

Environmental Issue in Literary Work

Nanny Sri Lestari

Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia
nanny-sl@ui.ac.id; pbintangpagi@gmail.com

Abstract - *This environmental destruction is caused more by human actions. For example, damage to the natural environment, such as congested flow of river, is caused by irresponsible human actions. Some even damage the environment as an organization, rather than individually. Public concern for environmental damage is expressed in various ways. Some are in harsh criticisms, and some are in a softer messages. Conveying concerns about something, both oral and written in other words, is to express criticism. This case is a criticism of the environmental issue. In the form of criticism, there are some that are done in a harsh way but some are done in a subtle way. For example, it can be done by writing in the form of literary work. Literary work itself has a function as entertainment and at the same time education or dulce et utile. In its function as an educational tool, there are many people, especially literary artists, who use it as a means to express their concerns for the environment. In literary works, artists often write a story in which there is a description of a very beautiful environment. The purpose of research is to reveal the existence of a longing for the balance of the natural environment which is increasingly damaged by humans at present, despite humans who are aware that their environment is increasingly damaged are powerless to mend the situation. The renewal of this research is that literary works are often used as a means to raise environmental issues.*

Keywords: *criticism, environment, human, damage, literature*

1. INTRODUCTION

Environment is a major part of human life. Humans live in an environment created by God with a complete structure. Therefore, one must realize what is meant by the natural environment, where humans live with their families. Humans as God's creatures are destined to live on earth, and are certainly familiar with the environment. From the beginning, slowly, humans are allowed to adjust, manage and organize their lives according to the conditions of their residence. Furthermore, humans begin to process the surrounding natural environment, to fulfill their needs. From this point, what emerges is what is called civilization. According to a cultural expert, Van Peursen (1988:79) civilization emerged, as a human effort, to meet the needs of life, and to fulfill the needs of life, people must think hard. By all means man seeks to exploit the natural environment so that it can be a buffer of his life. Based on the conditions that can be observed to date, the natural environment is the main resource supporting human life that is most widely used.

On the other hand, in the course of life in the world, humans carry out various activities. Human activity in fulfilling all of his life in the world is called culture. According to C. Kluckhohn as quoted by Koentjaraningrat (1995: 34) humans begin to recognize various elements of life and one of them is art. In the arts there are various kinds of art and one of them is literary art. Literary art that produces literary works is part of human life. In literature, all human life experiences are devoted to writing. In writing, thoughts about the natural environment, and one's experience as the author, uses all his abilities and knowledge, especially vocabulary and knowledge of the natural environment. The history of literary works shows that, from ancient times, the writers have devoted their thoughts on the natural environment to their literary works as their expertise.

One example of these is currently the Śīwarātrikalpa, script, written by mpu Tan Akung. According to Poerbatjaraka (1952: 2), this Śīwarātrikalpa manuscript, often referred to as kakawin Lubdhaka. Kakawin Śīwarātrikalpa, contains notes about the lives of people in the past. An interesting note from this manuscript is the experience of a story character, who passes through beautiful places. These places include rice fields, mountains, hills, rivers and views of the coast from the top of the hill. In the trip, it is described about various kinds of plants, in the form of flower plants belonging to shrubs or shrubs and flower plants that are classified as large plants such as cempaka (*magnolia campaca linn*) flower trees. In short, this Śīwarātrikalpa manuscript, teaches people to always respect the surrounding environment, especially human habitation. This means that the community has long paid attention to the natural environment around its place of residence.

Based on several research results writing, environmental issues that occur in society do not appear to only appear as something special today. Environmental issues have emerged since ancient times, it's just that the problem faced is certainly different. As an example of a very interesting environmental issue in the past and still known today is the problem of forest conditions somewhere. In wayang stories environmental issues are described through *gunungan wayang*. The images in *Gunungan Wayang* show concern for the environmental situation, especially the forest where to maintain the balance between the three creatures created by God to occupy the world. In the *gunungan wayang* picture there is a picture of plants, animals, the entrance of a place and the entrance guard. Of course seeing a picture of a mountain is not as easy as imagined, because one must also consider the narrative that follows it. Human relations, with the surrounding natural environment, are reciprocal relationships, which need each other, because humans have a more complex and real role (Suseno, FM, 1991:83).

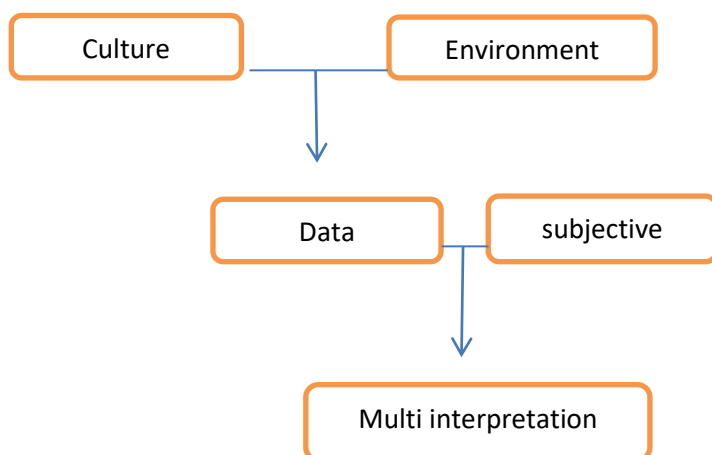
Besides the natural environment, there is also the so-called environment. The environment, the unity of space with all things, power, circumstances and living things, including humans and all their behavior. Environment is very important for human life.

Everything, which is in the environment, can be used by humans, to meet the needs of human life. That is why it is stated, that the environment has the carrying capacity, namely the ability of the environment, to support the lives of humans and other living beings. For humans the natural environment has a very important meaning. The purpose of this study is to reveal the existence of a longing for the balance of the natural environment, which is currently increasingly damaged by humans, but humans who are aware that their environment is increasingly damaged, are powerless to improve the environment.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

At present, researchers cannot assume that literary works are documents of people's lives. This opinion developed, because now the community has developed a variety of knowledge, which is considered capable of proving, about the actual reality that occurs in society. Various theories, or opinions that we often hear, always replace previous theories or opinions. This can happen because all parties try to pursue evidence accuracy. However, every side of life has its own features. Literary work, written by a writer is very subjective, but try to compare with the condition of a journalist in the present. Journalists, in writing news reports, are also very subjective. Journalists, relying heavily on their language, have the ability to report events. This means, subjectivity can be done by anyone, and at any time. The things that are able to distinguish are only communication technologies that develop according to the times. Therefore, a writer or poet who writes literature, at a certain time, can also be considered as a report on the life of the community and the environment, at a certain time(Teeuw, A.1984:39).

The author, as part of his community, writes his ideas in the form of stories, such as fairy tales, novels, legends, and so on. This literary work cannot be considered as meaningless. Therefore, to understand it, a special approach is needed. This approach, of course, must be adjusted to the material that is the focus. A simple approach, to start this paper is a descriptive approach (Asa Berger, Arthur, 2000:91).



Scheme 1: the important aspects in using data

This scheme explains that data can be used according to the needs of researchers. Every researcher can treat data to prove something. Data is free, but can be accounted for even though it can be subjective. Each researcher can interpret the data based on his research focus and objectives. These factors lead to the tendency that there will be many interpretations of the approaches and theories used.

A descriptive approach is an approach that prioritizes problem solving procedures through basic understanding of problems. Thus, instead of doing problem solving directly, but instead we do understanding based on the problem. To understand the basics, from the main problems faced and of course, you can choose the path according to your own point of view. Descriptive approach, prioritizing data and facts. The writing of this research also uses qualitative research theory. A qualitative approach is carried out,

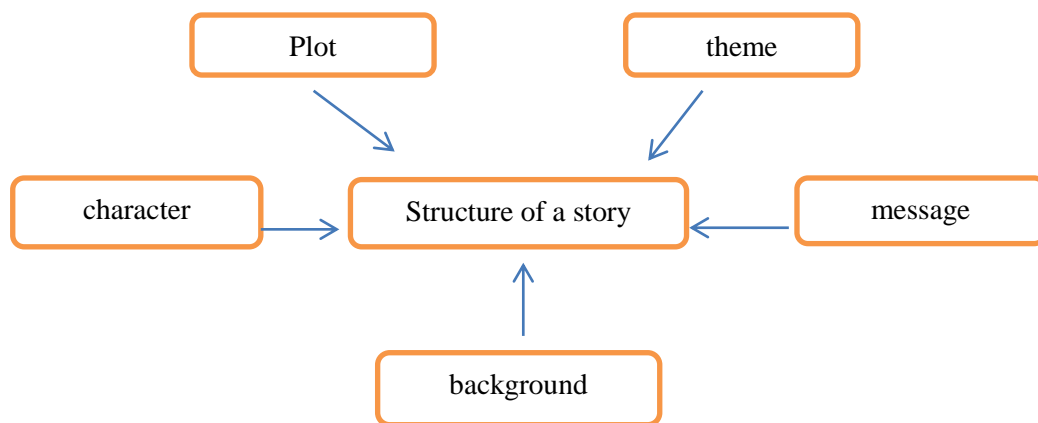
so that the phenomenon that emerges, from literary works, can be understood its meaning, in relation to the conditions of contemporary society. From a qualitative point of view, meaning, obtained through a series of words, can be traced to a certain point (Burhan Nurgiyantoro, 1995:66).

The main purpose, qualitative writing, is to understand social condition or phenomena, with an emphasis on a complete picture of phenomena that are learned and even capable to break down into parts related to each other. Qualitative research, in essence, seeks to apply point of view and interpret events and social events, in accordance with the point of view of the object of research. After the determination of work steps, then, we look for the structure of literary works. Structural theory, originally used for research on language, but later was used also for research on literary works. For reasons, literary works have the same structure as language. Literary work, which is built from words, is then formed systematically to produce a literary work that consists of certain elements in it. In dealing with literary works, the simple thing to do is to apply structural theory to understand literary works.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, the main search is more aimed at literary works which deeply touched environmental issues, or in other words the focus of this research was more on environmental issues raised by the author through the literary works he wrote. For the first stage, a structural approach to literary works is still being carried out. When discussing about one element in the story structure, especially the background elements of the story, that's where the focus of attention is. Story background is seen as something that is not important, but it is precisely this arrangement that shows the completeness of a story (Luxemburg, Jan van dkk.1991:88).

A story will not be complete if there is no background description at all. The description into the background of a series of events in the storyline becomes very clear. In structure, every element of literary work is interrelated with one another. These elements include the storyline, characters and characterizations, backgrounds, themes, and story messages. The flow consisting of a series of events, requires completeness of the story in the form of characters and background stories (Marcel Danesi, 2010: 73).



Scheme 2: Structure of a story

This scheme explains that data can be used according to the needs of researchers. Every researcher can treat data to prove something. Data is free, but can be accounted for even though it can be subjective. Each researcher can interpret the data based on his research focus and objectives. These factors lead to the tendency that there will be many interpretations of the approaches and theories used.

This series of events is the main builder of the story theme. In each story, a series of events revolve from the beginning until they reach their peak and end up being the end of the story, with certain messages. Messages are not always delivered explicitly, but messages are often sent in implicit form. Understanding this message in implicit form often causes many interpretations.

IV. UNDERSTAND THE ENVIRONMENT

In general or literally, the definition of the environment is actually divided into two major parts, namely the natural environment and the social environment. The environment itself has meaning of everything that is around humans. The

environment influences the development of human life, both directly and indirectly. But in the development of science, the environment is widely divided into natural and artificial environments. Artificial environments, commonly found in urban areas, especially large cities, while the natural environment, are more common in rural areas. However, this opinion may now have to be changed, because, in some villages there have been major changes. The big change is the existence of an artificial lake, which is used for irrigation systems in the fields, and in the fields of farmers. Furthermore, the natural environment contained in the countryside, is divided into the natural environment of the soil and the natural environment of the water.

The natural environment of the water, which is around humans, is usually in the form of lakes, swamps, rivers and seas. The lake is a place that is submerged in water, in sufficient quantities. Places that are flooded can occur due to natural processes and become permanent lakes. This happens because of its place, initially a deep basin, besides of course it also has its own spring. In the lake environment, there are plants and animals, live around the lake and live in lake water. In general, the lake water is tasteless, although it is possible, there is also a saltwater lake. Animals and plants that live around the lake, usually form an environment, called the forest around the lake.

The river is a low gap, from the surrounding area, where water flows, from one place to higher. The environment around the river, usually there are water plants and animals around the banks of rivers or in rivers. On the banks of a river, there is usually a small forest filled with certain types of plants. There are also small animals that live on the banks of the river. River banks since ancient times, used by humans to fulfill their needs.

Unlike lakes, swamps are also water-filled basins. If on the lake, the position of the water rarely shrinks in the dry season, while in swamps, the position of the water often disappears or dries in certain seasons, such as drought. Around the swamp, water plants often grow which usually supports the presence of water in the place. The water in the swamp is always inundated in the rainy season, and the water in the swamp does not flow. The color of water in the swamp is usually dark brown. Swamp is usually located on the coast or on the beach.

The sea, an area full of water, is very wide. The original form is a form of basin that is very deep and flooded with a large amount of water. In general, sea water has a salty taste, although not all sea water has a salty taste. At the edge of the sea usually grow a variety of plants and these plants are often beneficial to the natural environment and human life.

The natural environment of the land, consisting of mountains, hills, forests. The mountain, a land, rises with certain conditions, that is, usually at the top of a mountain there is a hole of lava, a place to exit magma from the earth. The high lands that are lined up and connected together are called mountains, or in other words can also be called mountain collections. To distinguish a hill from a mountain, it is usually marked by its height. It can be called a mountain if it has an altitude above 600 m above sea level and has a lava hole where the magma comes out of the earth. If it does not meet these two criteria, it is usually referred to simply as hill. Somewhat different from a mountain, is a hill.

The hill, is a mound of earth, which is like a mountain, but has no lava hole on it. In almost every region of the earth's surface, there are hills and mountains. The hill can also be called the plateau of one region, while the mountain is the peak. Around the hills and mountains forests usually grow. Forests in hilly areas usually have various types of plants. Some belong to perennials or other plants. Each forest has very specific plant species. Forests are a form of life that is spread throughout the world. We can find forests in tropical and regional regions, which have cold weather or weather. The forest itself refers to an area where there is a collection of large and small plants or trees (De Jong, 1976:56).

Large trees are usually trees that can live for tens or hundreds of years in the forest. Trees are also different, because they have woody upright trees and a clear crown shape (leaf crown). Forests are a buffer of life, both different types of animals, and humans. Therefore, not all forests have the same plants. This natural beauty of the environment that often inspires writers to pour it into literary works. The writer as a free human being explains what he sees in the environment on earth. In the forest there is a natural environment that is no different from the human environment.

V. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IN LITERARY WORKS

Literary works such as kakawin, legends, fairy tales and/or novels are now rife written by the public, often displaying descriptions of the natural environment. The natural environment, explained by words, refers to the natural environment. The natural environment here is the natural environment that is known by the author of course. The natural environment, written by the author, can be a clue that the writer is in what area or at the same time, it is a clue that the author is from which region, although not specific. The natural environment in the eyes of the author is an important means to complete, a series of events, compiled by the author, to become plots. The natural environment, not only to the background, but also can determine a story in what context. Not all stories have story description about the same environment. In the past stories, especially ancient texts, we can find the existence of elements of the natural environment which are very rich. For example, in the text of Kakawin Śiwarātrikaḷpa, environmental elements dominate the story text (Zoetmulder, PJ, 1994:56).

Canto 6, pupuh 2:

*Kilyanyéêki gègêr-gègêr pasawahannyakrêp galênnyalaris
Kubwanyarnêb adanta-danta tirisanyakwèh padason limut
Kuntul mor kumêdap-kêdap lèyêp adoh mungwin ténah nin rêmên
Muksamisra lawan limut kahidêpanyapan têlas tan katon*

(To the west of this were mountain ridges covered with rice-fields, their dikes running sharp and clear,
The gardens were close together and laid out in rows, and the many coconut palms were all shaded by mist,
A heron's wing glistened as it flew along, faintly visible in the distance in the midst of the clouds,
Then it disappeared, apparently merging with the mist, for it was finally lost from view)

Canto 3, pupuh 6:

*Dunhus nin paranan patani jamur asmu kêsênêt asamipa pancuran
Anlandon aputih banunya tumêdun kakiranan anamar kuwum-kuwun
Adrês tus nika nirmalanalaga pingir ika pidada rajasanêdê ng
Wwadnyakêt manasut karan kalamukan lumut anêlab-êlab ywa kombakan*

(On the steep, rocky slopes pavilions shaped like mushrooms seemed to be hidden, standing in the neighbourhood of springs, The water descended in thin, clear streams, and lit by the rays of the sun looked like a rainbow.

The current ran swift and pure, forming a little lake and along, its banks there stood pidada and rajasa trees in bloom,
The twisted roots of the trees covered the rocks overgrown with plants, which waved to and fro as the water washed them).

Two examples of the quotations above show how a writer describes the natural environment he saw. Note, the description of the mountain with rice fields, which encircles the ridge. That means that the people at that time were familiar with agricultural technology, by making rice fields as modern terracing. When viewed, from the language used, the ancient Javanese language around the thirteenth century, it can be imagined that in the past people were familiar with rice technology with the most extensive technology. Apparently, they had already been familiar with rural communities on the mountain. In quotations, not only mountains, covered by terraces, but also descriptions of the swift and clear river water, and small lakes, on the shores of the lake, are pidada (*Sonneratia alba*) and rajasa (*Elaeocarpus grandifloras*).

In addition to these two plants, a description of coconut trees was also found, which seemed to be wrapped in mist. Misty atmosphere is more common in the mountains. From the description, automatic description of the environment, shows that this is happening on the mountain. Another explanation is that the description of a stork (*Ciconiidae*), who flew, and from a distance, its wings looked shiny, exposed to the sun. This description provides information about the position of the person who saw the stork was somewhere, with certain weather situations. The last description is the landscape at that time. By doing a search, and understanding the conditions at the time, it can be seen that there is a kind of picture about the natural environment that will be conveyed to the reader. On the other hand, the reader also has the right to understand and consider what the writer wants to convey through his own knowledge of what is written. Another example is the many environmental images in wayang play, dhalang narratives, when drawing about the natural environment and life in one country (Asa Berger, Arthur, 2010:93).

Dhasar nagari panjang-punjung, pasir wukir loh jinawi gemah aripah karta tur raharja. Panjang dawa, punjung luhur kawibawane, pasir samodra wukir gunung, dene nagari ngungkurake pegunungan, ngeringake pasabinan nengenake benawi ngayunaken bantaran gedhe. Loh tulus kang sarwa tinandur, jinawi murah kang sarwa tinuku. Gemah para lampah dagang rahinten dalu tan ana pedhote, labet tan ana sangsyaning margi. Aripah janma manca kang samya gegriya ing salebeting praja katingal jejel riyel aben cukit tepung taritis, papan wiyar katingal rupak saking rejaning praja. Karta kawula ing padhusunan padha tentrem atine, mungkul pangolahing tetanen. Ingon-ingon kebo sapi, pitik iwen tuwin raja kaya tan ana kang cinancang, yen rahina aglar ing pangonan, yen bengi mulih marang kandhange dhewe-dhewe. Raharja tebih ing parangmuka.

Translation

It is a long country arbor, *pasir wukir loh jinawi gemah ripah karta raharja*. Long meaning big, arbor means sublime authoritative, sand in the sea, hills in the mountains, country backed by mountains, prioritizing agriculture (rice fields), paying attention to rivers, and large river basins. Lush, with all that is planted, cheap, with all buying and selling prices. Trade runs smoothly, day and night, smoothly without any transportation interruption. Many inhabitants, from other countries, who are in and out of the country, live temporarily in the country, as if giving a picture, of high population density, and vastness, seemingly narrow, because of such a prosperous country. The people of the village live in peace, diligently working on the farm. Livestock such as buffaloes, cows, chickens, ducks and other pets, none are tied up or stuck. During the day, released in the open, at night back to their respective cages. All the people are happy and away from the distress ...

The quote above is taken from the wayang story (Hardjowirogo, 1982:67) The quote also explains about the natural environment in a country. Description of the natural environment, in the background for a large, prosperous and famous country. It mentions about mountains, hills, oceans, rivers. This country has very large rice fields and a large river, everything planted becomes fertile, because it can be watered well, so that economic activities run smoothly. This description shows that the condition of the country that cares about the condition of its natural environment, will be able to achieve prosperity for its people. In the modern novel, attention to the natural environment is also well explained through simple vocabulary dominated by today's story writers. For example like this,

Sawah-sawah sing wis kuning gemring, sepi...Luwih becik kaya saiki lungguh ing sangisore wit-wit lamtara, nyawang sawah kang gumelar amba sanajan dudu sawahe, karo ngeling-eling lelakon kang dialami sasuwene iki....Oh, katentreman. Lan, sedhela maneh lamtara-lamtara pinggir desa apadene sumberan bening bakal diprangguli....Sanajan ora nate mlaku-mlaku kaya biyen, lelunguhan ana pinggir sendhang, napaki dalan kang kiyoman lamtara-lamtara pinggir desa....Lamtara-lamtara ing pinggir desa, lamtara-lamtara ing sakupenge omahe isih ngrembuyung subur....Pratiwi kerep ngejak Datin dolanan ana ngisor lamtara, kang pancen ing ngisore resik. Njupuk godhonge kanggo ndolani Datin, kanggo pasaran...Pratiwi banjur eling jaman cilike, uga kulina dolanan pasaran nganggo godhong lamtara, yen ana uwuhe sing tuwa diundhuh, dioncek kanggo bothok utawa lalapan....Saiki ora ana uwoh. Nanging lamtara-lamtara pinggir desa iku tetep ledhung. Sedheng wit pelem gadhung ing ngarep omah ngrembuyung ndadekake edhume pomahan...Kepengin nandur kembang apa? Wis taktanduri pring kuning, kembang puring, adenium. Ora lali pager mburi taktanduri wora-wari lan lamtara.

Translation

...(rice crops) in fields that have been yellowing like gold... better like this, sitting under a *lamtara* tree, looking out over the vast paddy fields, although not the rice fields themselves, remembering the events of life, experienced all along...oh peace..... and soon the *lamtara-lamtara* on the edge of the village, let alone a clear spring will be found Although never walk the way as before, sitting on the shores of the lake, walking along the path covered by plants *lamtara-lamtara* on the edge of the village..... *lamtara-lamtara* on the edge of the village, *lamtara-lamtara* around the house, the lush and the source (springs) ... Pratiwi often invites Datin, to play under the *lamtara* tree, which is underneath it looks clean ... Taking leaves for Datin to play the market ... Pratiwi often invites Datin, to play under the *lamtara* tree, which is underneath it looks clean ... Taking leaves for Datin to play the market ... Pratiwi then remembered, when she was a child, also used to play the market, by utilizing the leaves, if there are fruit that have been cooked taken, peeled for cooking, be *bothok* or *lalapan*, ... , ... now the *lamtara* tree, there is no fruit, but the *lamtara-lamtara* on the edge of the village remains fertile ... while the mango tree in front of his rowing house, leaves make cool atmosphere in the housing ... want to plant what flowers? I have planted *bambu kuning*, *puring* flowers, *adenium* not forget in the back fence (house) I plant flowers *wora-wari* and *lamtara*...

In the quote above, there are various plants, one of which is *lamtara* (*Leucaena leucocephala*), a plant that is often planted on the roadside. This plant is considered as a shade plant, which serves to protect the edge of the road, so that pedestrians do not feel the direct heat of sunlight. In addition to *lamtara* plants there are also other plants such as yellow bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris var striata*), *puring*(*Codiaeum variegatum*), Japanese frangipani (*adenium obesum*), *worawari* (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*), Mango (*Mangifera Indica*). The environmental description, from this quote, describes the situation in one area, whose natural environmental conditions, are still maintained. Looking at the number of plants, it can be estimated that this area is an area far from the urban. The description of these three examples showing that the natural environment is still being considered. The author includes a description of the natural environment into his work, to give effect to beauty and shade. The natural environment not only physically provides shade for people, but contributes elements of beauty to the author for his work (Hardjowirogo, 1982:90).

VI. BETWEEN THE BEAUTY OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE CURRENT REALITY

The natural environment is now starting to break down a lot. Since when the destruction occurred, there is no accurate record which can explain. Environmental damage which can be seen directly by the community, is divided into two parts, namely damage to the environment, around the place of residence and environmental damage, in a place far from human habitation, for example on certain islands. This condition is characterized by the loss of water, air and soil resources, coupled with the destruction of ecosystems and the extinction of wild flora and fauna (Lestari, Nanny Sri, 2016).

This damage is very severe as we read the data issued by Green Peace in 2006-2009. According to Green Peace, Indonesia has lost forests as much as 8.5 million hectares. Lost forests, which are considered forests, are primary and secondary forests. This means, on average, every year the lost area is 2.8 million hectares. At present, the trend of expansion of environmental damage is very massive, structured and effective. Especially when it comes to peatland. Peatlands are unique soils, because they are like sponges, which absorb water. If the land has been planted with oil palm, then the soil will be difficult to plant other crops (Niels Mulder, 1980:61).

At present, what is developing is the expansion of land use concessions, on peatlands. Ironically, the government often plays a role, as a mediator, which gives entrepreneurs opportunities to convert peatlands into oil palm plantations. Until now, the effort to stop this condition of destruction has not yet seen the results. Another example, a lot of environmental damage is happening now, is the amount of land change, which used to be forest land or community crops, turned into an economic land crop. The most economical plantation of the natural environment is the land of oil palm plantations. Palm oil is widely planted in peat soils, because it can thrive on peatlands and quickly absorbs mineral soil elements.

Peat itself, is a type of soil that is formed from the accumulation of plant debris, which is half decayed, therefore, the content of organic matter is high. At present, there are frequent forest fires, which further damage the environmental conditions. The natural environment damaged by forest fires, is not only the natural environment, but also the community environment (Kitting Rosliah, 2017). This damage to the natural environment, not only harms humans, but also destroys plants and animals. As a result of the destruction of the natural environment, it is a plant that is a wealth of biological extinction. In addition, many animals also lose their homes, as well as places to find food. Not to mention the existence of a handful of people who do not care about the natural environment on the basis of economic needs.

VII. HUMANS' CONDUCT WHICH THREATENS THE ENVIRONMENT

Environment, is a place where humans live on earth. Some damage in the environment, caused by human actions. There is a direct view, because the location is close, but there is also a remote location, so it doesn't look at all. The natural environment is very dependent on humans as a manager (Tirto Suwono, 2006:82). The natural environment is created for humans to live and fulfill their entire lives by utilizing natural wealth, which is in their environment. But in reality, the person who is blessed by the creator of anger destroys the surrounding natural environment more than preserves the surrounding natural environment. Disappointment with this condition is reflected in literary works.

Literary work becomes a powerful tool to convey human disappointment towards the environmental damage that occurs. Environmental damage is often regarded as a very detrimental act for life. Literary writers often assume that environmental damage does not only make a momentary loss but a tremendous loss. The environment in which humans live on earth is not only for today but also for the next generation. The people who live at this time are people who borrow the natural environment from future generations (Lestari, Nanny Sri 2017). The people who live at this time are people who borrow the natural environment from future generations. The next generation, is the generation of heirs of human life, which continues with all human life accompanied by patterns of behavior taught or implanted. Behavioral patterns to protect the natural environment must be realized early on. This is noteworthy considering the environmental destruction begins with human behavior that is not responsible for the conditions of natural balance. For example, there is a flood, which is caused by logging trees in the forest without taking into account the balance of the location where the tree grows.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Until now, the earth is the only human habitation. On earth, there is one natural environment, created by God to sustain human life. From the beginning, humans have tried to make use of everything in the natural environment and its surroundings. It is true that humans live not only in one location, humans tend to try to recognize all natural environments. Humans live in the natural environment they choose. The natural environment, as human habitation, greatly influences human physical form, behavior and character. That is why, people who live on earth have different ways of thinking.

This natural environment often provides ideas or ideas for humans, who work as writers of literature. The original natural environment provides beautiful landscape panoramas. It is this beauty that inspires literary artists to compose poetry or prose in the background of the story which describes the natural environment. As time changes, and times develop, and technology advances, the needs of human life also change. Humans begin to exploit the natural environment, uncontrollably, to meet their

needs. Starting with small things, such as opening new land for agriculture, to transferring land, to opening fields of high economic value. As a result, a lot of environmental damage occurred. Environmental damage has a big effect for human survival itself. Environment is closely related to the problem of survival (human survival). The survival of humanity is very dependent on a mutually supportive relationship with an environment that consists of various systems that support that life or compete with each other.

For humans, environmental problems, in essence, arise in terms of imbalances between humans with sources which are in the environment. The excessive use of natural wealth by humans causes environmental carrying capacity to decrease so that the balance does not occur anymore. Therefore, environmental management basically creates an environment as well. Many artists express their emotion about this condition. Concern for this large, effective and structured environmental damage gives artists the idea to write poetry and prose about the environment. Humans are considered to have failed in an effort to improve the environment and this is recorded in literary works.

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Short biography:

Nanny Sri Lestari is a lecturer at the Faculty of Humanity, Universitas Indonesia. She teaches, language, literature and Javanese culture. The field of research that is mostly practiced is the study of Javanese literature and culture. She also conducts research related to community service. In some of her research, she involved students who were interested in joining research, while writing their own paperworks.