

Debunking Anthropocentrism for Environmental Justice: An Ecocritical Analysis of Richard Powers' *The Overstory*



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Abstract: *This article delves into Richard Power's most famous and acclaimed work *The Overstory* using ecocritical lens to unfold its intricate representation of human connections with the natural world and the challenge it poses to anthropocentric narratives. The dominant cultural, philosophical, literary and political narratives of the contemporary modern age have highly been occupied with the notion of anthropocentrism, prioritizing human perceptions, ideologies, interests and desires over those of the natural world. By closely examining the novel's theme and narrative structure, this article highlights how Powers' work convinces the readers to reconsider their perceptions about nature. Through the lens of ecocriticism, the paper dissects the characters' transformative journey confronting the anthropocentric narratives for more equitable and sustainable connections between human race and the natural ecosystem. Through this exploration, the article underscores the magnitude of *The Overstory* as a stimulus for reshaping outlooks on human-nature relationships. It highlights how the book, by debunking anthropocentrism, calls for a holistic review of the environment and ultimately focuses on the necessity of collective efforts for environmental justice and advocacy. In illuminating the transformative prospect of literature, this analysis underlines the role of ecocriticism in portraying a more harmonious coexistence between humanity and the non-human nature. As Powers' narrative weaves together the fates of its characters with the fate of our planet, it beckons us to re-evaluate our roles as guardians of the planet and promoter of a just, harmonious future.*

Keywords: Anthropocentrism, Ecocriticism, Interconnectedness, Biodiversity, Environment, Nature

Introduction

Anthropocentrism, the belief system that prioritizes interests and dominates aspects of society, philosophy and literature has deeply rooted itself in our collective thinking. According to Tom Tyler (2020) anthropocentric thinking is the assumption or argument that places humanity as the focus, in nature regarding animals as instruments for fulfilling human needs. This perspective often presents humans as the center for reflection reinforcing the idea

of superiority or normality (Tyler, 2020). This human centered viewpoint though it may seem natural has resulted in an understanding of our connection, with the world by emphasizing human dominance and often neglecting the inherent value of non-human beings. However, within literature and ecocriticism realms an increasing body of research suggests that it is necessary to challenge, examine and ultimately dismantle these anthropocentric narratives that shape our perception and storytelling.

In discussions, about ethics and the interconnectedness between humans and nature in today's world literature plays a role in shaping our understanding challenging our viewpoints and fostering a deeper connection with the natural world. Basanta Poudel (2023) highlights how literature has the ability to transform our thinking and motivate us to take action in addressing such issues. By provoking self-reflection and driving change, literature holds potential to reshape how we perceive our relationship with nature. The merging of literature and ecocriticism provides a framework through which we can examine the web of interactions with the environment shedding light on ethical considerations and encouraging critical examination of anthropocentric ideologies.

This study aims to explore the changing field of literature in the context of ecocriticism. It focuses on how literature depicts, questions and transforms the human centric perspective that prioritizes our interests above all else in our relationship, with nature. The main objective is to analyze the ways in which literary texts represent our interactions, with the environment and evaluate their implications. Based on a range of analyses and critical discussions this study aims to explore the various aspects of literary works that shed light on the interconnectedness, between humans and the natural world. Its objective is to combine and evaluate contributions that examine how literature bridges the perceived gap between humanity and nature sparking conversations about frameworks, emotional connections and attitudes towards the environment. Environmental literature serves as a tool to bring attention to environmental issues acting as a guiding light, in addressing the urgent challenges faced by our natural surroundings. Engaging with nature through literature provides a way for individuals to develop an awareness of the environment. By reading stories and narratives, in these works, people are encouraged to have a deeper understanding and admiration for the beauty, complexity and vulnerability of nature (Khalidi, 2023). This research recognizes Al Khalidi's viewpoint on

the influence of literature. It aims to explore how literature plays a role in shaping consciousness and fostering a sense of responsibility, towards preserving and safeguarding our planet.

To better understand the topic, this study examines the field of ecocriticism by delving into the various theoretical frameworks proposed by scholars, like Lawrence Buell, Jonathan Bate and others. It will explore how storytelling, narrative techniques and literary devices can challenge anthropocentrism, reshape perspectives and foster environmental awareness. For instance, Talgorn and Ullerup (2023) highlight the importance of storytelling in sharing narratives among storytellers. They argue that collectively creating and spreading stories about our planet helps cultivate a shared understanding and empathy while promoting a consciousness, about concerns. By conducting an examination and analysis of studies in the literature review and then exploring how literature presents the connections, between humans and nature this research aims to enhance our comprehension of the complex fabric crafted by the author of novel *The Overstory*. It reveals the subtleties in portraying concerns and emotional involvement with the environment. Through this investigation the study endeavors to illuminate literatures power to bring about transformation challenge rooted human centered viewpoints and foster a relationship, between mankind and the natural world.

Problem Statement

In the contemporary literature, the center of attention is human interests degrading the significance of the environment which leads to imbalanced relationship between humanity the natural world. Despite of this, there is lack of research that critically examine such literary works to debunk anthropocentric perspectives to advocate for a more moral and sustainable relationship between humans and their environment. This research is one such attempt to come up with such a study that critically evaluates a literary piece named *The Overstory* which has narratives of potentially challenging anthropocentrism proving to be a good canvas for an ecocritical analysis. Despite having these narratives, there is a gap in knowledge that this

novel is not evaluated based on an ecocritical lens that challenges anthropocentrism. This research gap is addressed through this study by using Lawrence Buell's ecocritical framework that provides a checklist for challenging anthropocentric perspectives.

Research Questions

1. How the human connections with the natural world are portrayed in Richard Powers' *The Overstory*, keeping in mind the ecocritical lens of Lawrence Buell?
2. What are the instances in the novel that debunk anthropocentric narratives in line with Buell's checklist?
3. How does *The Overstory* underscore the necessity of collective efforts for a more sustainable relationship between humanity and the natural world echoing Buell's advocacy for environmental justice?

Research Objectives

1. To critically analyze the portrayal of human connections with the natural world in *The Overstory* through Lawrence Buell's ecocritical lens.
2. To identify the instances within the novel that debunk anthropocentric narratives in line with Buell's checklist.
3. To investigate the ways in which *The Overstory* underscore the necessity of collective efforts for a more sustainable relationship between humanity and the natural world echoing Buell's advocacy for environmental justice.

Significance of the Research

This research is significant as it not only debunks the anthropocentric perspectives by highlighting the relevant instances from the novel but also contributes to advocate for the environmental justice by aligning with Lawrence Buell's ecocritical lens. This research promotes the literature that shapes the common perceptions about human nature relationship and our responsibility in the environment. This research provides a framework to future researchers to evaluate the relevant literary pieces to debunk anthropocentric narratives.

This research's implications are beyond scholarly study as it evaluates the acclaimed novel to make the readers empathize with their natural world, adding up to the efforts of environmental activists and policymakers.

Theoretical framework

This research adopts Lawrence Buell's approach (2009), which highlights the aspects of literature's interaction with environmental concerns. It focuses on broadening considerations to encompass human entities and critiquing the dominance of human over nature. By using boost framework this research aims to debunk anthropocentrism and delves into the portal of connection with the natural world in Richard Powers' *The Overstory* this framework provides relevant insights for this study.

This research uses Buell's viewpoint to examine how the novel disrupts narratives that prioritize humans and promotes a connection between humans and the environment it seeks out movements in the book where non-human entities ecosystem or environmental issues are treated with the ethical significance as human perspectives. Buell's framework also aids in investigating how the character's transformative journey aligned with the novel themes of justice and the need for collective action to address ecological challenges.

Below is Buell's theoretical framework in relevance to the selected novel, based on a checklist for challenging anthropocentrism. Buell provides the following checklist to identify elements, in works that focus on the environment;

- The natural surroundings are not just a background but an active force that highlights the interconnectedness of human history and natural history.
- The story acknowledges that the environment involves more than concerns.
- There is a sense of responsibility towards the environment embedded in the text.
- The text suggests an understanding of the environment as a process emphasizing its evolution and transformation, over time.

Buell emphasizes the significance of broadening our perspectives to include ecosystems and people. The narrative of the book, *The Overstory* portrays trees and the natural world as having ethical significance impact that is on par with or even greater than human consent this contradicts our inclination to put our interest first. The novel challenges notion of human dominance over nature by emphasizing the connection and connectivity between humans and the natural world through the perspective of characters who challenge the idea of superiority. This story challenges viewpoints that is human centric. The novel explores the depths of the characters obligations to the environment and to trace. It looks at how their ethics change in connection to nature transcending worries and striking A chord with views emphasis on morality. *The Overstory* explores the relationship between environment and culture, showing how nature influences our identities, customs, and way of life. It casts doubt on the idea that culture and the outside world are distinct. By highlighting the disparity between the overuse of nature and the requirement for equitable and long-lasting relationships between humans and the natural ecosystem, the narrative promotes justice. It highlights how crucial it is to work towards justice, reflecting Buell's support in ecocritical discourse. Powers uses storytelling strategies to get readers to reevaluate how they view relationships in human nature. It promotes a literary movement away from narratives and towards an ecologically aware worldview that is consistent with Buell's emphasis on interconnection.

This theoretical framework serves as a lens through which to investigate *The Overstory* in this research. It was inspired by Lawrence Buell's checklist for challenging anthropocentrism. It provides a way to investigate how the book questions human-centered narratives and promotes relationships between people and the environment. This method, when applied to ecocriticism, is consistent with Buell's ideas.

Literature Review

To enhance our understanding of the already done research in this domain, this literature

review is being done which at first go through the studies that delve into the phenomenon of anthropocentrism and its themes relevant to the environment. After this, this literature review expands to the specific studies that are carried out into closely related topics on the selected novel *The OverStory*. Following is the analysis of the selected studies for literature review in relevance to this research.

In their work Kopnina, Washington, Taylor and Piccolo (2018) discuss the concept of anthropocentrism and its ethical implications, in ethics and ecological crises. They explore viewpoints on this matter. The authors criticize anthropocentrism for placing values above everything potentially resulting in the exploitation of the environment solely for human benefit. They argue against this perspective by emphasizing the interconnectedness of all living beings and how it contributes to crises. Furthermore, they suggest that the criticism of anthropocentrism fails to distinguish between illegitimate interests, which could hinder progress in environmental preservation. As a solution they propose addressing inequalities before focusing on environmental protection efforts since these inequalities have an impact, on environmental matters (Kopnina et al., 2018). They suggest that prioritizing interests can actually be a driving force, behind efforts to protect the environment. According to the authors recognizing the role of ecosystems as support systems for humans can lead to a sense of responsibility and care for non-human entities. These ideas are connected to this research to explore how literature challenges or reinforces a human centric perspective in storytelling and the various motivations depicted in works of literature regarding concerns. This analysis allows to critically examine how literature shapes attitudes and behaviors towards nature and our relationship, with it.

McShane (2007) presents an analysis of Bryan Norton's convergence hypothesis, which proposes that both human centered and non-centered ethical perspectives result in similar environmentally responsible behaviors and policies. In contrast, McShane argues that ethical considerations encompass more, than

actions and policies; they also involve emotions and attitudes towards the world. According to her ethical discussions should not focus on determining the course of action but also reflect upon our emotions. She suggests that anthropocentrism and non-anthropocentrism have implications for how we should feel about nature influencing attitudes such as love, respect, and awe, towards the environment. From McShanes perspective anthropocentrism undermines values commonly associated with relationships, with the natural world. It raises questions about whether a focus on interests can cultivate the emotional bonds and reverence necessary for a balanced relationship with nature. By incorporating McShanes insights into this literature review and discussion it is observed how literary works depict connections, moral dilemmas, and varying attitudes towards nature. This enriches our analysis by taking into account the perspectives presented in literature and their impact, on shaping readers understanding of human nature relationships.

Kruise (2020) provides insights, into the relationship between humans and nature as depicted in environmental literature. This aligns with research that challenges anthropocentrism and advocates for connections with the environment. The study emphasizes the need to reassess how humanity perceives nature highlighting the impact of separating humans from the natural world through a nature or culture divide. The conversation surrounding Peter Wohlleben's work on anthropomorphism (Kruise, 2020) corresponds to this research's focus on how literary portrayals bridge the perceived gap between humans and non-human entities. Examining Kruise's exploration of anthropomorphism could complement this analysis by shedding light on how attributing traits to nature helps cultivate a sense of interconnectedness in line with our goal of highlighting dependence, between humans and the environment. Furthermore, the analysis of Richard Powers novel *The Overstory* (Kruise, 2020) complements our interest in examining how literature portrays the connections, between humans and nature. By studying Powers storytelling techniques that depict these

connections Kruise's review enhances our understanding of how literature challenges perspectives centered on humans and aligns with the goal of exploring literary representations from an ecocritical standpoint. Additionally, the examination of capitalisms impact on nature and American communities in Annie Proulx's book "Barkskins" (Kruise, 2020) intersects with the socio environmental discussions in this research. This aspect broadens our exploration of degradation, within the framework of justice and economic systems offering a perspective to study the interconnected issues related to environment and socio-economic factors.

Sköld's (2023) study, on Richard Powers novel *The Overstory* in the context of climate change fiction aligns with this research focus on how literature can inspire change in response to the climate crisis of the Anthropocene era. The essay delves into the influence of storytelling in driving change specifically examining how narratives such, as *The Overstory* can inspire perspectives and values concerning our environment. Sköld's analysis of *The Overstory*, in relation to discussions in ecocriticism (2023) complements the goal of this research, which aims to place works within ethical frameworks. This connection enhances our comprehension of the aspects embedded in climate change fiction. Emphasizes the interplay, between literature, cultural change and ethical considerations when addressing ecological challenges.

Feith's (2023) analysis of "The World Tree", as a novel shows an understanding of the interconnectedness between humans and trees. This aligns with this research focus on literature that breaks down the barriers between nature and humanity. The novel delves into the concept of "dendrosophy," which highlights the wisdom we can gain from trees and emphasizes their existence and communication methods. It urges us to reconsider our connections with nature. By comparing tree entities, the novel prompts, us to question our assumptions, about characters and individuals challenging perspectives that prioritize humans. It broadens our understanding of how characters are depicted leading us to reconsider a person's identity, in relation to the world. Feith's examination of language and how

it represents the world using plant metaphors and philosophical concepts of trees and rhizomes (2022) adds depth to the exploration of how literature uses language and symbolism to express perspectives. This aligns with this research focus on analyzing techniques that bridge the gap between humans and non-human entities highlighting the interconnectedness of language, philosophy, and nature. Moreover, the novels openness to influences is in line with an ecocritical perspective that emphasizes incorporating diverse cultural and philosophical viewpoints when understanding human connections, with the environment.

Riem's exploration of Riane Eisler's model of domination partnership takes an approach, to studying literature, which aligns with our research focus on investigating diverse methodologies to comprehend the ecological themes present in literary works. The analysis of Richard Powers novel *The Overstory* as a rejection of a worldview centered around dominance and exploitation (Riem, 2021) resonates with this research's interest in literature that challenges the perspective. According to Riem Powers novel does not critique this vision but also advocates for partnership, care and love towards oneself and the world. This aligns with the exploration of literature that promotes relationships, with nature. Riem's integration of Eisler's partnership paradigm, in the analysis of *The Overstory* emphasizes the novels portrayal of caring and interconnected ideas. This sheds light on how literature can promote ethical perspectives towards the environment acting as a medium for values. Furthermore, Riem's interdisciplinary approach incorporating insights from fields and critical inquiries (2021) enhances our comprehension of how literature reflects and shapes paradigms. This aligns, with the objective of this research, which aims to delve into how literature engages with consciousness and ethical values.

Meintjes' examination (2022) of temporality, in Richard Powers novel *The Overstory* provides a perspective on how literature tackles the concept of time aligning well with this research's focus on understanding how literature depicts the

interconnectedness between humans and nature. The essay emphasizes the limitations of frameworks that only consider short term perspectives highlighting the importance of recognizing 'deep time' or ecological time. The argument that immersing oneself in time as depicted in *The Overstory* fosters a comprehension of the interrelationships between humans and the natural world (Meintjes, 2022) resonates strongly with this research interest, in exploring narratives that go beyond anthropocentric viewpoints and underscore the interconnectedness of all living beings. This aligns with the goal of examining literature that encourages an awareness of the environment and a moral connection with nature. Meintjes' approach to treating *The Overstory* as a story that explores the concept of time and incorporates research on temporality emphasizes the importance of literature, in depicting structures beyond traditional frameworks. By using storytelling techniques and incorporating articles literature has the power to transport readers into an understanding of time and question human centered viewpoints.

In another study by Ostalska an analysis of Richard Powers novel *The Overstory* is provided. There is an examination of the forest ecosystem specifically looking at trees and their role, in understanding the processes of growth whether natural or influenced by industry. This aligns with this research interest in literature that emphasizes the importance of human elements highlighting their influence and interconnectedness within ecosystems. The exploration of the relationship between trees and humans in Powers book as their exchange of material influence (Ostalska, 2022) resonates with this research focus on comprehending the connections, between humans and nature. The articles exploration of how Powers incorporates values into the context of European Enlightenment philosophy enhances our understanding of how literature explores cultural concepts regarding human nature relationships. The research presented in the study shows how literature finds inspiration, in investigations to depict characters who care about the

environment and explores solutions to ecological issues. The essay suggests that the Enlightenment project is not compatible with the wellbeing and long-term survival of both humans and other living beings (Ostalska, 2022). This aligns with the research's examination of works that challenge human centered perspectives and advocate for connections, with nature. It highlights the limitations of Enlightenment ideals when it comes to addressing concerns emphasizing the need to reassess humanity's role within the world.

In Lamberts (2021) exploration of Richard Powers novel *The Overstory* the focus lies on the relationship, between humans and plants depicted in the story. This chapter prompts us to reconsider the concept of agency highlighting how it is dispersed, interconnected, and takes forms within the text. The analysis sheds light on Powers narrative techniques, such as using voices to tell the story blurring chapter boundaries and repeating phrases and ideas. These techniques cleverly intertwine the lives of characters in a way that mirrors recent discoveries about how plants communicate through chemical signals and celial networks in trees. Lambert argues that these repeated plant related phrases like 'collectivity' and 'metamorphosis' serve as counterparts, to the chemical signals emitted by plants. The way human and plant worlds are intertwined through patterns, in text brings forth a form of agency that goes beyond human centered perspectives. It highlights the interconnectedness between species. Embraces a diverse and symbiotic relationship. This research aligns with our study as it explore the interconnectedness, between humans and nature challenging notions of agency and employing an approach. However, unlike the research chapter that focuses on elements of *The Overstory* to demonstrate these connections this research aims to analyze a wider range of literary works and disciplines within the field of ecocriticism.

After examining a collection of articles this literature review offers a thorough exploration of various analyses focused on the portrayal of human nature relationships, in literature. These

analyses provide nuanced perspectives that align with the research's emphasis on literature, ecocriticism and the interconnectedness between humans and the environment. They delve into themes such as ethics, environmental crises, storytelling, climate change fiction, dendrosophy, partnership paradigms, temporality, forest ecosystems and plant human relationships. Through these analyses we gain an understanding of how literature serves as a medium to challenge a worldview redefine our connection, with nature and stimulate ethical contemplation. Moreover, they demonstrate how literature has the power to inspire consciousness reshape our outlooks and foster emotional bonds with the world.

However, despite these works providing perspectives there is a noticeable gap, in exploring how anthropocentrism is portrayed in literary contexts. While these analyses offer rich viewpoints on the relationship between humans and nature indirectly challenging anthropocentrism through narratives there is direct attention given to exploring anthropocentrism within literature itself. To sum up this literature review emphasizes the importance of literature in confronting anthropocentrism fostering connections with nature and influencing perspectives. It showcases the range of analyses examining human nature relationships from different angles but also highlights the need for more direct examinations of how anthropocentrism is depicted and criticized in literary works. Further research that explicitly delves into the concept of anthropocentrism within contexts can greatly enhance our understanding of considerations and portrayals of human nature relationships, in literature.

Delimitation

This research is delimited to the ecocritical analysis of Richard Power' novel *The Overstory* which is selected as the primary text. This study analyzes specific relevant excerpts while not focusing on other parts of the novel and other literary works. The theoretical framework used for this research is Lawrence Buell's framework of ecocriticism and no other theoretical lens is focused in this study. The analysis is carried out

based on the Buell's concepts highlighting the instances that aim to address anthropocentric views neglecting other narratives in the novel.

Research Methodology

This research Utilizes a qualitative analysis approach, as it extracts the themes from the novel *The Overstory* in relevance to the research objectives. These themes are then interpreted based on the symbols and other narrative elements in the novel, such an investigation is known as thematic analysis. This approach involves thorough reading and interpretation of the relevant excerpts to gain ecocritical insight and identify instances that challenge anthropocentrism. Applying Lawrence Buell's framework for guidance this study explores the themes related to moral considerations, environmental justice, while providing a critique on human dominance over nature and debunking anthropocentrism. In this study the textual evidence from the novel is collected to carry out the ecocritical interpretation. It focusses on specific excerpts, character interactions, and narrative elements in relevance to Buell's theoretical framework. These excerpts are then analyzed systematically.

Thematic analysis

In order to gain an understanding of the themes and challenges, to anthropocentrism in *The Overstory* a methodical approach is followed. This involves conducting analysis, within the field of ecocriticism with the goal of identifying and interpreting themes that resonate with Lawrence Buell's theoretical framework. This process allows for an exploration of the novel's themes. A thematic analysis is carried out on the collected textual evidence from the excerpts. The identified themes are categorized and interpreted focusing on the Buell's theoretical framework. An in-depth analysis of the transformation in characters throughout their journey and the environmental justice dilemma coming out of their interaction with the natural world is conducted.

Discussion

Below is the discussion on the thematic analysis of the selected excerpts from the novel *The*

Overstory. This novel is enriched with instances that is about the human nature relationship and debunk anthropocentrism. However, keeping in mind, the research limitations only the most relevant passages are analyzed as follow.

Back in Brooklyn, a poet-nurse to the Union dying writes: A leaf of grass is no less than the journey-work of the stars. Jørgen never reads these words. Words strikes him as a ruse. His maize and beans and squash—all growing things alone disclose the wordless mind of God. One more spring, and the three remaining trees burst out in creamcolored flowers. The blooms smell acrid, gamy, sour, like old shoes or rank undergarments. Then comes a thimbleful of sweet nuts. Even small harvest reminds the man and his exhausted wife of the falling manna that brought them together, one night in the woods east of Brooklyn (Powers, 2019).

This passage, taken from the novel *The Overstory*, by Richard Powers explores themes that can be examined within the framework of studying humanity's relationship with nature. It challenges narratives centered around interests and highlights the importance of efforts towards a sustainable connection between humans and the natural world.

The reflection of the poet nurse on a blade of grass being as significant as the movements of stars emphasizes that nature holds value. It questions our tendency to prioritize humans and recognizes the essence in even the simplest elements of nature. This aligns with our research objective to critically analyze how humans connect with nature through a lens. Jorgen's perspective valuing the wordless wisdom found in growing plants over written words underscores a theme of connection and reverence for nature. It highlights the profound aspects that transcend language and human constructs reinforcing our need to prioritize relationships, between humans and their environment. The way the trees burst into flowers and produce nuts reminds us of how nature works in cycles and how different elements are interconnected. The couple's memory of the harvest connects them to the world emphasizing the importance of shared experiences and our connection, with nature.

The description of the tree blooms even though they have a scent leading to a yet delicious harvest shows how humans perceive nature's gifts differently. It challenges the idea that humans are superior by showcasing how natural processes continue regardless of our judgments or preferences.

To sum it up this passage focuses on the importance of nature questioning views that prioritize humans by showcasing the aspects found in the natural world. It also emphasizes how nature operates in interconnected cycles that go beyond our comprehension. The passage aligns with our research goals by highlighting the value of nature and urging a move away, from narratives centered on humans.

The sole remaining chestnut goes on flowering. But its blooms have no more blooms to answer them. No mates exist for countless miles around, and a chestnut, though both male and female, will not serve itself. Yet still this tree has a secret tucked into the thin, living cylinder beneath its bark. Its cells obey an ancient formula: Keep still. Wait. Something in the lone survivor knows that even the ironclad law of Now can be outlasted. There's work to do. Star-work, but earthbound all the same. Or as the nurse to the Union dead writes: Stand cool and composed before a million universes. As cool and composed as wood (Powers, 2019).

The passage questions the belief that humans are, at the center of everything, by depicting the chestnut tree's fight for survival. It underscores how we can't fully comprehend or control nature while highlighting the tree's resilience despite being alone and unable to reproduce. This challenges the idea that nature solely exists for needs and desires. The depiction of the surviving chestnut tree, without any companions for pollination showcases nature's ability to bounce back and its unwavering commitment to survive. This idea resonates with the study's objective of pinpointing examples in literature that highlight balanced connections, between humans and the environment underscoring how nature persists in difficult situations. The chestnut tree's commitment, to a timeless principle of "Stay. Be patient." highlights the theme of waiting and having a long term perspective in nature. This

connects with the study's examination of Lawrence Buell's lens emphasizing how all living beings are interconnected and urging us to acknowledge nature's timelines that go beyond what humans perceive. When the nurse mentions, "Remain calm and composed in front of universes. Like wood remains calm and composed " it suggests a link between the chestnut tree and the wider universe. It implies that nature is part of an order going beyond human-centered matters and underscoring the tree's significance within the grand scheme of existence.

In conclusion this passage demonstrates nature's resilience and persistence challenges human-centered viewpoints by showcasing how nature strives to survive despite interference and emphasizes how the natural world is intertwined with the universe. It aligns with the research goals, by portraying nature's worth and questioning perspectives that prioritize human interests above everything else.

Then, in a park above a western city after dusk, the air is raining messages. A woman sits on the ground, leaning against a pine. Its bark presses hard against her back, as hard as life. Its needles scent the air and a force hums in the heart of the wood. Her ears tune down to the lowest frequencies. The tree is saying things, in words before words. It says: Sun and water are questions endlessly worth answering. It says: A good answer must be reinvented many times, from scratch. It says: Every piece of earth needs a new way to grip it. There are more ways to branch than any cedar pencil will ever find. A thing can travel everywhere, just by holding still. The woman does exactly that. Signals rain down around her like seeds (Powers, 2019).

This passage beautifully depicts the bond, between the woman and the pine tree suggesting a form of communication that goes beyond our human understanding. The tree appears to convey insights about life's core elements such as sunlight, water, adaptability and resilience. This aligns with the research exploration of nature's wisdom and intelligence challenging our perspectives by attributing deeper meanings to natural elements. The message about reinventing solutions and embracing ways to

adapt and thrive underscores the importance of adaptation and constant renewal in ecological systems. It echoes the research goal of identifying instances in literature that prioritize relationships, between humans and the natural environment emphasizing how crucial it is to adjust to changing conditions. The idea that each part of the earth requires an approach to engage with it emphasizes the interdependence of elements, in ecosystems and the need for varied strategies to adapt. This aligns with the frameworks focus on interconnectedness. Resonates with this research goal of examining how literature depicts connections, between humans and the environment. By highlighting the wisdom and messages conveyed by trees this passage indirectly challenges perspectives. It suggests that nature possesses its wisdom and intelligence undermining the belief that human understanding and importance dictate the value or knowledge of the natural world. In summary this excerpt supports this analysis by portraying nature as a living entity of communication and imparting wisdom. It corresponds with the frameworks focus on interconnectedness. Challenges the idea that humans are, at the center of everything, by highlighting the intelligence of nature and urging humans to acknowledge and honor it.

We found that trees could communicate, over the air and through their roots. Common sense hooted us down. We found that trees take care of each other. Collective science dismissed the idea. Outsiders discovered how seeds remember the seasons of their childhood and set buds accordingly. Outsiders discovered that trees sense the presence of other nearby life. That a tree learns to save water. That trees feed their young and synchronize their masts and bank resources and warn kin and send out signals to wasps to come and save them from attacks. "Here's a little outsider information, and you can wait for it to be confirmed. A forest knows things. They wire themselves up underground. There are brains down there, ones our own brains aren't shaped to see. Root plasticity, solving problems and making decisions. Fungal synapses. What else do you want to call it? Link enough trees together, and a forest grows aware

(Powers, 2019).

This passage highlights the interconnectedness and communication, between trees providing evidence of how they can communicate through the air and their root systems. It showcases the ways in which trees interact and support each other challenging the belief that trees are solitary beings without social connections. The passage portrays trees as creatures of learning and remembering. It challenges perspectives by introducing the idea that trees can recall seasons synchronize their growth and respond to external threats. This portrayal emphasizes the intelligence and adaptability of nature aligning with a framework that encourages us to consider more, than human entities and recognize the wisdom of the natural world. The passage presents the concept of a forests consciousness or awareness proposing that when trees are connected, they create a system that's aware of itself. This idea questions the perspective that humans are central to forests and nature highlighting the interconnected nature of ecosystems. It supports the research goal of examining relationships, between humans and the environment emphasizing the significance of working as a collective and recognizing the wisdom present, in natural systems. It suggests that there is a level of complexity, in the world that may not be immediately apparent to humans. It introduces ideas such as the ability of roots to adapt connections between fungi and communication networks highlighting the hidden relationships that exist within ecosystems. This challenges our human centered perspectives. Emphasizes the importance of recognizing and understanding the complexities of nature.

These themes highlight how interconnected, intelligent and adaptable nature is, aligning with the goals of researching and exploring the significance of nature's wisdom and interconnectedness in our relationship, with it.

This passage questions the beliefs by highlighting the intelligent aspects of nature. It brings attention to how trees communicate care for one another and display behaviors suggesting an interconnectedness and intelligence, within ecosystems. This aligns with

research that explores the connections between humans and the environment challenging our human centered perspectives by emphasizing the presence of agency and awareness in nature. The excerpt critiques the tendency to dismiss ideas using both sense and collective scientific perspectives. It challenges the inclination of paradigms to ignore or reject ideas that go against established norms reflecting a broader critique of an anthropocentric approach to science that often prioritizes human viewpoints, over non-human agency and intelligence. It suggests that there is an emergence of information, from non-experts that contradicts what scientists believe to be true. This shows the importance of considering perspectives and knowledge systems. It aligns with the research's goal of challenging the idea that humans are at the center of everything by acknowledging that there are ways to understand and value nature. The passage introduces the idea that forests can become aware suggesting that trees can communicate and have an intelligence. This emphasizes how interconnected and dependent organisms are, in ecosystems, which challenges human centered views by highlighting nature's value and intelligence beyond our understanding. By showing how trees behave and communicate in ways it indirectly questions the belief that humans are superior and reinforces the idea that nature has its own intelligence and communication methods that go beyond what we can comprehend. In general this excerpt adds to the analysis of themes by highlighting how nature is intricate, intelligent, and interconnected. It challenges the ideas and aligns, with the research goals and theoretical framework that aim to question human centered thinking. It appreciates the agency and intelligence of human beings, in ecosystems.

Say the planet is born at midnight and it runs for one day. First there is nothing.....The day is two-thirds done when animals and plants part ways. And still life is only single cells. Dusk falls before compound life takes hold. Every large living thing is a latecomer, showing up after dark..... Animals start teaching their children about the past and the future. Animals

learn to hold rituals. Anatomically modern man shows up four seconds before midnight. The first cave paintings appear three seconds later. And in a thousandth of a click of the second hand, life solves the mystery of DNA and starts to map the tree of life itself. By midnight, most of the globe is converted to row crops for the care and feeding of one species. And that's when the tree of life becomes something else again. That's when the giant trunk starts to teeter (Powers, 2019).

This passage presents a viewpoint by showing nature, trees, and forests as intelligent, communicative and interconnected entities. By emphasizing how trees communicate support each other and display behaviors it challenges the belief that only humans possess intelligence and awareness. It suggests that nature has systems and knowledge that go beyond our understanding questioning the idea that human intelligence's superior to other forms of life. This passage encourages us to shift our perspective from a human centered view of the world. It implies that nature, including trees and ecosystems operates with its intelligence and interconnectedness without relying on intervention or comprehension. This challenges the notion that humans are at the center or superior in the world and promotes a broader recognition of nature's autonomy and consciousness. By considering the history of life, on Earth and acknowledging humanity's existence in this timeline this passage encourages us to take a broader temporal perspective. It implies that the presence of humans over the course of a day when symbolizing Earth's existence has caused notable changes, in the planet's equilibrium. This raises doubts about the idea that humans are at the center or pinnacle of existence emphasizing the importance of recognizing our recent arrival and influence, with humility. The passage essentially challenges the idea of anthropocentrism by offering a viewpoint that highlights the intelligence, consciousness, and intricate interconnectedness within nature. It questions the belief that humans are, at the core of the natural world.

"The Greeks had a word, xenia—guest

friendship—a command to take care of traveling strangers, to open your door to whoever is out there, because anyone passing by, far from home, might be God. Ovid tells the story of two immortals who came to Earth in disguise to cleanse the sickened world. No one would let them in but one old couple, Baucis and Philemon. And their reward for opening their door to strangers was to live on after death as trees—an oak and a linden—huge and gracious and intertwined. What we care for, we will grow to resemble. And what we resemble will hold us, when we are us no longer. . . . (Powers, 2019).”

This passage highlights the importance of interconnectedness. Taking care of one another in nature. It suggests that, by nurturing and showing kindness to others even strangers we may encounter rewards or outcomes. The story of Baucis and Philemon demonstrates this idea through their act of kindness towards disguised immortals, which ultimately leads to their transformation into trees. This portrayal challenges the belief that humans are superior by giving significance to human entities like trees implying that they possess agency and consciousness and can be part of transformative processes. The transformation of the couple, into trees challenges our human centric perspective. Emphasizes the role non-human entities play in the intricate web of life. The passage argues in favor of a harmonious relationship, with nature highlighting the importance of compassion towards all living beings regardless of their species. It suggests that taking care of others can create a connection. This perspective challenges the belief that humans hold a position in the natural order instead proposing that all forms of life are interconnected and deserving of care and reverence. By portraying the effects of compassion and the ultimate transformation from humans to trees the text undermines the idea of superiority. It questions the notion that humans are the form of existence and proposes that empathy, compassion, and a symbiotic bond with nature can lead to an alternative existence, beyond human boundaries.

In general, this passage aligns with the framework by emphasizing the interdependence of life questioning the belief, in superiority and

promoting a more inclusive, interconnected, and respectful connection, between humans and the natural world. This contributes to dispelling the notion of human centeredness.

In fact, it's Douggie's growing conviction that the greatest flaw of the species is its overwhelming tendency to mistake agreement for truth. Single biggest influence on what a body will or won't believe is what nearby bodies broadcast over the public band. Get three people in the room and they'll decide that the law of gravity is evil and should be rescinded because one of their uncles got shit-faced and fell off the roof (Powers, 2019).

This passage raises concerns, about how humans perceive things emphasizing how easily individuals can accept opinions as truth without questioning them. It highlights the flaw in nature to unquestioningly adopt held beliefs without delving deeper into their validity. This aligns with the research goal of exploring how humans connect with nature. Emphasizes how our human centered beliefs might hinder our understanding of the world. It underscores that human beings are prone, to making mistakes and being influenced by their biases when forming their beliefs. This connects to the framework by shedding light on the limitations of viewpoints when engaging with nature indicating that our tendency to prioritize ourselves may cloud our comprehension of the natural world. The passage indirectly raises questions, about our tendency as humans to prioritize consensus over truth. It suggests that when we solely focus on our beliefs, we might hinder our comprehension of the world including nature and fail to recognize the interconnectedness of all living beings. The passage subtly challenges the notion that human beliefs are always superior and highlights that our perceptions are susceptible to errors and biases. It suggests that relying heavily on consensus-based beliefs can result in interpretations and distortions ultimately challenging the notion that humans are inherently exceptional.

Essentially this passage adds to the analysis by criticizing how humans perceive things. It emphasizes that beliefs are subjective and questions the assumption that humans are at the

center of everything. It encourages us to reassess our centric perspectives, which aligns with the goals of the research and theoretical framework aimed at debunking anthropocentrism.

Wilderness is gone. Forest has succumbed to chemically sustained silviculture. Four billion years of evolution, and that's where the matter will end. Politically, practically, emotionally, intellectually: Humans are all that count, the final word. You cannot shut down human hunger. You cannot even slow it. Just holding steady costs more than the race can afford (Powers, 2019).

This passage expresses concern, about the disappearance of areas and the way forests are being altered due to the use of chemicals in forestry practices. It highlights how this impacts spaces. The main objective of this research is to explore how humans interact with the world while also highlighting the impact of activities, on the environment. The passage presents a perspective that gives priority to humans in decision making processes overlooking the significance of human life and ecosystems. It criticizes actions that prioritize wants and needs over preserving resources. The passage suggests that decisions driven by hunger both literal and metaphorical result in the exploitation and depletion of resources. Additionally, it addresses both practical aspects of our behavior towards nature. It implies a lack of consideration for long term consequences when prioritizing needs over conservation, which challenges a perspective solely focused on humans. By critiquing a worldview centered around humans and unsustainable practices driven by desires this passage indirectly questions assumptions rooted in anthropocentrism. It draws attention to the consequences of prioritizing concerns, over the wellbeing of our environment urging us to reflect on the downsides of maintaining a viewpoint solely centered on humans.

Overall, this excerpt contributes to the analysis of themes by critiquing the inclination to prioritize perspectives. It also highlights the consequences of our actions, on the environment and aligns with research objectives and theoretical frameworks that seek to question this approach. The passage underscores the

importance of establishing a lasting relationship, between humans and the natural world.

Conclusion

Richard Powers' novel, *The Overstory* is a captivating exploration of the connection, between humans and the natural world aligning perfectly with Lawrence Buell's perspective on criticism. This research delves into the themes of our bond with nature debunking narratives that revolve solely around humans and advocating for a more harmonious relationship with our environment. Powers intricately weaves together a cast of characters whose transformative journeys serve as reminders of the interdependence between humans and nature itself. Through descriptions he portrays trees as sentient beings that communicate support one another and nurture their surroundings. This challenges perspectives that focus purely on humanity and invites us to recognize the wisdom and interconnectedness inherent in nature. By drawing from Buell's framework this analysis effectively dismantles human centric views by showcasing nature's resilience and enduring value beyond its utility to humanity. The narrative also prompts us to question our self-imposed sense of urgency and superiority by highlighting the enduring processes within nature. Moreover, the novel emphasizes the need for action in fostering a symbiotic relationship between humans and the natural world. It echoes Buell's call for justice within discourse by emphasizing relationships, between humanity and their environment.

In conclusion, *The Overstory* serves as a testament that prompts us to reevaluate our perceptions of nature. It inspires us to contemplate the significance of the world and move away, from narratives solely focused on humans towards an understanding of our role within the ecosystem. The way the story portrays nature's resilience the interconnectedness of ecosystems and the invaluable wisdom found in our surroundings challenges us to reconsider how we nurture and protect our environment. In a time where environmental issues are pressing Powers' narrative acts as a catalyst for change by advocating for a shift towards a relationship between humans and nature. This analysis,

based on Buell's framework emphasizes the importance of embracing narratives that recognize and appreciate nature's value while fostering relationships and encouraging collective efforts towards environmental stewardship. It serves as an invitation to reassess our perspectives and embrace our responsibilities in safeguarding the planet, for generations.

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