

Analysis of Natural Destruction in the Short Story “Sungai Kami” by Ghina Fadhilah: An Ecocritical Study of Greg Garrard

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Abstract: The short story “Sungai Kita” by Ghina Fadhilah tells the story of the character Aku and her family who come from a village family and depend for their lives on the clarity of the water of their village river. Through rivers that have clean water, it symbolizes that the community is very close to nature. The problem encountered in this research is how the ecological representation of the area is and what the relationship between humans and nature is in the short story. The theory used is ecocritical theory and uses a qualitative method with a discourse approach and Greg Garrad’s Ecocritical Studies. The main data for this research is a short story by Ghina Fadhilah entitled “Sungai Kami”. The ecological data contained in the short story is the result of a literary study which is then connected to other written texts. Based on critical ecological analysis, it can be concluded that the short story “Sungai Kami” not only depicts the closeness of humans to nature but also shows the connection between nature and the philosophy of life.

Keywords: Ecocriticism, Destruction, Greg Garrad’s Ecocritical

1. INTRODUCTION

Literary works are one of the most important parts in building the rules and complexity of human life. Every literary text that is born from the hand of a writer is of course not born in a vacuum, there will definitely be an element of hierarchy in it. (Mahayana, 2008) said that issues of nature and the environment have actually been echoed by writers for a long time. (Endraswara, 2016) said that climate change, culture, periods of environmental extinction, and moral degradation are often important parts in constructing literary texts. This statement means that every indication related to literary texts cannot be separated from the environment. With the development of the era of globalization, the use of modern things cannot be something that cannot be done, especially with the emergence of new jobs which may be beneficial for human resources but not for the environment. This is also part of the fact that the use of this technology will not be far from the destructive behavior that will be carried out by humans.

This research is related to the ecological crisis contained in the short story of "Sungai Kita" by Ghina Fadhilah. The scope of this research is covered by the ecological crisis that was displayed in this short story, the relationship between human resources and nature and the use of living space management which is packaged in a modern way in this short story. As is known, the problem of the ecological crisis is a problem that will never end and is interesting to be discussed.

From this research, it is hoped that it can provide awareness to the wider community about what we will receive if we underestimate the ecological crisis. However, literary works

Received: November 8, 2024; Revised: November 24, 2024; Accepted: Desember 18, 2024; Published: Desember 30, 2024

with the theme of the natural environment are still very limited to be written by several researchers. Meanwhile, what we know is that criticism of nature is a very crucial criticism to discuss because it always contradicts human actions themselves. As in Kusmiaji (2021) also examines the short story Kayu Naga by Korrie Layun Rampan). From his research, he obtained the results of his research, namely the relationship between the natural environment by utilizing technology and company production as well as the behavior of exploiting areas related to technology in culture by society. Therefore, this research will reveal the forms of relationship between humans and the natural environment in these short stories.

Almost similar to environmental problems in other countries, Malaysia for example, which is based on massive development, deforestation and human urbanization which have a huge impact on the ecological health of the environment which has an impact on the sustainability of the surrounding population, disruption of the people who have made the environment as it is. livelihood ect. The people who live in this river area really rely for their livelihood on getting fish from the river, including clean water for bathing, washing clothes and even drinking because the PDAM water can be said to be not commensurate with the needs of these people. However, because it was eroded by the construction of a rubber factory, everything seemed to be a disaster for the people of the river area. Natural impacts can also be in the form of landslides, air pollution, industrial waste pollution which of course has an impact on the lack of clean water in the river flow.

Several environmental topics raised in the short story "Sungai Kami" represent the value of education based on environmental wisdom which has never previously been researched in depth. The novelty that can be seen from this research is that researchers predominantly use an ecocritical approach which specifically discusses how natural conditions are. This can open a wider path that environmental ecology is very dangerous for the preservation of human and animal life. Therefore, to overcome various forms of immoral attitudes and ecological degradation, the government, civil society, and even writers have taken part in voicing resistance to overcome damage to natural ecosystems. The government makes various forms of regulations that provide full support to prevent damage to natural ecosystems and this also needs to be followed by humans continuing to support and overcome environmental ecology so that neither humans nor nature will experience anything detrimental from this.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW ECOCRITICISM

Ecocriticism is the study of human and non-human relations throughout the history of human culture and requires critical analysis of 'humans' themselves in relation to the environment (Garrard, 2004). According to Garrard (2004), the focus in literary ecocriticism is to explore ways of imagining and describing the relationship between humans and the environment in every field as a result of culture. Problems: The ecological crisis and the impact of environmental pollution are increasingly becoming big problems nowadays. Consciously, this incident is purely from humans themselves and returns to them. The existence of a literary work can help to raise human awareness about these problems. Ecocritics aspires to explore ideas about the environment and its representation (Garrard, 2012). This massive exploitation of course not only has an impact on humans but also on non-living creatures around the river. Ecologically, the parties who lose the most are the poor if assessed and considered from a socio-economic perspective and the psychological consequences of the environmental crisis.

Indonesia, for example, is one of the countries hit by an ecological crisis due to river pollution from factory waste. In accordance with several reports, there is a longest river that has experienced pollution and is not suitable to be a river for the community's main needs. (Glotfelty & Fromm, 1996) defines literary ecocriticism as the study of the relationship between literary works and the physical environment. Note that the ecocritical study pattern is described in three parts. Starting with an interest in how to represent, followed by analyzing how nature or the environment is depicted and then having an impact on how a literary work provides public awareness of nature. In accordance with its function, ecocritic will function as a forum for negotiations between humans and non-humans with the aim of both being able to live side by side and in harmony so that they can benefit each other.

Representation theory

Representation is a description that depicts an object or event that is assessed according to the circumstances and directly reveals a reality from various parts and points of view. It is the relationship between concepts and language that allows us to refer to the 'real' world consisting of objects, people or events, or even the imaginary world consisting of fictional objects, people and events (Hall, 1997). According to de Rosa and Gherman (2019), representation theory is concerned with explaining how people reconstruct social reality to control and adapt it when taking actions or policies towards other people. However, it can be seen that a representation of a literary work can be found by having a view or opinion that a literary work is a benchmark, imagination, mirror, or a duplication of reality. In this context, literature is seen as a depiction that symbolizes reality (Teew, 1988). If we discuss a solution

to this, it will return to the main problem, namely humans and nature, the environment and all the like.

By the explanation above, it can be concluded that representation is an activity to provide an image or assessment of a target object. Touching on ecology will of course have a more serious meaning because it will also be more related to people's understanding of social ecology. So, studies on this theory can be an extraordinary contribution to the environment. Therefore, this research will be more dominant in the representation of the ecological crisis which describes ecological conditions, spatial conflict as a source of life, and the wisdom of managing living space contained in short stories from an ecocritical perspective. (Hall, 1997) notes that literary representations of the environment in modern fiction reveal new insights into environmental issues. In theory, an attachment between nature and humans can be felt through the various paradigms each human draws conclusions from and views on human subjects and objects.

Environmental Wisdom

The environment is something that is a way of life, a basis for life or a role model that is based on a product or culture of the past. In other words, environmental wisdom has a local principle or basic that has become the setting of the community. As is known conceptually, local wisdom is human wisdom that is based on a philosophy of values, ethics, methods and behavior that are institutionalized traditionally (Hobsbawm, 1988). Diversity Local wisdom can include traditional domains for developing river resources such as fisheries and agriculture. Local wisdom cannot be separated from culture or rituals which of course have a special meaning for each community. Apart from that, it also includes conservation which functions to protect the ecosystem, such as from toxic waste, factory waste, air pollution which results in polluted river water, etc. In fact, this wisdom can create a social community to care for the river so that it remains sustainable and can be used by the surrounding community.

From this environmental wisdom, the ecological crisis currently being faced cannot be avoided. This local wisdom can be in the form of helping to protect the environment and plays an important role in continuing to preserve it. And knowing more about how important we feel it is important to continue to preserve it. Apart from that, human awareness is also an important foundation to continue to be at the forefront in upholding the attractiveness of the environment. There are some people who pretend not to be aware and even underestimate this. Greg Garrard categorizes the theori in pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animals, and earth.

3. METHOD

The choice of place referred to is a place that is the lung for the surrounding environment, which is more dominant in the river basin area. There are many cases where humans are more concerned with nature itself for their sake. Even without realizing it, the benefits they get are only temporary, but they have an impact on them and they feel the negative effects for a long time. As is known, the river is their livelihood and had to be replaced with a factory that was built in the hope of stabilizing the surrounding economy so that new jobs were created, but instead it created an unpredictable disaster. The analysis that will be referred to is how to represent the environment towards human needs. Due to the development of globalization, industries are popping up all over the place but they don't really consider what problems they will face if they are not managed well. Therefore, this research focuses on the representation of the ecological crisis which describes ecological conditions, a spatial problem as a source of life, and the wisdom of managing living space contained in modern short stories with an ecocritical perspective.

A literary work is something that is relevant for every era and continues to be a conceptual object in all research. Therefore, it is necessary to understand deeply and carefully why and how an object is studied. This research uses primary data in the form of short stories. Then look for previous studies to find previous studies or theories that are not yet relevant so as to obtain a more real picture of the data and become suitable reading for everyone. It can be seen here that it is realized in the form of previous studies that are relevant to critical ecological theory. Starting with data analysis, starting with quickly reading all the short stories and understanding well what is contained and what topics are located in the short stories, totaling 12 pages or around 4500 words. Then it was adapted to Ecocritical theory, especially from the ideas of Buell (2001) who argued that Ecocriticism must be carried out in line with the commitment and practice (not just theory) of environmental fighters. Not only that, several journal references are also used to add more relevant supporting data.

The source of data obtained is in the form of phrases, sentences, expressions in the short story. Then, another study was also related to how related these events were to the researcher's real life. The researcher correlated the relationship with all the events that usually happened around them and even often happened around them. After reading quickly and understanding the short story, you will of course find data which will become the study of this ecological criticism. Both from the dialogue, prologue and even from the assumptions of the author of this short story. The focus is more on how to represent the critical impact of ecology and attachment to humans or figures who play a role in environmental destruction, both in

terms of pollution, factory construction, the level of loss and even the assumptions of the author of this short story itself.

So it can be found that the research technique of this research is data collection carried out using reading and note-taking techniques (reading and making notes). The data analysis technique used in this research is textual analysis with an ecocritical approach (Garrard, 2012). Meanwhile, the technique applied is carrying out data analysis techniques related to (1) comparing data, namely in the form of words, phrases, sentences or paragraphs, (2) categorization, namely activities carried out by analyzing and then categorizing data according to characteristics or a certain identity that the data has and (3) data presentation, namely activities carried out by grouping data according to certain characteristics they have. However, it is important to note at the outset that the data analysis process has three main components, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing.

The analysis technique implemented in this short story is in the form of research that is equated or aligned with the theoretical framework that has been used, namely: (Harsono, 2008) states that there are two main approaches in ecocriticism, namely the discourse approach and the reality approach. Because of the dominance of discourse, this analytical approach emphasizes what is appropriate in the field. Between discourse analysis and reality analysis, the aim is to complement each other and be a complement to the other approaches used. In other words, ecocritical research will cause connections between discourses and can also apply a realism approach, namely ecopolitics and ecodrama. In this way, the ecocritical approach can bridge the ecosphere in discourse and reality. These two approaches will produce a link between the textual ecosphere and the factual ecosphere being study.

4. RESULT AND FINDINGS

Based on the results of the research conducted by the researcher on the short story "Sungai kami" by Ghina Fadhilah, the researcher found a relationship between the environment and human behavior, which is related to the character in the short story and the environment he destroyed. As we know, nature and literature are part of a very interconnected relationship. A literary work will be positioned or will position as a component in an ecosystem in the environment which can be called the ecological paradigm in a literary study (Kaswadi, 2015). Linear is also with living creatures or inhabitants of the earth, namely humans. Humans cannot be separated from nature because nature is where humans live and reproduce. Natural ecosystems are beneficial for the survival and fulfillment of human needs (Tulalessy, 2018). And in this case, it can be seen that the environment is an external element or a field that has a

direct impact on human life. Because as is known, the attachment between humans and nature cannot be separated.

Based on the data that has been found in the short story, a data was found which is some natural damage that occurs as a result of human actions. Which includes, Pollution which is also found from water pollution and air pollution, from the concept of earth then continued by the concept of animals. But basically, in general, the environmental crisis can be divided into two, namely in the form of an environmental crisis caused by the bad behavior of humans themselves towards their natural environment in the form of air and water pollution, nuclear radiation resulting in global warming. Then a disaster caused by natural activity itself, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions (Yasser, 2014). Natural disasters come one after another as a result of human actions that are relentless in exploiting nature to meet their needs. For example, damage to the river which is one of the sources of water in the village. However, if a damage is accompanied by an improvement such as for example from a deforestation and accompanied by reforestation and so on, the construction of the polluting factory will be resolved with the awareness of the manuation itself.

The abundant natural wealth is now beginning to erode due to the corrupt hands of humans. Environmental damage actually stems from the philosophy or perspective of humans regarding themselves, the environment or nature, and their place in the overall ecosystem. (Naess, 2016) argues that moral values only apply to humans with reason and free will. In that case, the role of humans towards nature is very influential on the development and growth of nature. Therefore, ecocriticism works to provide a perspective and awareness of environmental criticism centered on an earth approach through literary and cultural studies (Setiajid, 2016). And it can be known that human actions taken against nature will definitely have a return on humans, whether positive actions or negative actions. In the Short Story "Sungai Kami" there are quotes that show that humans and nature need each other. We can see the relationship between humans and natural ecosystems in the following quote:

"Alright... 1....2....3 Start!" Fatimah shouted. We immediately dived. When diving, you can see rocks and sand - fine sand indicates a clear river. These diving moments are the most exciting, because I can feel the cold water and bring calm. Not long aside, Samsul had given up and climbed to the surface, I glanced at Benu who seemed to have almost given up, and it was true that after Samsul gave up, Benu followed."

The quote above shows that humans make good use of the river, there are many benefits that can be taken, such as the clear river that they can use to clean themselves and they are even

very comfortable and feel safe with the clear river to meet their needs. They play around even very peacefully with the river. Starting from children to local residents who use the river as their main need. The benefits of the river can also be seen in the data:

In this village, it is common for children to bring two buckets from the river home to fill empty water tanks. The distance from the river to the village is not too far, only about five hundred meters from the village. This activity is also usually done after bathing or playing around the river. The river is the source of water and livelihood for some residents in our village.

From the data, it can be illustrated that the river is the source of water from the village, not only for bathing in the river but also used for other household needs, ranging from cooking, drinking needs etc. From the data, the river is also located in a strategic place for residents so that access to the river is easy to reach from residential areas. Not only that, from Nur's information on the story character also mentioned that sometime residents bring river water to be stored at home as a backup if the PDAM water dies or runs out.

Ecological Crisis in Short Story of Sungai Kami

Ecocriticism is described as a container or place that is directly related to the relationship between humans and nature that emphasizes the experience or actions of humans themselves. Ecocriticism can be used as a foundation to help determine, study, and even solve an ecological problem in the form of a broader and more complex understanding. In this ecological study, of course, it is not only limited to damage caused by humans but also plays a role in knowing cultural characteristics that are directly related to nature and literature. With this study, it means trying to reveal crises and problems and how to provide a way for the destruction of nature that occurs. With the existence of ecocritical studies, it can be a place to explore ecological issues in a very broad sense. Based on Garrard's (2012) ecocritical theory, literary ecological criticism consists of 6 components, namely: pollution, wilderness, shelter, disaster, animals and the earth. From the results of the research on the short story of "Sungai Kami", there are several parts that show Garrard's theory:

Pollution

Pollution is a form of harmful materials that can endanger the environment caused by producing industries that might affect nature, for example, animals, and plants, humans in water, soil, and air. Pollution is divided into four categories, namely water pollution, soil pollution, noise pollution, and air pollution. According to Garrard (2004:6) explains pollution

as an environmental issue since it tells a normative claim that is mentioned to something in an inordinate sum existing in the wrong place. the association between science and social expression. The data that showed the pollutions:

The once clear river turned murky, even the flow from upstream turned brown and emitted an unpleasant odor.

According to Greg Garrad, pollution is defined as raw materials or materials caused by industrial waste, from the data, it explains that there is a change in water conditions caused by the careless disposal of garbage or factory waste by factory employees. with this disposal, it has an impact on water conditions which causes the water to change color followed by an unpleasant odor. According to one of these figures, it was mentioned that the river is one of the rivers that is the only source of water. Apart from this data, it can also be shown in the data:

When I showered, I felt the water was different. It's no longer clear. The water also has a slightly unpleasant odor. However, because I wanted to take a quick shower because I was hungry, I didn't mind it.

From this data, it is explained that because there is no source of clean natural spring water, to bathe, one of the residents endures the smell and continues to use the water for bathing and cleaning the water. Either in terms of the water being dirty or the smell of the water being very strong. Apart from water pollution, air pollution is also found in the data below:

Why does this rubber smell so bad?" Santi complained while covering his nose. "Lest this smell from the rubber factory again?" Samsul said. "Wow, then every time we go home after school we smell rubber dong" Fatim wailed.

In addition to water pollution, this also has an impact on air pollution which causes unpleasant odors in the air and even their noses feel sore due to the very sharp smell that wafts in the air. Both of these things make the river not function properly and cannot be reused by residents around the river. From the data complained of an unpleasant odor, as already mentioned the odor is not caused by the disposal of factory waste in the river flow. According to nur, the garbage is so pungent that it even makes their noses hurt and in addition it makes the river not function properly by local residents. According to Greg Garrad, the pollution is a natural condition that is detrimental to the community because it can have an impact on health.

Earth

Water resources that used to be abundant suddenly vanished resulting in a water crisis

(Garrard 2004) is one of Earth's problems.

The dry season has come, making the surrounding temperature hot and the river water dry up. The scorching sun and rising air temperature make the smell of rubber very piercing to the nose. The PDAM water, which was already low, has become even less, and the water has even died, making residents unwilling to use river water for washing and other things.

From the data, it is mentioned that this earth is a superpower that must be preserved because it concerns environmental wisdom. The data has an impact on environmental changes that refer to the global warming of the earth. In addition, it is also caused by the river environment that does not have a water filter to get oxygen from the air, in other words, the smoke is very covering the river flow. The data also illustrates that the springs that were originally one of the sources of water, due to pollution, have become dead or even non-existent. The drought had an impact, because if the river could still be used and was not polluted by factory waste, according to Mr. Nur from the story, the river would still be able to be used to meet the needs of the community.

Animals

According to Garrard (2004:136), the study of the relationship between animals and Humanities in the humanities are divided between philosophical considerations of animal rights and cultural analyzes of animal representation. Animals are animate creatures that are able to move (move places) and are able to react to stimuli but are not intelligent, such as dogs, buffalo, chickens (animals).

Oh yeah? My father strongly opposes the construction of factories in the upper reaches of the river. the fish in the river can get drunk. It can also make the fish die or run away, Duh!" Fatim was upset. Fatim's father was indeed a fisherman, so the river was the source of their livelihood.

From the data, it is mentioned that this data explains the importance of maintaining natural ecosystems. As a result of the construction of the factory near the river, the fish are also negatively affected because the fish cannot withstand the smell of factory smoke during production. In addition, maintaining the balance of the ecosystem will also have a positive impact on the livelihood of the surrounding community and maintain the sustainability of natural resources. Therefore, awareness and action to keep the river cleanfbg is an important investment for the future and survival of fish and the aquatic ecosystems that are their home.

DISCUSSIONS:

An impact can be felt if an incident has occurred and the impact will not only affect the person who caused the damage but also have an impact on the people around them. The impact of all actions will not always occur and when you do something bad, it will sometimes occur at a certain time. The impact of river pollution can be said to be a very serious problem and can even have an impact on the souls of local people, considering the attachment and influence of nature which has a very high impact on humans and has a very big influence. One of the impacts that can be found is the maximum use of the river and because the factory was established, the owner of which was irresponsible, causing local residents to lose the only source of clean water in the village. From Nur's statement, one of the figures is that residents have to use the small and polluted water from the river to fulfill their daily needs, starting from cooking, bathing, and washing clothes and ect.

This statement also applies to the data mentioned above, with many fish dying because the water is in a state that is unfit for use. Initially, the river was also used to catch river fish, because it had become polluted, causing the water conditions to change significantly. An increase in chemicals from factories poisons fish and other fish in rivers, decreasing fish populations and resulting in mass deaths. This pollution is also caused by oxygen levels that cannot be used because they cannot be accommodated. The impact was felt not only on animals but also on humans, where the data stated that the death of one of the residents was due to the use of polluted and inappropriate river water. These residents continue to consume polluted river water because there are no springs they can use.

In the data that follows, it is stated that this also has an impact on air pollution, because dangerous substances are thrown into rivers and there is no effort to reuse them, making the waste that is thrown away becomes polluted and the river water becomes foul-smelling. Even from above, the stench of the river can be heard from several meters away. This quote explains that nature has its own punishment for human behavior that harms other eople. Honesty is an action that is rarely found in today's era. Behavior that increasingly deviates from the rules causes people to sometimes act out of control. In fact, the penalties imposed for violations are not a deterrent because they are considered less severe. If it is related to ecological wisdom, this quote shows knowledge and understanding about how to restore trust in nature towards the creatures that live in it (humans).

And it is also stated that if we don't protect the environment, neither humans, animals nor plants can survive. Many things are done to protect the environment, such as maintaining cleanliness, disposing of waste in safe places, and building factories that are guaranteed to have no impact on the environment. By ignoring nature conservation it can bring disaster. Humans

and nature must live side by side. Nature is not just a commodity object but humans are the main actors. In other words, destroying nature also damages humans. This perception shows that they are aware of the dangers of waste if it is not managed properly. The dangers of chemical waste and its impact on fishing communities whose livelihoods are controlled by the river's products, whether from fish or clean water.

Factory waste that is dumped into the river certainly contains dangerous substances containing chemicals and can pollute the water in the river which is a necessity for the community around the river. This hypothesis suggests that exposure to factory waste can cause health problems in humans, such as poisoning or skin diseases. Not only that, factory waste disposal can destroy river ecosystems and threaten biodiversity. This hypothesis states that chemicals released into rivers can poison aquatic organisms and plants, causing mass deaths and decreasing biodiversity.

This was followed by the discovery of other data, which was due to the drought, which was also caused by the local government being less aware and neglecting its duties. After it was mentioned in the story, Nur's parents had tried to report it to the government, but there was no further action from the center. Policies that are less firm in carrying out the conservation process can lead to human indifference to nature. Considering that the establishment of a factory in the area of a river or residence is a violation of regulations, it can be said that the government and residents are both at fault for the permit policy being too fast. If the construction of the factory was accompanied by intensive processing, pollution like this would not occur because factory waste would of course be managed properly.

5. CONCLUSION

The short story "Sungai Kami" is one of the short stories that raises ecological issues because several parts of the plot touch directly with nature. The role of humans in nature will greatly influence natural ecosystems. Every action humans take in nature is what humans will get. In the short story "Sungai Kami" there are two data that show the relationship between humans and natural ecosystems, namely: animal ecosystems and ecosystems directly in nature. Second, data in the form of literary criticism based on Greg Garrard's ecocritical approach only shows five components that indicate an ecological crisis, namely; pollution, housing/residence, forests, animals, and disasters. The weakness found in this research is that some perception data was not found. In other words, it is unable to identify the overall environmental phenomena contained in the short story, including the phenomenon of environmental damage caused by river pollution. From the theoretical concept above, it is true that we can answer some

of the natural damage that appears in the story above with Grag Garrard's theory. This theory is related to the events that occurred, making us aware that the relationship between nature and humans is very close, in other words, if nature is damaged then humans will also be damaged in the sense that they cannot live without nature. From data in the form of direct or indirect quotations which are a form of natural damage in the short story, after research, the data produces points on the relationship between nature and humans which refer to Greg Garrard's ecocritical approach. In the depiction of nature in short stories the background is about natural circumstances or conditions, especially around the river. This short story discusses how humans treat the surrounding environment, especially the meaning of a river which plays a major role in the story because it is one of the sources of water for local residents and humans and the natural ecosystem are very closely related.

The depiction of nature in the form of mountains or mountains is the main setting in the story. It is hoped that literary works that emphasize natural damage can be an alternative for humans to better protect nature as an eco-system. It is hoped that this kind of ecological research can be responded positively by various parties regarding efforts to preserve the surrounding environment. It is also hoped that this research will be useful for readers and for future researchers as a reference for further research. This research also seeks to provide students with an understanding of the importance of preserving forests. Humans and the physical environment both have legitimate interests (Glotfelty & Fromm, 1996). In other words, humans are not superior to non-humans because they depend on nature. In other words, human existence on earth also depends on the existence of nature. However, this research added a study of themes and characterizations that were not included in the research (Juanda, 2018).

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