



Separation from Nature: An Eco-critical Viewpoint of *The Heart Goes Last*

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Received: June 19, 2021

Accepted: February 21, 2023

ABSTRACT

The current paper analyzes Atwood's *The Heart Goes Last* (2015) from an eco-critical viewpoint. The main concern of eco-criticism is to make a close relationship between the language of nature and literary language. Likewise, Gregory Garrard explained new ways between humans and the environment in the area of cultural spheres in 2016, though there were three waves toward this approach in the 2000s. It is significant to get more information about the natural world not only for the current environmental crisis but also for possible disasters in the future. As such, people would dream of nature in many parts of their life that will be discussed in the novel. These dreams show the inner desire of people for their environment as an inevitable part of life. Apart from that, separation from nature will lead to plausible disasters in human life. Meanwhile, Atwood has described nature as a concern for global ecological concerns. The role of the ecosphere aside from the usefulness of animals will be analyzed in this paper as well. Hence, considering the most influential factors of ecology will help readers better recognize the world and will likely attempt to put the theoretical approach into practice.

Keywords: Animals; Dream; Ecosphere; Freedom; Natural World

INTRODUCTION

Today, many works have been read on ecology- cally in the last decades due to the rising awareness of people toward environmental issues. This type of awareness is significant because of both the current environmental crisis and possible disasters in the future. People are afraid of their behavior toward nature which may be resulted in being in a worse situation. So, authors, as well as critics, think more cautiously about the environment and human interaction with it. That is the main purpose of eco-criticism to show how the work of authors is concerned about their surroundings. Therefore, this article will explore Atwood's *The Heart Goes Last* from the eco-criticism viewpoint to help readers pay far more attention

to their surroundings as well as their own life.

Among prolific writers, Atwood's engagement with nature and landscape will be significant and her works can be analyzed from the viewpoint of eco-criticism. Margaret Eleanor Atwood, who was born in 1939, is a Canadian novelist, literary critic, essayist, and environmental activist. Being a great novelist, Atwood's works are considered from different points of view like psychological or colonial perspectives. It is worth pointing out that her works have an underlying impact on the reader all over the world. Considering various theories would help to have a better analysis of her works.

Nowadays, people are living in a situation where they should respect nature in various ways because of survival. Due to many reasons, it is essential to get more information about preserving nature. The

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task of eco-criticism is to find a way the study literature on environmental issues. Literature would be perceived aesthetically as a part of nature since it directly addresses the meaning, values, and language of humans. It links to the problems of ecological issues which are necessary for humans to attain. So, it is apparently a superb way to analyze the text to give more descriptions to the texts.

Another key factor that can make a profound impact on choosing Atwood's works is her idea which is reflected in her works in which she examines the reality of nature. As such, it is very important to take a close look at Atwood's novels to find the relationship between humans and nature. The reaction of people toward nature would lead us to know the effect of nature that influenced not only their society but also other nations because our world is like a global village. Thus, considering nature as important as humans would be one of the key concepts in her novels to inform humans about the consequences of their behavior toward nature. As a result, people must engage in a creative way of biosphere action as readers or critics to promote their ecological vision.

In sum, this paper was organized into six main sections with two sub-sections. First, the introduction will give a whole overview of the analysis. Then, it will follow the literature review of other writers as well as critics to give various perspectives on *The Heart Goes Last*. After that, the theoretical framework of Eco-criticism is going to discuss which was followed by a third-wave movement of this theory to get a general overview of this theory. Moreover, *The heart Goes Last* will be analyzed and different features of the Eco-criticism overview are going to be discussed. In this part of the article, human's dream of nature inside the prison and outside that city shows the significance of nature in life. Apart from that, humans will know the consequences of separation from nature in their private as well as social life. As such, the description of nature and the usefulness of animals emphasize the elements of the eco-criticism viewpoint. The last part will be the role of the ecosphere in

people's existence which is going to be stated before a conclusion.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Many scholars discussed Atwood's *The Heart Goes Last* from many perspectives such as Michaela Weiss, who has written the article "Truthiness, Collectivity, and Overlapping Subjectivities: Margaret Atwood's Take on Current Meta-modern Trends in *The Heart Goes Last*" in 2019. That article analyzed some meta-modern concepts in the novel in which Atwood showed her concern over social and political issues. Moreover, she explained that Atwood portrayed human motivations to live in a utopian community. Despite the characters' sense of optimism and hope, individuals should give up their freedom to dwell in a false society. Then, she concluded that "Without resorting to sarcasm or mockery, her novels are a reminder of human failing, which she represents as natural and unavoidable" (Weiss 8). As a result, the concepts of meta-modern showed human desire in such an ideal community.

Moreover, Barbara Miceli discussed Panopticism, Discipline Society, and Utopia in Atwood's *The Heart Goes Last* in 2019. The purpose of that paper was to analyze this novel with Foucauldian concepts. It has been said that "These concepts described two features of the fictional society created by Atwood" (Miceli 10). In that article, he explored the characters that are being spied on because of society's aim. After that, she described various features of this utopian city that was based on control and surveillance. Thus, she explained how Atwood applied the concept of utopia to Consilience which was considered a disciplined society throughout the paper.

In 2018, the article 'On Freedom in the Times of Economic Crisis-A close Reading of Margaret Atwood's *The Heart Goes Last*' was written by Ewelina Feldman-Kolodziejuk. She explored people's behaviors and thought in such a global economic crisis. Not only did she explain problems in the novel, but also, she gave plausible solutions to that crisis. She said that "The solution to the system's breakdown comes in the form of the socio-economic experiment that requires its participants relin-

quishing their freedom” (Feldman-Kolodziejuk 137). Then, she continued how this freedom was given away to give them food or a place of living. Therefore, that article aimed to demonstrate the notion of free will and freedom in human fate and decision that was permeated in the novel.

Theoretical Framework

It is obvious that how critics are involved in eco-criticism will alter their definition and depends mainly on their position about environmental notions and their information on the implications of the individual principles. In the first place, William Rueckert coined the term eco-criticism in his article titled “Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Eco-criticism” in 1978. His purpose was to apply ecological concepts to the study of literary works. Rueckert’s ecocriticism was considered a great movement because his theory lay in the placement of the features surrounding literature to the ecological system.

The tropes that have been examined suggested different perspectives of eco-criticism; however, Garrard believed that scholars might need to explore the practical existence of this theory. It is said that “Some literatures explore the possibility of coming to dwell on the earth in a relation of duty and responsibility” (Garrard 108). This belief explains human responsibility in all aspects of life toward nature during their life on the earth. Garrard claimed that “Dwelling is not a transient state; rather, it implies the long-term imbrications of humans in a landscape of memory, ancestry, and death, of ritual, life, and work” (108). One explanation to support this point of view is Wendell Berry’s idea that values land especially soil more than other elements in nature. The production, as well as maintenance of soil fertility, is significant for Berry who considered them the most basic responsibility of humans in the community. He said that:

“A human community, too, must collect leaves and stories, and turn them to account. It must build soil, and build that memory of itself that will be its culture. These two kinds of accumulation, of local soil and local culture, are intimately related” (Garrard 115).

Therefore, people are a part of such a community and their actions influenced the environment deeply. The relationship between dwelling on the earth and their reflection in the literary texts have a direct impact on human behavior toward nature.

Third-wave Movement

Now, eco-criticism is considered to be in the third-wave movement as stated by Glotfelty, Slovic, and other critics who initiated a feminist perspective in the analysis of eco literature. They attempted to focus on the context for analyzing the principles of women’s relationship to nature. The scholars called it ‘Eco-feminism’ which focuses on nature and women. It is said that “Eco-feminism is a theoretical discourse whose theme is the link between the oppression of women and the domination of nature” (Glotfelty and Fromm xxiv). This connection between the exploitations of nature and oppression of women began as a political movement that was developed into an ideology. Without a doubt, speculative fiction writers like Margaret Atwood use the fiction about eco-feminism to explore the human relationship with nature in general.

Based on the arguments mentioned, nowadays, eco-criticism is going to move to the third wave in which the green movement has altered from local attitudes to a global perspective. By considering literature from around the world, scholars will be able to focus on the conception of nature-oriented works and place that literature in a comparative framework. Therefore, gender, society, plants, living and non-living are considered to be obverted from the green lens over the third wave of eco-criticism. That is a plausible reason why the third wave of eco-criticism explores every aspect of human understanding of the environment. This development will recognize ethnic as well as national particularities that survey all facets of human experience.

An Eco-critical survey in *The Heart Goes Last*

It argues the need for this approach in studying the intersections of a natural issue with literary work. It also juxtaposes the significance of ecology and the novels of Atwood through an eco-critical evaluation. Then, it is going to be

followed by considering how humans feel in a natural world by dreaming of it in both his imagination as well as his daily routines. There will likely be a certain appeal in the simplicity of these dreams which show the inner desire of people for the environment. Another justification to explain this viewpoint will be people's separation from nature which is discussed to clarify the possible consequences of humans' act in life which has a direct impact on every part of their habitat. Add to this point, a description of nature inside the Consilience or outside of it might reveal the close relationship between humans and nature. Under the guidance of this perspective, people may broaden their conception of the natural world to include non-human forms and the significance of their role in life. As such, the usefulness of animals in the city of Consilience will clarify many facts about people's life even in the modern community like Consilience. Last but not least will be the role of the ecosphere in people's life as it recurs throughout the novel.

Dream of Nature

The main task of eco-critics is Barry's opinion in which "They re-read major literary works from an eco-centric perspective, with particular attention to the representation of the natural world" (Barry 254). Likewise, Atwood attempted to demonstrate the ambitious as well as desires of characters toward nature when they lost the band to it. Charmaine was dreaming of a house with a superb garden when an eccentric advertisement was shown on TV. It is said that "Then a house, a neat, freshly painted house with a hedge and a lawn, no junked cars or wrecked sofas lying on it" (Atwood 21). These words of advertisement have a specific message not only for characters in the novel but also for readers in the real world. Thus, characters are looking to feel relaxed like being in the countryside or on beaches. As such, this is an optimal choice to dwell in this situation where an announcer tried to convince people to join that community to live better.

It has become apparent that the relationship between human beings and nature is inevitable. A significant consideration to justify this point of view is Clark's opinion that said "A

broad archive is now building up, tracing different conceptions of nature and their effects throughout the history and cultures of the world" (Clark 4). As such, there is certainly a great deal of evidence to support this perspective in the novel such as the moments in which Stan did not have any feelings toward nature even the simple ones like dreaming of the outside. In chapter seven, "Stan enters consciousness as if coming up from a well full of dark molasses. No, a well with nothing in it, because he did not have any dreams. The last thing he can recall is being in the car" (Atwood 81). These happenings are the obvious result of being separated from nature as well as staying in the town of Consilience for an amount of time. Hence, human beings are always looking for a great connection to nature at least to restore their mind.

One more point would be the imagination of Stan who thought of the situation without limitations in nature. In chapter seven, it is said that "The two of them, hand in hand, walking into the sunrise, all betrayals forgot, ready for a new life, somewhere, somehow" (Atwood 89). This point implied a dream of dwelling in nature with excessive freedom despite a plethora of difficulties there. Stan was likely ecstatic to visualize the world without betrayals even though he did not have any real picture of the outside in the environment. As a result, sunrise was like a guide to the character which emphasized the relationship between the physical environment and people in many ways. Characters have special feelings when they imagine being in the environment. In chapter ten, Atwood writes about Charmaine "Never mind, she tells herself. Think about flowers, because you are safe. Except she is not safe. Maybe no one can ever be safe" (Atwood 115). Charmaine is feeling safe while she is thinking of flowers. Each time that characters consider having balance in their life, there would likely be a great connection to nature. As such, Peter Barry writes about the concept of balance in life which eco-critics put their emphasis on them. "They extend the applicability of a range of eco-centric concepts, using them of things other than the natural world-concepts such as growth and energy, balance and imbalance" (Barry 254).

Therefore, this balance is so significant not only in the characters' lives but also in each person's lives.

Besides, Charmaine imagined the situation in which she ate dinner at a memorable restaurant in chapter eleven. She wished she had been in the same condition again. "It had been so magical then. The white tablecloths, the candles, the flowers. Like a dream" (Atwood 128). Each time that she dreamed to have a pleasant time with Stan, flowers were in that situation to emphasize her close relationship with nature whether she was in a horrible situation or an enjoyable one. Even the first signs of eco-criticism focused on the relationship between all parts of nature with humans. "The early environmentalists of the 1960s and 1970s declared decades ago that all life is interconnected" (Bressler 231). As a result, having at least an array of flowers will make humans feel fresh and keep them healthy both physically and mentally. That is merely due to the optimum impact of nature on people.

Separation from Nature

It is significant to take a close look at the characters' life outside the town of Consilience and compare it to the inside of that town. In the first chapter, Charmaine and Stan illustrated their situation in the car and how nature influenced their life in various ways. For instance, "They keep the windows mostly closed because of the mosquitoes and the gangs and the solitary vandals" (Atwood 9). To explain this perspective, Glotfelty and Fromm said that "It includes all possible relationships between literature and the physical world" (xx). Characters declared the harsh condition in which they had a definite connection to nature even unpleasant ones. However, this relationship between humans and even insects disappeared inside the Positron Prison which was likely due to the criminal actions of humans apart from novel technology which led to the separation of people from the natural world.

In chapter three, the narrative illustrates the situation of the town of Consilience in a cold way that is separated from nature. Although it is mid-September, "A few leaves have fallen on the lawn already; he makes them up in the early morning, before breakfast" (Atwood 46).

At times, Stan could not imagine the world of nature in that way because out of this town seemed quite different. As such, another key point to justify this attitude was the time of Stan's work. Stan was thinking of nature in the winter at work and said that "It is the first of January; it is winter despite the lack of snow" (Atwood 57). The obvious conclusion to be drawn was the advent of novel technology made every aspect of dwelling in such this community artificial which would be far from nature. Taking into account these sets of arguments, the current atmosphere of the town is associated with the activity of these people.

Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that human beings have long struggled with the significance of nature in people's life. After people were separated from nature, they would likely feel the loss of nature in their life. Then, they tended to compensate for this defect through fake stuff like fake flowers. In chapter thirteen, Stan joined a group which was called the 'Green Man Group'. They were performing a kind of act on the stage with fake things like vegetables. They did not have a real bird or even vegetables to make their performance far more effective. Atwood writes "Sure enough when the spots and floods go on, there is some fake vegetation with some fake birds in it" (Atwood 153). Making fake vegetables, birds or animals focused on the crucial impact of natural world on every part of human living. "In our mind, we have an idea of nature undisturbed by human influence as constant, fixed, and permanent. This idealized nature forms the basis of our environmental laws" (Botkin 24).

Admittedly, it is worth mentioning Charmaine's opinion on a flight in chapter thirteen. When she was reading a piece in the magazine, it reminded her of a great time on the beach with Stan. "Honeymoon on the beach. Stan got such a sunburn the first day, but at least they did one thing he wanted" (Atwood 157). It was certainly clear that they were ecstatic to spend their time on the beach. Hence, Charmaine wished she had the same opportunity in her life to enjoy far better than before. This is likely the possible result of Charmaine's separation from nature, even though they had a plethora of accommodation aside from facilities in the Consilience. As such,

Garrard believed that “Such a practice would consider constructions of the Earth provided by economics, politics, and biology, as well as literature” (Garrard 162). This practice made the basic elements of the structure of Consilience in a way that managers used in favor of their profit which was opposite to regulations of the natural world.

Description of Nature

It is worth pointing out that Greg believed in the diversity of voices in the concept of eco-criticism. He declared in his article of 2009 that “Although eco-criticism has been a white movement, there has long been a diversity of voices contributing to the understanding of the human relationship” (53). Various scholars have different attitudes toward the environment. The author of this novel describes the nature of each situation based on its atmosphere as well. In chapter three, when the bus with multitudes of people was passing the gateway to the town of Consilience, the light of the sun aside from clouds had specific messages. “It is late afternoon; as if on cue, mellow sunlight breaks through the clouds, lighting them in a golden glow” (Atwood 25). In this part, mellow sunlight is like the ideal life that the Positron Project is presenting to the public. However, there are a plethora of clouds that convey the reality inside the town of Consilience. All people are ecstatic to be in this condition and they tend to be accepted in this project like the sunlight that is lighting them in a golden glow. Exposure to the community of Consilience can significantly have a profound impact on each person as if some people reveal their true character.

In chapter seven, the head supposed two choices for Charmaine which was one of the basic rules of the town of Consilience. In some respects, these two ones were akin to regulations of the wilderness and conventions of nature. “There are only two kinds of people admitted to the Medications Administrations wing: those who do and those who are done to” (Atwood 89). Likewise, Garrard proclaimed that “The wilderness question is also central to ecocriticism’s challenge to the status quo of literary and cultural studies” (Garrard 59). In other respects, this reminds the reader

of various regulations of animals in nature in which they are obliged to kill or be killed. Charmaine had the same situation in that community. “That was a threat: if she does not eliminate. She will be eliminated” (Atwood 89). Hence, the author focuses on the relationship between nature’s rules and human regulations on behalf of the significance of nature in all parts of our life.

Description of nature, as well as animals, is a controversial issue not only in the research papers but also in a real-life the world over. As far Naess was concerned about plants and animals and said that “They have value in themselves and are not merely steps towards the so-called higher or rational life forms” (Sessions 69). As such, in chapter eight, when Stan was supposed to be killed for the sake of saving co-workers as well as chickens, the supervisor attempted to make him a hero. They said to Charmaine that “The fire was caused by faulty writing. But because of your husband’s swift action, most of the chickens were saved, as well as a number of his co-workers. He was heroic. You should be proud of him” (Atwood 101). Although Stan was not a self-absorbed person, he did not think about saving animals’ life as they pretended to make other people believe that matter. Given the idea of a heroic person, managers of Consilience tended to conceal their criminal actions under animal protections. “And to save the chickens, of course. And he did save them: no chicken had perished. The fact has been emphasized in the news story as making Stan even more truly heroic than if he had saved just people” (Atwood 111).

Last but not least important description of nature is clearly in chapter thirteen in which Atwood implies Charmaine’s explanations of the sky as well as clouds from inside the plane. She declared “Charmaine looks out the window: clouds, nothing but clouds. Flat clouds, not even puffy ones” (Atwood 157). Most activities as well as great times that Charmaine had in her life which were in the natural world might relate to her previous life outside of that artificial city. These clouds would be akin to her life at that moment in which she was somehow confused about that situation on the grounds that she was likely uncertain about her

decision which led to losing Stan forever in her life. Likewise, Botkin implied that “Every twig on the ground or every tree in the forest was a story” (Botkin 17). Although each person has a specific story on his own, his relationship to nature would likely signify his thought aside from his viewpoint in life. As a result, eco-criticism tried to link human beings and the story of nature.

Usefulness of Animals

Atwood explained the necessity of animals in people’s lives even in severe conditions like the town of Consilience which is the burning issue of today’s world. As such, Gregory Garrard has said in his book “The boundary between human and animal is arbitrary” (137). To clarify this point, Atwood portrayed the existence of animals apart from the significance of their role in human life. “Positron has four kinds of animals –cows, pigs, rabbits, and chickens” (Atwood 43). Each of these animals had a specific role in that community and the manager has chosen them on purpose to achieve his goal. There are certainly many logical reasons to support this point of view, for instance, they use chicken on the grounds that “They are plump and tasty; they breed like mice, eggs rolled out of them with clockwork regularity” (Atwood 43). The manager of the Positron Project thought about the various functions of chicken in this community. He was likely to seek special sources of feeding with a definite purpose. Further, he considered how to feed these animals to be more economical. It is said, “They eat the leafy leftovers from the vegetables, and the table scraps from the Positron prison meals, and the chopped-up remnants of slaughtered animals” (Atwood 43). Hence, chickens are not only tasty food but also certain animals to eat leftovers. Likewise, pigs have the same role aside from cows and rabbits that are vegetarian. “Such a practice would consider constructions of the Earth provided by economics, politics, and biology, as well as literature” (Garrard 162). In today’s industrialized societies, these visions made readers throughout the world think about their surroundings far more than before because they had a profound impact on

nature in every moment of their life and they would face their consequences in the near future.

When considering eco-criticism, it is important to realize the right of a human being to use nature aside from animals. Meanwhile, Sessions said that “Humans have no right to reduce this richness and diversity except to satisfy vital needs” (Sessions 68). These beliefs are best understood when it comes to the dining room of the town in the novel. Even though most things in the Positron Prison were done with electronic devices, they needed to have a healthy diet and pay due care and attention to their eating. In chapter seven, it is said “The lunch is chicken salad. It is made with chicken raised right here at Positron Prison, in healthy and considerate surroundings” (Atwood 82). Likewise, they have planted lettuce, radicchio, and celery to provide healthy food for the members of that community.

The Role of the Ecosphere

It was noted how the physical environment, as well as human beings, had a profound impact on each other in various forms. It was generally believed that the “ecosphere is humanity’s interconnectedness to all the earth’s living organisms and their physical environment” (Bressler 235). This literary term was considered to be an ecological philosophy that was definitely significant for the pragmatic existence of mankind. In chapter eight of the novel, the head of Positron Prison wanted to show the great connectedness of people and other animals in that community. They asked Charmaine, Stan’s wife, to give a different speech about her husband at the funeral to show that all people as well as employees are akin to Stan. Charmaine said that “I am not surprised he sacrificed himself to save other people, and the chickens too. He was always such an unselfish man. And an animal lover. She adds for good measure” (Atwood 101).

Another key point that made a profound impact on a close relationship between humans and non-humans would be the funeral of Stan. In chapter nine, it is said that “Flowers are for the funeral that is all she can see. White flowers; like the white rooms, the white ceiling” (Atwood 106).

Reading the novel from an ecocritical point of view revealed the significance of nature's role in all parts of human life even in the funeral. Although Charmaine was in an eccentric society with strict rules which had multitudes of limitations for people, the ecstatic experience aside from the intrinsic value of nature like flowers in this part would not be deniable. It implied humans require the existence of nature to feel comfortable and soothe themselves in severe situations like death or funeral even with the possession of unnatural technology for most of their life.

Moreover, to illustrate ecocriticism's viewpoint, Garrard implied that "One eco-critical way of reading is to see contributions to environmental debate as examples of rhetoric" (Garrard 6). There is likely a certain appeal in the simplicity and vitality of this explanation. Under the guidance of this perspective, human beings may broaden their conception of the natural world to include nonhuman life forms as well as the physical environment like the sun. Likewise, Atwood portrayed the atmosphere of Vegas as quite different from other cities due to the fact that she mainly focused on the close relationship between humans and nature in Vegas. "The sun shines, but then it was always doing in Vegas, no matter what is going on in the rest of the world" (Atwood 165). In the light of this evidence, it was clear that situations and results of consilience were not significant in other parts of the world.

Another interesting point would be the place where Stan is living in chapter fifteen. Stan found his lost relationship with the environment and then he felt rejuvenated after he had endured multitudes of problems. He was so glad to own his lawn and came back to the natural world. It is said that "It is the weekend, so he is home, his own home, trimming the cactus hedge, his cactus hedge. And with his trimmers; he keeps them in razor-sharp condition. On the lawn, his lawn, or rather their lawn" (Atwood 170). Likewise, Garrard believed that "The relationship of being and clearing, or Earth and world, is not a simple one" (Garrard 31). As such, Stan's life was quite different inside and outside of Consilience whether he had any connection to the natural world or not.

CONCLUSION

As mentioned above, it was discussed that nature would act as a metaphor for life. It urged us to emphasize that nature was likely the headstream of human life, that is to say, the root of human foothold and the basis of both human emotions and souls. Moreover, the obvious conclusion to be drawn is that the rural landscape had a profound impact on Grace from her childhood. Even, she imagined being in the jungle and wildlife even in her dreams at the prison. From the vision of the whole ecological benefit, people are supposed to respect the values and rights of all forms of creatures in the world to enrich their spiritual lives. This is one of the best ways that humans will live more harmoniously with nature in the future.

Besides, as it recurs in *The Heart Goes Last*, humanity looks at the natural world differently while it has a close relationship with it. What the concept of ecological viewpoint suggests is that human beings would recognize their role in nature and that man is but one element in the ecology. This idea shapes people's dreams in the contemporary environmental movement. When Stan and Charmaine had a great time in their life, there would be a close relationship with nature. There were some flowers or trees when they enjoyed their life. As such, while they were on the beach, it was the best time of their life that was their honeymoon. Nature, as the purest force on humans, is a symbol of the human spirit that tends to come back to the environment whenever there is a distance between them. People in Consilience had a plethora of facilities aside from various accommodations but a close relationship to nature. This leads to making criminal actions inside the city without paying attention to the nature of humans. As to Stan, nature was the media to seek freedom outside Consilience in the natural world. In the novel, it was regarded as the symbol of the harmonious state between man and nature. In a word, nature is highly symbolic to the characters in the novel that were seeking to find a close association with it. Once humanity looks at it, he is getting to know the value of each element in nature as well as the significance of its role in life.

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