

Deforestation and Power in Joko Pinurbo's Poems: *A Literary Ecology Analysis*

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Abstract—In this era, the problem of natural damage and environmental damage is a problem for every country. The natural and environmental damage that often occurs is reduced forest land or deforestation. There are various causes of the reduction of forest land or deforestation, such as forest fires, illegal logging, transfer of forest land fungi and so forth. The phenomenon of deforestation implies the existence of arbitrary human power over nature and the environment. Departing from this, the purpose of this research is to apply criticism in the theory of literary ecology in Joko Pinurbo's poem entitled "*Bercukur sebelum Tidur*" and "*Tukang Cukur*" and comparing the results of both to look for the meaning contained therein. Literary ecology is a theory that studies the relationship between humans and the environment in a literary work. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The results obtained by researchers after conducting the analysis of the poetry text "*Bercukur sebelum Tidur*" and "*Tukang Cukur*" is closely related to the environment and nature. Joko Pinurbo uses the same diction in describing deforestation and power, only through different perspectives. In the poem "*Bercukur sebelum Tidur*", deforestation is seen using the perspective of the environment and nature while the poem "*Tukang Cukur*" uses the perspective of the woodcutter.

Keywords: *deforestation, Joko Pinurbo, literary ecology, power*

I. INTRODUCTION

The problem of natural damage and environmental damage are two things that often found in this era. Ranging from mild natural damage such as long dry and earthquakes. Both caused by nature itself and caused by the hands of people who are not responsible. Among the natural damage and environmental damage that often occurs from the past until now is the reduction of forest land or deforestation (Rautner, Leggett, & Davis, 2013).

Deforestation or loss of forest land is an increasingly worrisome phenomenon. Over time, deforestation is also increasing in Indonesia. Such as forest fires that occurred in Riau and Kalimantan. Acres of forest land burned without a known cause. These fires cause various kinds of animals to lose their homes, disturbed natural ecosystems, and smoke interferes with human breathing.

Deforestation events that occur in Kalimantan and Riau are one form of deforestation. Based on the news contained in the

online portal. Forest and land fires that occurred in Kalimantan and Riau are unfortunate events because Indonesia has the potential to support the CDM project to reduce 125 million tons of CO₂ from global carbon market demand of 800 million tons CO₂ (Rusbiantoro, 2008).

There are many factors that cause deforestation from natural conditions and human actions. Among the causes of deforestation are caused by natural conditions, namely El-Nino, natural fires, floods, geomorphological conditions, and high rainfall. Among the causes of deforestation are illegal logging, forest fires, land management with conservation techniques and inappropriate water, mining, and oil drilling (Nawir, 2008).

Deforestation reflects the arbitrary actions of humans. There is an element of human power over the natural environment. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, power is the ability or ability (to do something); power; authority over something or to determine (to rule, represent, manage, and so on). Humans feel they have power over nature so they feel free to damage nature and the environment.

Deforestation and human power over nature and the environment are clearly illustrated in Joko Pinurbo's poem entitled "*Bercukur sebelum Tidur*" dan "*Tukang Cukur*". This poem describes deforestation with an unusual diction. He uses a shaved diction to describe deforestation. A straightforward and concise language makes this poem easy to understand.

Poems related to nature and the environment, it makes this research appropriate when researched by literary ecology's perspective. Literary ecology studied about inter-relationships between nature and the environment with humans. Ecology comes from the words *oikos* and *logos*. *Oikos* has of home and *logos* has knowledge or lessons, so ecology is the study creature's home (nature). According from the explanation above, this study intends to apply criticism in the theory of literary ecology in Joko Pinurbo's poem entitled "*Bercukur sebelum Tidur*" dan "*Tukang Cukur*". This study also aims to compare the results of both to look for the meaning contained therein.

II. ECOLOGICAL THEORY

Ecology is known as a science that discusses living things as objects with their environment. In this case, ecology

becomes the science that researched the interrelationships between living things or living groups in an ecosystem with their environment. These relationships affect each other because all living things certainly need the environment to live. These living creatures are humans, animals, and plants (Sudikan, 2016). Literary ecology is a way of looking at environmental issues from a literary perspective or how to understand literature in an environmental (ecological). Literary ecology studies how humans adapt to their natural environment. A feature in literary ecology is a concern about adaptation at two levels: first respect to their environment, and second as a systemic concept of adaptation, attention to the way institutions in a literature state, it needs for adaptation processes will enable we see the way of emergence, preservation, and transformation as literary configurations (Endraswara, 2016).

Over time ecological theory developed, marked by the emergence of many interdisciplinary studies. Ecology is not just an analysis of ecosystems or nature. However, it is also used to analyze other aspects including literary aspects. From the study of experts, ecological and literary disciplines are considered to be in line and harmonious. That is because literature can manifest an event that links the surrounding environment as the object of his study (Endraswara, 2016).

Literary ecology is an extrinsic science of literature that researched the relationship between literature and the environment (Endraswara, 2016). In the research using literary ecology, it can certainly relate to the environment. In this study, researchers use ecology in a sense that is limited by the natural ecological context. Namely the study of ecology by emphasizing aspects of nature as an object of inspiration in literature and ecological studies that emphasize the defense or advocacy for environmental damage caused by human actions. Regarding deforestation, deforestation is the process of removing natural forests by logging for timber or converting forest land to non-forest land. Deforestation threatens the lives of humankind and other living things. The current climate change is also caused by deforestation (Dwidjoseputro, 2011).

III. METHODS

The research methodology in this research is descriptive qualitative. Qualitative research method is a form of research by explaining the phenomena captured in an object in the form of narration (Anggito, & Setiawan, 2018).

There are two types of data sources in research, primary data sources and secondary data sources. In this research, primary data sources are Joko Pinurbo's poem entitled "*Bercukur sebelum Tidur*" dan "*Tukang Cukur*". Meanwhile, secondary data sources are additional data sources, in this study secondary data sources are books and journals related to deforestation and literary ecology. The steps taken by researchers in analyzing the poem "*Bercukur sebelum Tidur*" and "*Tukang Cukur*" are: (1) reading the poem carefully, (2) marking the lines or stanzas verses related to deforestation, (3) interpret the meaning contained in the poem, and (4) compare the meaning of the two poems (Farida, 2018).

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Literary ecological analysis has a relationship with the pattern of relationships between creature and their environment. The focus of the discussion in this study is the expression the meaning of the poetry "*Bercukur sebelum Tidur*" and "*Tukang Cukur*" that has an explicit meaning related to one another. In a poem, there is a meaning that contains messages for the reader. The effort of a literary linking with his environment which is the background of the "*Bercukur sebelum Tidur*" and "*Tukang Cukur*" is interesting to study further. The discussion of the expression of meaning in the two poems that the researchers describe emphasizes the natural aspects that inspire literary works in which environmental damage caused by humans becomes the main idea in the poem. The explains are as follows:

1. *Deforestation and Power in "Bercukur sebelum Tidur"'s Poem*

A. Destruction of Forests and Surrounding Ecosystems

First line from first verse,

"Shave before bed"

A verse is a figurative meaning of deforestation events. The actual purpose of shaving before going to sleep is the earth will die when plants are gone. If the trees on earth are cut down (sheared) it will cause the earth to perish (the earth's sleep). The perishing of the trees on earth is the same as leading to misery, decent life is only a false dream.

Indeed, nature and the earth are fields that provide humans' need. However, human greed makes things from nature and earth felt insufficient. Thus, humans are the main subject in making damage to nature and the earth, including deforestation (Harsono, 2008).

Deforestation is the process of removing natural forests by logging for timber or converting allotment of forest land to non-forest. It can also be caused by intentional or unintentional forest fires. Recapitulation area of forest and land fires in Indonesia in 2019 which reached 328,722.00 (BPN).

The forest fires are spread in various regions, the worst affected are Riau and Kalimantan. The fires triggered the emergence of smoke that evenly enveloped the earth, causing damage to ecosystems and the destruction of flora and fauna that grew and lived in the forest. The resulting smoke also becomes air pollution which can cause diseases of the respiratory tract such as upper respiratory tract infections, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Besides that, smoke can disturb visibility, especially for aviation transportation (Ardhana, 2016).

B. Forests as the Lungs of the World

Third line from first verse,

"Throw away the dreams"

Throw away the dreams are an allegory because the dream is not a dream in sleep or a dream about the future. The dream is the leaves that should be a hope for growth but fall because

of the trees being cut down. The leaves are spread into a dream marble for people who depend on the forest.

When forest and land fires occur, it is the same as the destruction of the peaceful lives of the creature around the forest. All the people on earth who dream of clean air for their children and grandchildren only become a dream. Forests as the lungs of the world are only a term, this dream is damaged by the hands of the irresponsible humans (Hendry, 2013).

C. Loss of Forest Function

Fourth line from first verse,

“Cut everything sticky and old”

The meaning these words to eliminate with fierce. The molars are dry and the leaves are deciduous. Deforestation is clearing dry forests without trees. Forest land is destroyed as if there are no impacts that will result from damage. The earth is getting worse and worse when forests are converted (Mahmud, 2015).

The deterioration in the natural environment of forests can also be rooted in economic impulses that the advantage of cutting down forests than conserving them. the forest does not bring economic benefits, there is no economic value for forest owners.

First line from fourth verse,

“My body is a packed forest

Become an industrial area”

The words describe the impact of deforestation, where the forests have been into other areas. Its function become an industry. Conversion can occur due to the insistence of land convergence for industries, settlements, infrastructure, and also land conversion for plantations, agriculture, animal husbandry and mining.

As is the case in West Java, the conversion of forest into agricultural land and housing makes West Java prone to disasters. Transfer of land functions makes West Java does not have a water barrier when it rains. Slide movement on the slope will be faster. Examples of such forest conversion functions are in Griya Sampurna housing estate, Cipareuag village, Sukadana village, Cimanggung district, Sumedang district.

Third line from fifth verse,

“Everything that makes worry and restless

Processed at the production centre”

In this verse explained that all worries and frets about natural changes that are not friendly anymore become the main topic. Deforestation can cause disruption of natural ecosystems for humans and creatures. They lost their habitat in the forest. This disturbs the balance of the ecosystem. But deforestation is still being done for various reasons, the opening of new land, for settlements, industry, while forest products can be used or sold for fuel or as wood (Auhara, 2013).

This verse is explaining the contents of the whole poem. From this verse the poem explains the destruction of nature and the death of the earth due to trees being cut down. Existing

forests were cut down and then converted into industrial areas. Trees in the city are cut down, vacant land is targeted by investors to be used as skyscrapers. The remote areas that have been forgotten are backward used as land to be developed but by removing existing natural fabrics. Remote areas become more modern areas. The longer the earth changes no trees are left, the longer the earth is not like the earth anymore. The earth is getting more and more damaged because of the trees being cut down (Auhara, 2013).

Deforestation without sufficient reforestation or reforestation efforts can certainly damage the environment (habitat), biodiversity loss and aridity. Logging also has a negative impact on the seizure of carbon dioxide in the air. In addition, areas that have been cleared are usually subject to severe soil erosion and can become desert.

Ignorance of the intrinsic lack of value, carelessness in forest management and inadequate environmental law are a number of reasons that allow large-scale deforestation to occur. Deforestation can cause extinction, climate change, desertification, and displacement of the original population.

First line from sixth verse,

“My body is old area rediscovered, new blessed area”

In this poem, there are old words and new words. Old and new words are two words that are identical or opposite. In this line two opposite words are used which describe regional changes. The old area that was previously not considered, then after there was no more land left, the old area was changed to a different new area.

In Indonesia, deforestation often occurs due to the existence of settlement and agricultural land development programs in transmigration areas that require forest clearance. In addition, there has also been many changes in the function of forests for mining and industrial activities, which often results in invisible conflicts between the community and various working in the field of environmental protection. On the one hand, economic conversion is very beneficial for the surrounding community and the companies involved, but on the other hand, it is detrimental to the nation and the earth. The nation is harmed by the smoke caused by deforestation if forest loss occurs with fire, and is dangerous for the earth because it causes unstable climate change.

2. *Deforestation and power in 's Poem*

A. Forest and Peace

First line from first verse,

"He cuts down the meadows that thrive in my head”

Meadows and heads are two different things. So that it can be seen that the head in the line is a symbol of the word land. Both have in common both overgrown by something. The soil can be overgrown with plants the head is overgrown with hair.

Second line from first verse,

"He cuts down the sense of peace that is lush all the time”

The word peace is not a living creature, peace is an adjective that cannot lush. In this poem peace is likened to a plant that can lush. The word peace is inanimate objects that are not possible to grow let alone grow lush. The point of this line is that cutting down trees that cut down forests is tantamount to eliminating the peace that exists for nature and the environment.

Forests are the lungs of the world. The air on earth can be maintained by the presence of forests, especially the existence of forests in Indonesia is a very important role in reducing world air pollution. Arbitrary deforestation in Indonesia will have adverse effects not only on Indonesia but also on the whole world. Based on the 2001 Baplan data, the area of deforestation has increased. In 1991, the forest area which initially had an area of 143.97 million ha became 108.20 million ha 10 years thereafter. This shows that the high level of deforestation in Indonesia causes the absence of forests that are able to prevent air pollution and this results in loss of natural and environmental peace.

Besides having an important role in preventing air pollution, forests also have a role to prevent various natural disasters such as floods and landslides. When rainwater flushes over an area, the forest has a role to hold the water from overflowing. The loss of the forest results in no one holding the water so water overflows and floods occur. Whether it is realized or not, the forest has a big role in maintaining natural peace and the environment.

B. Deforestation

Second and Third lines from second verse,

"In this former forest, I will build a city, hotel and restaurant. Of course, schools, brothels and places of worship."

This line talks about the phenomenon of transferring forest land to infrastructure. This phenomenon is not a new phenomenon since both domestic and foreign investors are competing to build infrastructure to create various kinds of buildings, ranging from hotels, skyscrapers, schools, and so forth by cutting down forests. This is very alarming, sacrificing nature and the environment for the benefit of personal pockets.

The transfer of land reflected in the lines in this poem can be seen in fact on the transfer of land on the island of West Kalimantan. In 2011, the forest land that was planted with oil palm was converted into an illegal mine. The transfer of land was highlighted by Blasius Hendi Candra as Executive Director of Walhi, West Kalimantan, who asked the Minister of Forestry to be careful in approving the proposed change in the spatial area of the forest area to a 2.3 million hectare HPL. He said "KPK must intervene because many forest areas have been planted with oil palm and become illegal mining areas. If the change is due to the reason that the population area is not large in number, there must be a greater need for inventors. "

C. Illegal Logging and Wildlife Habitat Loss

First and second lines from third verse,

"I will shave your eyelashes. And if necessary, I will trim your earlobe"

This line contains the metaphor in the word eyelashes and ears. The eyelashes in question are not eyelashes as one of the hairs in the human body. The ear in question is also not the ear as an organ used to hear. Eyelashes and ears in question are small plants such as bushes, grass and others. So the meaning of this line is to cut down trees in the forest to small plants that have just sprouted up until nothing is left. This kind of logging is included in illegal logging or illegal logging, because it is not in accordance with the established rules.

Illegal logging has a negative impact on the survival of animals. Animals that live in forests lose their homes due to illegal logging. Not only is the place where the forest is lost, but the animals also lose their food sources. The increase in illegal logging from year to year causes increased threats to wildlife habitat. Sumatran rhino population which used to reach 220-277 in 2007 became according to the International Rhino Foundation (Virginia) of less than 200 animals in 2010. The population of Java leopards or often known as beetle leopards is no more than 250. The population of Sumatran Orangutans in 2004 was 7,300. It is very unfortunate, animals that should be protected must be deprived of their habitat (Auhara, 2013).

D. Forest Damage and Power in "Tukang Cukur"'s Poem

This poem still has the same theme as the Shave before Sleeping poem, discussing nature and the environment, especially about deforestation or forest land loss. The first stanza in this poem discusses loggers. People who cut down trees that thrive, without thinking about the impact, only cut down for money. This phenomenon is one of the phenomena of deforestation caused by illegal logging. Deforestation is carried out freely and originally, not in accordance with established procedures.

The arbitrary attitude of the loggers shows that there is an element of human power towards nature and the environment. Loggers feel they have full power to clear the forests without thinking about the effects of their actions.

The second stanza discusses former forest land which was changed into various public facilities such as airports, hotels, schools and so on. This is a form of deforestation due to the transfer of land for buildings. Investors who are trying to expand infrastructure by destroying the environment and nature without thinking about the impact of such actions.

The investors who built various kinds of buildings on the former forest land showed an arbitrary attitude of authority. Investors build various kinds of buildings just for personal gain. They only think of ways to fill their coffers without seeing the impact of the loss of forests as the lungs of the world. Investors seem to want to show that money rules over everything including nature and the environment. This is very worrying, if left unceasing, investors increasingly feel free to divert forest land into buildings or even skyscrapers.

The third stanza to the last stanza revisits the cutting of trees. The woodcutter who showed his power by eliminating the forests, then everything was leveled, no matter day and night, no matter others, only the aim of destroying the forest was achieved.

Broadly speaking, this poem looks at deforestation from the perspective of the logged forest. The pronoun used by the first person is a sign that the forest is the main point in this poem. This poem tries to explain to the reader the condition of the forest when it is cut down. The poet wants the readers to imagine and feel the state of the forest being cut down only for the benefit of certain individuals so that readers' awareness arises about the importance of protecting nature and the environment.

V. CONCLUSION

The environment is very important for the survival of living things on earth. Natural damage such as deforestation poses very complex problems for ecosystems. Therefore, concern for nature is needed in any field, including in the study of literature so that the theory of literary ecology emerges.

The study of literary ecology can take the object of literary works related to the environment. Based on the results of the analysis it can be concluded that the problems contained in the poem *Shave Before Sleeping and Barber* are divided into two. That is deforestation and power which have an impact on the destruction of nature.

Both poems are criticisms of the power that exploits the environment causing disturbed ecosystem balance. The natural damage in the form of deforestation is caused by forest fires, illegal logging, and forest conversion. This causes the ecosystem of living things that are in the forest or surrounding areas disturbed even damaged and lost. As a result of forest destruction, among others, damage to the ecosystem, the extinction of protected animals, air pollution, extreme climate change.

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