powell: storage pond, silt trap, evaporation tank and garbage dispose-all, a 180-mile-long incipient sewage lagoon.”</i>  <b>(Chapter 2: Origins II: George W. Hayduke, p. 33)</b></p>	<p>Abbey confirmed McCully's theory by referring to the reservoir as a "silt trap" – the same technical term. "Layers of descending silt" describe the process McCully described about sedimentation. The most powerful is when Abbey refers to the reservoir as a "sewage lagoon" – this suggests the transformation from a "development" project to an environmental issue. Reservoirs that are supposed to provide benefits instead become a burden. This is a hallmark of unsustainable development: creating short-term solutions that pose larger long-term problems.</p>

4	<p><b>Changes in Water Quality</b></p> <p>McCully said the stationary reservoir water becomes dirty, toxic and dangerous to life. Oxygen decreases and pollutants accumulate.</p>	<p><i>“Instead of a river he looked down on a motionless body of murky green effluent, dead, stagnant, dull, a scum of oil floating on the surface... a 180-mile-long incipient sewage lagoon.”</i></p> <p><b>(Chapter 2: Origins II: George W. Hayduke, p. 33)</b></p>	<p>Abbey describes the degradation of water quality exactly as McCully theorized. The "motionless body of murky green effluent" is a sharp contrast to the river flowing clearly. The word "dead, stagnant, dull" indicates that water has lost its vital function as a source of life. The "scum of oil floating" proves the accumulation of pollutants McCully described. The transformation from a living river to a "sewage lagoon" shows how a project that claims to be development actually turns environmental assets into liabilities. This is the essence of unsustainable development: destroying a life-sustaining system.</p>
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**Table 2 : Social Dimension**

No	Social Dimension According to McCully's Theory (2001)	Quotes of Novel The Monkey Wrench Gang	Intertextual Analysis: Dams as unsustainable development
1	<p><b>Evacuation of Local Communities</b></p> <p>McCully explained that the dam drowned villages, houses, and people's living places. People are forced to</p>	<p><i>“Twenty fathoms under in a milky green light the spectral cabins, the skeleton cottonwoods, the ghostly gas pumps of Hite, Utah, glow dimly through the underwater mist, outlines and edges</i></p>	<p>Abbey describes the displacement that McCully describes very visually – the city of Hite is "twenty fathoms under." The words "spectral," "skeleton," "ghostly" indicate this is not a relocation</p>

	<p>move and lose their way of life for generations.</p>	<p><i>softened by the cumulative blur of slowly settling silt. Hite has been submerged by Lake Powell for many years now, but Smith will not grant recognition to alien powers.”</i>  <b>(Chapter 3: Origins III: Seldom Seen Smith, p. 45)</b></p>	<p>but a total destruction of the community. Most important is the phrase "Smith will not grant recognition to alien powers" - this shows a rejection of the legitimacy of the dam project. For the local people, the dam builders are "alien powers" that are destroying their way of life. This proves unsustainable development because it destroys communities that have been sustainable for generations, replaced with a system that only benefits outsiders.</p>
2	<p><b>The destruction of cultural heritage</b></p> <p>McCully criticized how dams are often built for the reason of "protecting" nature, when in fact they are destroying it.</p>	<p><i>“The riverside campgrounds had been obliterated by a gravel quarry. In order to administrate, protect and make the charm, beauty and history of Lee’s Ferry easily accessible to the motorized public, the Park Service had established not only a new paved road... but also a ranger station, a paved campground, a hundred-foot-high pink water tower, a power line... The area had been turned over to the administration of the National Park Service in order to</i></p>	<p>Abbey exposes the contradictions that McCully criticizes with sharp irony. The word "obliterated" contrasts with the claim "protect." A list of infrastructure built in the name of "protection" asphalt roads, 100-foot water towers, power lines actually destroys the "charm, beauty and history" that should be protected. The last sentence is very ironic: it protects against "vandalism and commercial exploitation" by committing</p>

		<p><i>protect it from vandalism and commercial exploitation.”</i>  <b>(Chapter 3: Origins III: Seldom Seen Smith, p. 42)</b></p>	<p>legal vandalism and commercial exploitation by the state.  This shows a hallmark of unsustainable development: using the rhetoric of preservation to justify destruction, creating a false legitimacy for projects that are actually destructive.</p>
3	<p><b>Unfair Distribution of Benefits</b></p> <p>McCully said the dam's profits were only enjoyed by large corporations, while small people bore the brunt without being fairly compensated.</p>	<p><i>“It’s built for the benefit of certain companies that operate in this county, but it’s not a county road, it’s a state road. It’s to help out the poor fellas that own the uranium mines and the truck fleets and the marinas on Lake Powell, that’s what it’s for. They gotta eat too.”</i>  <b>(Chapter 3: Origins III: Seldom Seen Smith, p. 44)</b></p>	<p>Abbey confirms McCully's theory of unfair distribution with clever sarcasm. The phrase "poor fellas that own the uranium mines and the truck fleets" is an irony that shows inequality – the owners of the uranium mines are not "the poor." The phrase "They gotta eat too" equates corporate greed with survival needs. Abbey also shows how public resources ("state roads") are diverted for private benefit ("certain companies"). This is characteristic of unsustainable development: creating a system that concentrates profits on a few elites while distributing costs to the wider community, creating inequality that cannot last in the long term.</p>

4	<p><b>The Loss of Traditional Livelihoods</b></p> <p>Dams destroy local economic systems that have been going on for generations. Communities that depend on natural resources around rivers are losing traditional livelihoods without adequate compensation or sustainable alternatives. The time-tested traditional economic system is replaced by reliance on external economic systems that do not benefit local communities.</p>	<p><i>“Okay, God, I’m back,” Seldom Seen began, on his knees, head bowed. “It’s me again, Smith, and I see you still ain’t done nothing about this here dam. Now you know as well as me that if them goddamn Government men get this dam filled up with water it’s gonna flood more canyons, suffocate more trees, drown more deer and generally ruin the neighborhood.”</i></p> <p><b>(Chapter 3: Origins III: Seldom Seen Smith, p. 47)</b></p>	<p>Abbey through Smith's character shows the same perspective as McCully's theory of economic displacement. Smith sees the entire landscape as a "neighborhood" — not a landscape but an integrated place of living. The use of the words "suffocate" and "drown" for trees and deer suggests that for traditional communities, environmental destruction equals economic annihilation. Smith's desperate prayer shows the helplessness of facing "Government men" who do not understand the integrated relationship between community and environment. This proves unsustainable development because it destroys proven sustainable systems that have lasted for hundreds of years, replacing them with extractive systems that only benefit outsiders and are not sustainable in the long term.</p>
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Appendix 2

Overview of Literature Review and Identified Research Gaps

Theme	Key Scholars / Journals	Focus of Existing Research	Identified Gap Addressed by This Study
<b>Empirical Dam Impact Studies</b>	Jackson & Sleigh (2000), Tilt, Braun, & He (2009), Juss et al. (2014), Zhang et al. (2022), Shahab et al. (2023), Samsuddin et al. (2024), Oyekanmi & Mbossah (2018)	Ethnographic studies of socio-economic consequences, forced relocation, unemployment, health system damage, land ownership inequality, human rights violations, ecological dimensions including sediment flow reduction, estuary salinity increase, marine food chain disruption, biodiversity disturbance	Focus primarily on quantitative documentation of consequences rather than analyzing how these issues are constructed and represented in literary discourse; systematic neglect of narrative analysis frameworks for understanding dam development discourse
<b>Development Controversy Discourse Analysis</b>	Tur et al. (2018), Roy et al. (2022)	Discursive construction of development narratives, competing narratives between government-industry-local communities, DAMMDA methodology integrating spatial data with media discourse analysis	Focus mainly on contemporary media and policy documents rather than examining how literary works construct and critique development paradigms using systematic narrative structure models
<b>Environmental Literature Analysis</b>	Huggins (2017), Sahay & Purty (2018)	Indigenous North American literature as resistance to ecological colonialism, ecocritical approaches to understanding urbanization impacts through narrative representation	Have not specifically addressed construction of unsustainable development discourse in dam development context, particularly using established theoretical

			frameworks like McCully's unsustainable development theory
<b>Ecotheological and Spiritual Resistance</b>	Krishnamurthy (2020)	Ecotheological analysis focusing on interrelation between nature and religiosity in Abbey's narrative, spiritual dimensions of ecological resistance in "The Monkey Wrench Gang"	Limited to theological aspects without comprehensive integration of infrastructure development dimensions; lacks systematic theoretical framework connecting spirituality with anti-dam discourse construction
<b>Ecosabotage and Environmental Activism</b>	Sharma & Patel (2024)	Analysis of "ecosabotage" concept as environmental amelioration strategy, psychological and ideological motivations behind destructive actions with constructive purposes in "The Monkey Wrench Gang"	Does not explicitly connect ecosabotage concept with systematic unsustainable development theoretical frameworks; lacks integration of McCully's framework and narrative structure analysis
<b>Discourse Analysis Methodology</b>	All existing studies	Various approaches to dam impacts, discourse analysis, environmental literature, and Abbey's work using different methodological frameworks	Lack of systematic discourse analysis applying established narrative structure models (Mandler & Johnson) integrated with McCully's unsustainable development framework and Kristeva's suprasegmental-intertextual analysis to examine anti-dam discourse construction

### Appendix 3



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5. Dosen Pembimbing : Dr. Tirmidi
6. Konsultasi :

TANGGAL	MATERI BIMBINGAN	KETERANGAN KONSULTASI/ARAHAN	PARAF
9 Sep 24	Pengajuan Matrix	Revisi matrix	TM
16 Sep 24	Pengajuan Matrix	ACC	TM
23 Sep 24	Chapter I	Revisi Background	TM
7 okto 24	Chapter I	ACC	TM
28 okto 24	Chapter II	Perjelas teori utama	TM
4 Nov 24	Chapter II	Mencari teori tentang tema	TM
16 Des 24	Chapter II	ACC	TM
30 Des 24	Chapter III	Perjelas data collec + analysis	TM
13 Jan 25	Chapter III	ACC	TM
27 Jan 25	Chapter IV	Revisi finding	TM
17 Feb 25	Chapter IV	Perjelas Supracommantal + inter	TM
10 Mar 25	Chapter IV	Detailkan Hasil Analisis	TM
28 Apr 25	Chapter IV	ACC	TM
19 Mei 25	Chapter V	ACC	TM
06 Mei 25	Revisi Kesimpulan	"	TM
16 Jun 25	ACC	"	TM

7. Bimbingan telah selesai pada tanggal.....16/06/2025.....  
 Dosen Pembimbing:

Tirmidi

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## Appendix 4



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Judul Skripsi : **THE DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF UNSUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ON DAMS IN EDWARD ABBEY'S THE MONKEY WRENCH GANG**

Demikian keterangan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya dan untuk dijadikan persyaratan kelayakan mengikuti sidang tugas akhir/skripsi.

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