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# APPENDIX

Appendix 1

## The Intertextual Analysis of The Green Brain Novel

Insect and Human Welfare by Charles Thomas Brues

| No. | Concept | Novel | Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | **Insect and the Public Health**<br>For many years ago, the world found the cause of disease was not all about human mistakes. Scientific reported that several diseases are spread by insect, which was after that experts are making trial to prove it. They concern small creatures- organism and insect activities can harm and disseminate more disease for human or animal. Therefore, they learn about how it works to prevent more spread and increase more peace for the world. This evidence attracts public health attention to take this case more seriously. | 1. "Things have been seen," Joao said. "There are stories. Something like this was found near one of the barrier villages last month. It was inside the Green . . . on a path beside a river. Remember the report? Two farmers found it while searching for a sick man." Joao looked at his father. "They're very watchful for sickness in the newly Green, you know. There've been epidemics . . . and that's another thing." "There's no relationship," his father snapped. "Without insects to carry | 1. Frank Herbert's *The Green Brain* offers a compelling exploration of the delicate balance between humanity and the natural world. The novel presents a dystopian future where mankind, in its quest for dominance, has largely eradicated insect life. This aggressive approach to environmental management has far-reaching consequences for public health.<br>The near-total elimination of insects has disrupted the intricate ecological web. This imbalance leads to unforeseen and often detrimental consequences. For example, the decline of pollinators affects food production, potentially leading to widespread malnutrition and famine. Without natural predators, certain insect populations may experience explosive growth, leading to increased transmission of diseases. This could result in epidemics or pandemics, posing significant threats to human health.<br>The use of powerful insecticides to eradicate insects has resulted in environmental contamination. These chemicals can harm human health, causing various illnesses and disorders.<br>The father's assertion that eliminating insects will reduce illness ironically recalls the hubris of ecological intervention narratives from Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring" to more recent cli-fi literature, where attempts to control nature through technology create unforeseen consequences. The juxtaposition of environmental transformation ("the newly Green") with epidemic concern creates an intertextual dialogue with both utopian visions of ecological restoration and dystopian warnings about unintended consequences, |

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| | | diseases, we'll have less illness." (page 68)<br>2. "Our earliest poisons," Joao said, "killed off the weak and selected out those immune to this threat from humans. Only the immune remained to breed. The poisons we use now -- some of them -- don't leave such loopholes . . . and the deadly vibrations at the barriers . . ." He shrugged. "Still, this is a form of beetle, Father, and somehow it got through the barriers. I'll show you a thing." (page 70) | positioning this passage within broader literary conversations about humanity's relationship with manipulated natural systems.<br>2. This passage engages in profound intertextual dialogue with evolutionary theory, particularly Darwin's "On the Origin of Species," through its explicit invocation of natural selection mechanics ("killed off the weak and selected out those immune"). However, the text subverts traditional Darwinian discourse by positioning humans as the selective pressure rather than natural environmental factors, creating an ironic commentary on humanity's role as both evolution's product and its director. The phrase "selected out those immune" directly echoes scientific terminology while simultaneously critiquing the unintended consequences of human intervention in natural processes. |
| 2. | **Insect and the Food Supply**<br>In general, insects consume the same food material as human such as vegetable, fruit and other agricultural results. It has been shown in America where their agricultural production grows apace and the growth is not consistent at all which is later impact the price and quality of the products. It becomes a problem for agriculture and food supply when | 1. Joao spoke defensively: "Out in the Red you see things, father. These things are difficult to explain. Plants look healthier out there. The fruit is . . ." (page 65) | As global population increases and climate change impacts agricultural productivity, food shortages are becoming a growing concern. Insects offer a promising solution to this challenge due to their high efficiency which means Insects have a much higher feed conversion ratio than traditional livestock, meaning they can produce more protein with less feed. Insects offer a sustainable and nutritious alternative to traditional livestock.<br>The text's juxtaposition of color-coded territories ("Red" versus the implied "Green") with food quality intertextually engages with the biblical tradition of forbidden fruits and promised lands, where access to nourishment becomes morally and politically charged. This resonates particularly with the food sovereignty movements documented in contemporary literature, where communities assert the right to determine their own food systems against |

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| | it comes an overflowing insects and rapidly changing environment as the result of an instant demand to fill human necessary especially for food supply. | | colonial or corporate intervention. The passage suggests that human attempts to optimize food production through environmental management may paradoxically diminish the very abundance they seek to create, echoing the critique of industrial agriculture found in works from Wendell Berry's agrarian essays to Michael Pollan's "The Omnivore's Dilemma," where technological intervention in food systems produces unexpected degradation rather than enhancement. |
| 3. | **Forest Insect**<br>the importance of forest conservation has become an urgent attention in this world that leads into a numerous utilization of forest product such pulpwood as the main substances of making paper, which is annually increase while the forestry has inequality income and outcome. This deficiency also caused by insect interference. In agricultural side, insects have brought many impacts for agricultural continuity. It has no big difference with the existence of insect in forest, which is regrettably becomes their homeland that we cannot expel them easily such in the farm because forest insect control is more difficult compared to farm insects. | 1. "They say certain plants are dying out from lack of pollenization." (page 11) | Forest insects play a crucial role in maintaining the health and balance of forest ecosystems. They are essential for nutrient cycling, pollination, and as a food source for other organisms. While forest insects play a vital role in ecosystem health, they can also cause significant damage to forests such as Defoliation, wood boring, gridling, disease vectors and attracting other pests.<br>This passage operates within a dense intertextual network of ecological literature that foregrounds the interconnectedness of forest ecosystems, particularly engaging with the foundational texts of entomology and forest ecology. The phrase "dying out from lack of pollenization" directly invokes the scientific discourse established in works like Charles Darwin's "On the Various Contrivances by Which British and Foreign Orchids Are Fertilised by Insects," where the intricate relationships between plants and their insect pollinators are revealed as fundamental to ecosystem survival. However, the text's casual reporting ("They say") transforms this scientific knowledge into folk wisdom, suggesting that ecological collapse has become so visible that it enters common discourse, echoing Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring" and its documentation of how pesticide use disrupts pollinator populations. |
| 4. | **Household Insect**<br>Human known as socialized creature living in communities and we cannot deny it. We live aside with all creatures in this world, | 1. And it set itself the problem of a slight gene alteration in a wingless wasp to | Man, and insect relation is a complex one marked by both coexistence and conflict. Insects can be both beneficial and detrimental to human health and well-being.<br>Insects can be a common and frustrating problem in many households. Man is accompanied in his migrations, not merely by what are familiarly known as the |

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| | including insect. The associated living created by human attract insect attention to live together in the same environment and blend with human in their households or other permanent residences such as apartments, hotels, dwelling and others. | improve on the oxygen generation system. | "domestic animals," but also by hosts of insects, which find improved means of subsistence by linking their fortunes with his, and which, though often causing him infinite annoyance, sometimes render considerable, though generally unrecognized and unappreciated services. They can be annoying, unsightly, and sometimes even harmful. In case of detrimental aspects, insects can be disease transmission for human.<br>This passage operates within a complex intertextual framework that transforms the humble household wasp into a site of technological intervention, engaging with both domestic entomology literature and biotechnological discourse. The phrase "wingless wasp" creates an immediate tension with common household experience, where wasps are primarily defined by their mobility and invasiveness—their ability to penetrate domestic spaces and threaten human comfort. By removing wings through genetic modification, the text intertextually connects to the long tradition of household pest control literature, from early domestic manuals that sought to eliminate insect intrusions to contemporary integrated pest management approaches that attempt to control rather than eradicate. |
| 5. | **The Outlook for the Future**<br>Possibly, any insect brings a certain disease and parasite for human. Not all insects in houses damage human being yet, several of them certainly do and others rarely attack man in short of this case. Some insects are just annoyed human by their existence and not extremely hurt as it seems. Some are just damaging animal foods such as meat and fruit.<br>In human vision, insect automatically becomes the most prejudice creature as they affecting human while as a group, they highly injurious to man and | 1. Messenger's relays came and went through the rain and sunshine that alternated outside the cave mouth. There was little hesitation over commands now; the essential decision had been made: "Capture or kill the three humans at the chasm; save their heads in vivo if you can. | The future of insects and their relationship with humans is uncertain. Insects have coexisted with humans for millennia, playing vital roles in our ecosystems and economies. However, their populations are declining at an alarming rate, raising concerns about the future of our planet. A world without insects would be a drastically different and far less hospitable place for humans. Ecological collapse such as pollination crisis, disrupted food chains, and nutrient cycling breakdown will be basically urgent needs that should be handled significantly.<br>The stark command "Capture or kill the three humans" employs the dehumanizing language found throughout colonial and military literature, where targets become objects rather than subjects. However, the scientific addendum "save their heads in vivo if you can" creates a particularly chilling intertextual dialogue with medical experimentation narratives, echoing everything from H.G. Wells' "The Island of Dr. Moreau" to contemporary biohorror fiction. The clinical precision of "in vivo" (meaning in living organisms) transforms hunting into scientific collection, connecting to the tradition of specimen-gathering found in colonial exploration literature, but here applied to humans themselves. This intertextually resonates with the |

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| | the environment. Even in terms of benefit insect also does, with a small number of species. | | commodification of human bodies found in works like "Never Let Me Go" by Kazuo Ishiguro, where human beings become sources of biological material rather than autonomous persons, suggesting a future where the boundary between scientific research and systematic killing has been completely erased. If humans couldn't live alongside insects, it would have disastrous consequences for our planet and our own well-being. |

Human Population and the Environmental Crisis by Ben Zuckerman and David Jefferson

| No. | Concept | Novel | Analysis |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Population: Challenge to Biosphere and Behavior<br><br>The rapid expansion of the human population poses a significant threat to the environment. As our numbers increase, so does our demand for resources like food, water, and energy. Increased population density contributes to overcrowding, pollution, and the spread of disease. | Time was the thing now -- some twenty days to gather new energy, go through the metamorphosis and disperse. Soon there'd be thousands of him -- each with its carefully mimicked clothing and identification papers, each with this appearance of humanity. | Human population growth exerts significant pressure on the biosphere and influences human behaviour in complex ways. Population growth presents a complex set of challenges with far-reaching implications for societies and the environment.<br>This passage operates within the intertextual framework of population explosion narratives, where the phrase "thousands of him" transforms individual identity into mass replication, engaging directly with the demographic anxieties found throughout speculative fiction from Malthus's population theory through contemporary overpopulation dystopias. The text subverts traditional population growth models by presenting reproduction not as biological coupling but as metamorphic multiplication, creating an intertextual dialogue with invasion literature from H.G. Wells' "The War of the Worlds" to "Invasion of the Body Snatchers," where demographic replacement occurs through transformation rather than conquest.<br>The text ultimately participates in the broader literary tradition that explores how population categories become unstable when the fundamental assumptions about who constitutes "the population" can no longer be trusted, transforming demographic security into demographic vulnerability. |
| 2. | Ecological Impacts: The Potentially most Serious Consequence | Now came the relay from Bahia: "Much rain -- wet ground; the burrows of our listening post collapsed. An | Ecology is the study of the relationships between organisms and their environment. It explores how living things interact with each other and their surroundings, forming intricate ecosystems. However, human activities have significantly disrupted these delicate balances, leading to a host of ecological problems. |

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| | Global climate change poses a significant threat to agriculture, water resources, and ecosystems worldwide. Rising temperatures and altered precipitation patterns can disrupt crop growth, reduce agricultural yields, and increase water scarcity. Extreme weather events like droughts, floods, and heatwaves can further exacerbate these challenges. | observer was seen and attacked, but a monitor brought it to safety by tunneling from the river. The river tunnels brought collapse of a structure there. We left no evidence except what was seen of us by the humans. Those of us who could not escape were destroyed. | The cascade of infrastructure collapse ("river tunnels brought collapse of a structure") intertextually resonates with the domino effect narratives found in ecological disaster literature, where single environmental changes trigger systematic breakdowns. This echoes the interconnectedness themes found in contemporary environmental writing from James Lovelock's Gaia hypothesis through network ecology texts that map how disturbances propagate through biological and built systems. The clinical reporting style ("We left no evidence except what was seen") masks profound ecological disruption behind operational language, creating an intertextual connection to the environmental reporting found in corporate and military documents that minimize ecological impact through technical terminology. The text ultimately engages with the broader literary tradition that explores how technological systems attempt to integrate with natural processes, only to discover that ecological forces operate according to different temporalities and logics than human infrastructure can accommodate. |
| 3. | Biodiversity: Where have All the Species Gone?<br><br>The Earth's biodiversity, the rich tapestry of life on our planet, is facing an alarming decline. Human activities such as habitat destruction, pollution, overexploitation, and climate change are driving species to extinction at an unprecedented rate. | 1. Difficult humans -- their slavery to the planet would have to be proved to them . . . dramatically, perhaps.<br>2. ""We've nothing but the mutated bees now, Johnny -- not a single creature to spread disease or eat food intended for humans." | 1. Biodiversity is essential for the health of our planet and the well-being of humans. It provides us with essential resources like food, medicine, and clean water. It also plays a crucial role in regulating climate, maintaining soil fertility, and protecting against natural disasters.<br>This intertextually engages with the environmental education tradition that explores how ecological awareness often requires crisis or catastrophe to motivate behavioral change, echoing narratives from "Silent Spring" through contemporary climate fiction where environmental destruction must become visible and immediate before humans respond. The text participates in the broader literary tradition of exploring the relationship between knowledge and action, particularly the environmental philosophy question of why ecological understanding fails to translate into ecological behavior. The speaker's tone suggests both frustration with human resistance to environmental reality and confidence in their ability to engineer dramatic demonstrations that will overcome this resistance, positioning the text within the eco-authoritarian tradition that imagines environmental salvation through imposed rather than chosen ecological consciousness.<br>2. The clinical satisfaction in the speaker's voice ("We've nothing but") creates an intertextual tension with the mourning literature found in contemporary extinction |

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| | Forests are being cleared, oceans are being overfished, and ecosystems are being disrupted, leading to the loss of countless species and the degradation of essential ecological services. This biodiversity crisis threatens the balance of nature and has severe consequences for human well-being. | | narrativewhere biodiversity loss is presented as profound cultural and ecological tragedy. However, this passage positions biological simplification as achievement rather than loss, connecting to the techno-optimist literature that imagines engineered ecosystems as improvements over natural diversity. The survival of only "mutated bees" suggests a future where biodiversity exists solely in service of human needs, transformed through genetic modification into specialized tools rather than autonomous life forms. This engages with the broader literary tradition that explores the tension between human security and ecological complexity, where the desire for predictable, controllable environments conflicts with the unpredictable resilience that emerges from biological diversity. |

Appendix 2

YAYASAN NURUL JADID PAITON
FAKULTAS SOSIAL DAN HUMANIORA
UNIVERSITAS NURUL JADID
PROBOLINGGO JAWA TIMUR

PP Nurul Jadid
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1. Nama Mahasiswa : Nur Diana Kholishoh
2. NIM : 2142300028
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4. Judul Tugas Akhir :The Discourse of Human-Insects Coexistence in Frank Herbert's The Green Brain
5. Dosen Pembimbing : Dr. Tirmidi. M.Pd
6. Konsultasi :

| TANGGAL | MATERI BIMBINGAN | KETERANGAN KONSULTASI/ARAHAN | PARAF |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10/6/2024 | Membuat kerangka ide (tema) | ACC | TM |
| 24/6/2024 | Bab 1 | Revisi Background | TM |
| 26/6/2024 | Introduction (Background) | Acc. Revisi previous study | TM |
| 9/8/2024 | Previous study | Acc | TM |
| 9/7/2024 | Bab II | Penjelas teori tema | TM |
| 24/7/2024 | Finalisasi Theory tema | Acc | TM |
| 18/9/2024 | Bab III | lengkapi research method | TM |
| 24/12/2024 | Defasting data collection | Acc | TM |
| 18/2/2025 | Bab IV | Lengkapi Finding | TM |
| 29/4/2025 | Finding synopsis psychlinguistic | Revise Fandom | TM |
| 06/5/2025 | Finding comprehension | Acc | TM |
| 15/6/2025 | Intertextual analysis | Revise | TM |
| 22/5/2025 | Intertextual comprension | Acc | TM |
| 27/5/2025 | Theme reveal explanation | Acc | TM |
| 03/6/2025 | Bab V | Lengkapi, Ilmu Pendukung | TM |
| 17/6/2025 | Finalisasi Naskah | Acc | TM |

7. Bimbingan telah selesai pada tanggal.17/06/2025.....:

Dosen Pembimbing:

TM Tirmidzi

Tirmidi

.....

Appendix 3

YAYASAN NURUL JADID PAITON
FAKULTAS SOSIAL DAN HUMANIORA
UNIVERSITAS NURUL JADID
PROBOLINGGO JAWA TIMUR

*PP. Nurul Jadid*
*Karanganyar Paiton*
*Probolinggo 67291*
*08883077077*
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**KETERANGAN HASIL CHECK PLAGIASI**

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, tim check plagiasi Fakultas Sosial dan Humaniora menerangkan dengan sebenarnya, bahwa telah dilakukan check plagiasi dengan persentase 14% (Exclude Quotes dan Exclude Bibliogrphy) pada tugas akhir/skripsi mahasiswa berikut:

Nama : **2142300028**

NIM : **NUR DIANA KHOLISHOH**

Judul Skripsi : The Discourse of Human-Insect Coexistence in Frank Herbert's The Green Brain

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

Paiton, 18 Juni 2025
Ketua Tim,

**RM. FARUQ, S.H.I**

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Nur Diana Kholishoh, born and raised in the tranquil village of Binakal, Bondowoso, her story is one of curiosity, dedication, and the transformative power of language. Her academic journey began at *At-Taqwa Kindergarten and Elementary School*, where the seeds of her love for learning were first planted.

As she grew, so did her thirst for knowledge. She continued her education at *Nurul Jadid College*, progressing through *MTS NJ* and *MA NJ*, before finally stepping into the *English Program at Nurul Jadid University*. But Diana was never one to simply follow the path—she carved her own.

Her voracious appetite for English led her to join *BPK (Badan Pembinaan Khusus)* and *LPBA (Lembaga Pengembangan Bahasa Asing)* during high school, where she didn't just learn a language—she lived it. These experiences opened doors to incredible journeys, from lively debates to cultural exchanges, proving that words could build bridges between worlds.

For her, English is more than grammar and vocabulary—it's a tool for connection. She dreams of using her knowledge to uplift others, to share opportunities, and to be a guiding light for those who, like her, believe in the magic of language.

With every word she learns and every life she touches, she is writing her story—one where passion meets purpose, and where a girl from a quiet village becomes a voice for many.