EXPLORING THE FORBIDDEN FOREST HAZE: AN ECOCRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL THEMES IN THE SHORT STORY “TRAGEDI ASAP”

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study aims to explore the phenomenon of the forbidden forest haze in the short story Tragedi Asap by Gigih Suroso.

Method: This study uses a qualitative method. Data are presented descriptively by using Greg Garrard's ecocritical approach. The research data is in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in short stories. The data source is from the short story Tragedi Asap which was published by Analisa Newspaper. Data analysis using software Nvivo 12 and researcher was carried out using interactive and interpretive model analysis techniques consisting of data condensation, data presentation, and concluding/verification.

Result and Conclusion: The findings research, there are six aspects presented in the short story, namely pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animals, and earth. Environmental education found is protecting nature, disaster mitigation, and preserving nature as a mandate from God. This short story also features an arcadia construction in the form of a prohibition on the transfer of forest land because it is considered holy and sacred.

Implication of the research: The study contributes to public policy by providing an ecocritical analysis of the environmental themes within the short story 'Tragedi Asap'. It sheds light on the portrayal of the natural environment and its ecological implications, offering a nuanced understanding of how literature intersects with environmental issues. This research adds to the broader discourse on environmental literature and its socio-political implications.

Originality/value: The research novelty lies in the application of ecocritical analysis to the specific cultural and environmental context depicted in the short story 'Tragedi Asap', offering a unique perspective on the intersection of literature, society, and ecological concerns in a particular cultural setting.

Keywords: Arcadia, Deforestation, Ecocriticism, Environmental Education, Short Story.

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RESUMO

Objetivo: Este estudo tem como objetivo explorar o fenômeno da névoa da floresta proibida no conto Tragedi Asap, de Gigih Suroso.

Método: Este estudo utiliza um método qualitativo. Os dados são apresentados de forma descritiva, usando a abordagem ecocritica de Greg Garrard. Os dados da pesquisa estão na forma de palavras, frases, orações e sentenças em contos. A fonte de dados é o conto Tragedi Asap, publicado pelo jornal Analisa em 9 de outubro de 2019. A análise dos dados foi realizada usando técnicas de análise de modelos interativos e interpretativos que consistem em condensação de dados, apresentação de dados e conclusão/verificação.

Resultados e conclusões: De acordo com os resultados da pesquisa, há seis aspectos apresentados no conto, a saber, poluição, natureza selvagem, apocalipse, habitação, animais e terra. A educação ambiental encontrada é a proteção da natureza, a mitigação de desastres e a preservação da natureza como um mandato de Deus. Esse conto também apresenta uma construção de arcádia na forma de uma proibição de transferência de terras florestais porque são consideradas sagradas e santas.

Implicações da investigação: O estudo contribui para a política pública ao fornecer uma análise ecocrítica dos temas ambientais do conto “Tragedi Asap”. Ele lança luz sobre a representação do ambiente natural e suas implicações ecológicas, oferecendo uma compreensão diferenciada de como a literatura se relaciona com as questões ambientais. Esta pesquisa contribui para o discurso mais amplo sobre a literatura ambiental e suas implicações sociopolíticas.

Originalidade/valor: A novidade da pesquisa está na aplicação da análise ecocrítica ao contexto cultural e ambiental específico descrito no conto "Tragedi Asap", oferecendo uma perspectiva única sobre a interseção da literatura, da sociedade e das preocupações ecológicas em um ambiente cultural específico.

Palavras-chave: Arcádia, Desmatamento, Ecocritica, Educação Ambiental, Conto.

EXPORANDO LA BRUMA DEL BOSQUE PROHIBIDO: UN ANÁLISIS ECOCRÍTICO DE LOS TEMAS MEDIOAMBIENTALES EN EL CUENTO “TRAGEDI ASAP”

RESUMEN

Propósito: Este estudio pretende explorar el fenómeno de la bruma forestal prohibida en el relato Tragedi Asap de Gigih Suroso.

Método: Este estudio utiliza un método cualitativo. Los datos se presentan de forma descriptiva utilizando el enfoque ecocrítico de Greg Garrard. Los datos de la investigación se presentan en forma de palabras, frases, cláusulas y oraciones de relatos cortos. Los datos proceden del relato Tragedi Asap, publicado por el periódico Analisa. El análisis de los datos se llevó a cabo con el programa informático Nvivo 12 y con el programa Reseacher, utilizando técnicas de análisis interactivas e interpretativas que consisten en la condensación de datos, la presentación de datos y la conclusión/verificación.

Resultado y conclusión: Los resultados de la investigación, hay seis aspectos presentados en el cuento, a saber, la contaminación, la naturaleza salvaje, el apocalipsis, la vivienda, los animales, y la tierra. La educación medioambiental que se encuentra es la protección de la naturaleza, la mitigación de desastres y la preservación de la naturaleza como un mandato de Dios. Este cuento también presenta una construcción arcádica en forma de prohibición de transferir tierras forestales porque se consideran sagradas y santas.

Implicación de la investigación: El estudio contribuye a las políticas públicas al ofrecer un análisis ecocritico de los temas medioambientales del cuento “Tragedi Asap”. Arroja luz sobre la representación del entorno natural y sus implicaciones ecológicas, ofreciendo una comprensión matizada de cómo la literatura se cruza con las cuestiones medioambientales. Esta investigación se suma al discurso más amplio sobre la literatura medioambiental y sus implicaciones sociopolíticas.

Originalidad/valor: La novedad de la investigación reside en la aplicación del análisis ecocritico al contexto cultural y medioambiental específico descrito en el cuento “Tragedi Asap”, ofreciendo una perspectiva única sobre la intersección de la literatura, la sociedad y las preocupaciones ecológicas en un entorno cultural particular.
1 INTRODUCTION

Indonesian short story authors criticize various government policies that they consider detrimental to a group of people. Criticism of granting permits to foreign business people has resulted in converting customary forests or prohibited forests, which serve as buffers for tropical forests, to land for oil palm plantations. Ecocritics have written and studied literature (short stories and novels, about practices embodied in gardening, activism, and eroticism (Gaard, 2022). In today's era, educators leverage advanced technology and informational tools to establish engaging learning environments (Juanda & Afandi, 2024). Companies must continue to promote a green environment (Asif, 2023). The short story Tragedi Asap carries the theme of environmental phenomena such as the extinction of animals due to burning tropical forests and the impact of smoke on forest burning for the surrounding population dominated by children.

There are various research topics in literary works about human interaction with the environment, especially forests, climate, and environmental education that have been carried out using an ecocritical approach, including the environment for indigenous people and foreigners (Li, 2022); exploration of indigenous beliefs, laws related to the environment, plant animals, minerals (Gaard, 2022; Hamilton, 2022; Hess, 2021; Kehinde & Egya, 2023; McKisson, 2021; Özgün & Arargüç, 2021; Roux, 2021; Sarveswaran, 2023; Satkunananthan, 2022; Wood, 2011); Fossil fuels and climate impacts, (Abigail, 2020; Nandi, 2022; Yazgünoğlu & Niğde, 2020); The environmental crisis from industrial impacts on cities (Robert Phillips, 2017); humans in the ecosphere (Nofrahadi et al., 2022; Sankaran, 2022; Yu & Lin, 2022); Climate and natural disasters (Boswell, 2021; Edelstein, 2023; Ergin, 2022; Göçmen, 2020; Okpo, 2022; Ozdemir et al., 2023; Şensoy, 2020; Slovic, 2020; Yazgünoğlu & Niğde, 2020); Environmental education (Tamer, 2023).

Based on these studies, literature, novels, short stories, and poetry have been studied using an ecocritical approach. However, there still needs to be more researchers focusing on tropical forests in Indonesia who explore the conversion of forbidden forests into oil palm
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plantations using Garrard's ecocritical approach. This research aims to explore the phenomenon of the Forbidden Forest Haze in the Short Story Tragedi Asap. There are various interactions between humans as characters and the environment, so this short story is interesting to study and serves as environmental education learning material for the next generation of environmental preservation on this earth. The novelty of this research is the selection of Indonesian short stories whose authors narrate the conversion of forbidden forests into oil palm plantations by foreign investors, which caused a disaster. The research method uses Garrard's ecocritical approach and NVivo application data analysis. The results of this study contribute to students' literacy skills in schools in forming environmental care characters. Especially for Indonesian short story writers, it can motivate them to create literary works that carry themes and moral messages on environmental preservation on this planet. The study contributes to public policy by providing an ecocritical analysis of the environmental themes within the short story 'Tragedi Asap'. It sheds light on the portrayal of the natural environment and its ecological implications, offering a nuanced understanding of how literature intersects with environmental issues. This research adds to the broader discourse on environmental literature and its socio-political implications.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INDONESIAN SHORT STORIES

The short story is a literary work that is outlined in the form of a relatively short fictional story. Short stories have a short length, there is no agreement between the author and experts on this matter. Interesting short stories are stories that are easy to understand and understand. In addition, using beautiful language, the title is interesting and convincing. Interesting short stories represent actual and factual issues. Short stories are written based on the author's imagination based on the experience or events observed.

The Tragedi Asap tells of a mother named Siti. This figure works as a laborer for palm oil owned by Mr. Hadi, a wealthy merchant in the Sorcerer Earth District. Siti works to support her three children. His life depended on the income earned from his wages. The day after receiving the wages, Siti's house caught fire. This was caused by the burning of the forbidden forest by Mr. Hadi. This action is a negative side of the act of logging forests which are then turned into oil palm plantations. These actions lead to deforestation, and pollution, and also
impact health. Gigih Suroso is a staff member of the Medan MUI Information and Communication Commission, North Sumatra. The author is also an alumnus of UIN North Sumatra. The author has published two works that were published in the Analisa newspaper, namely the short story Tragedy of Smoke and the youth story Celebrating Loss which was published in 2019. The author is currently domiciled in North Sumatra, Medan, Indonesia.

2.2 ECOCRITICISM

The field of ecocriticism has existed since humans expressed culture. An era of highly dynamic ecocriticism towards various planetary crises, from climate change and rampant industrial toxicity to the suffering caused by the coronavirus pandemic. In addition to exploring philosophical and aesthetic questions, ecocriticism seeks to gain intellectual appeal by explaining contemporary issues of humanity and ecology (Slovic, 2020). James Graham Ballard (1930-2009) is known for his fiction about landscapes being destroyed by technology and humanity's non-ecological attitudes against natural disasters such as hurricanes, droughts, and crystallization. Ballard's theme is transforming the hostile physical environment and the physical and psychological effects on humans. His post-apocalyptic novel The Drowned World (1962), set in the City of London in 2145, narrates devastating floods and rising temperatures causing sea levels to rise and submerge the earth. This research displays humans' psychotherapeutic and somatic conditions through environmental theme novels (Şensoy, 2020).

Ecocriticism in the 1900s was an interdisciplinary academic discipline that combined ecology and literature to address the causes and effects of environmental problems. Ecocriticism shapes ecological awareness, offering a biocentric perspective by considering the human concept in various relationships between humans and non-humans. Jones, a rural-based writer in the short novel The Long Dry from an ecocritical perspective, examines nature and human relations practically overcomes ecocriticism in fiction (Özgün & Arargüç, 2021). Furthermore, D.H. Lawrence is one of the leading modernist British novelists and the earliest writer to critique industrialization on the theme of modern ecological consciousness. He voiced political concern over the ecological damage. The causes of environmental disasters stem from the capitalist system's exploitation of nature and humans (Göçmen, 2020).

Ecocritics tie their cultural analysis explicitly to green moral and political agendas (Garrard, 2012). There are six environmental phenomena, according to (Garrard, 2012), namely pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animals, and earth. Furthermore, the concept of
Arcadia is put forward: holy, sacred, beautiful, and harmonious relations between nature and humans. The radical Arcadia approach advocates deurbanization, the use of non-synthetic products, and low-tech, environmental Lewis Promethean solutions promoting the decoupling of the human economy and natural ecology as far as possible to protect nature (Garrard, 2012). He demonstrated that cities are not only centers of cultural vitality but less expensive than suburban neighborhoods or flights and argued that capitalism, guided by educated voters and consumers, could provide technological solutions to many resource problems. The elements contained in Arcadia's construction, namely (1) elements of Idylls which contain a description of the idealization of village values which imply criticism of the city; (2) elements of nostalgia, as a form that always looks back or to the past, such as past beliefs that are spiritual; and (3) Georgic elements that display the comfort of working in harmony with nature (Gifford, 1999).

Arcadia is a significant alpine region cut on all sides by other high mountains. It was the perfect location for a poetic haven, a literary construct from a past golden age, to retreat with linguistic idealization. In contrast to Georgics, Arcadia of Eclogues is abstracted from the realities of working rural life.

Lawrence Buell's ecocriticism means the absence of a consistent and identifiable method, particularly concerning the historical mode of ecocriticism. Green history's Richard Kerridge says Ecocritical alienation and historiography stem from the antihistorical polemics of ecocritical texts by Jonathan Bate, Karl Kroeber, and Glen Love, who challenged historicist criticism for its skepticism of nature writing and ideological exposure (Wood, 2011). The dominant cultural ecology discourse adopts an anthropocentric lens in nature (Sankaran, 2022).

The ecoGothic pedagogical aspects of Ruskin Bond fiction, in particular the three novels Angry River (Flood), Dust on the Mountains (Deforestation in the Mountains), and (Wildlife Conservation). The findings reveal that the conflict between humans and nature in Bond fiction is connected to a primary theme in Indian EcoGothic fiction concerning climate change (Jain & Satkunananthan, 2021).

Ecological critics such as Jerry Varsava, Kyle Shernuk, and Karen Thornber have explored Indigenous understandings of nature in Inner Mongolia and Taiwan. Analyzing Jiang Rong's Wolf Totem, Varsava showed that the Han Chinese killed wolves in Mongolia because they considered Mongolians nomadic and backward. Thornber emphasizes that genuine respect for the environment paradoxically allows the Biyari and other tribes to justify "taking life from an already volatile ecosystem" in Topas Tampima's "The Last Hunter" (Li, 2022). Zhang Wei is one of the most influential writers in contemporary Chinese literature. Walden by Henry
David Thoreau, writer for The Ecological Crisis, highlights the wisdom of children, non-human-centered environmental ethics, and ecocentric modes, examines three distinct themes of Zhang's ecological children's literature—namely, pastoralism, toxic discourse, and ecocentrism-based on animism—and analyzes the contributions of literature to ecological discourse by different ways of addressing the environment problem (Cao, 2022).

The theoretical concept of The Ecological Thought (2010) by Timothy Morton examines selections of poems by Juliana Spahr from her poetry collection Well Then There Now (2011). Many of the poems, especially "Things that may conflict with each other relate to the interconnectivity of humans and non-humans. Spahr's notion of a philosophical interrelationship with Morton's definition of "ecological thinking" as "the practice and process of being aware of how humans relate to other beings; animals, plants, or minerals" (Roux, 2021). A postcolonial, environmental justice, protest aesthetic often frames ecocriticism in Africa. The environmental activism of Kenya's Wangari Mathai and Nigeria's Ken Saro-Wiwa significantly contributed to literary awareness and physical confrontation with the institutional forces that cause environmental degradation in Africa. These environmental writers describe the business of extractive capitalism, which must be held responsible for harmful practices, such as gas burning, oil spills, refueling, water and air pollution, tree felling, and other activities that are contrary to biodiversity (Kehinde & Egya, 2023). The planet's ecological crisis has reached a level that exceeds the limits of human understanding (Sarveswaran, 2023).

2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Fostering contemporary moral thinking and cultural literacy is a significant concern in Europe and beyond as a means for young people to create the social life of the future. A theoretical-methodological approach to understanding students' moral thinking in the context of the collaborative interpretation of visual narratives ("wordless text") with ethical implications. Six layers of interpretation are defined from the referential reconstruction of characters through semiotic symbolism to explicit story morals within the conceptualization framework of the three central European values (empathy, inclusion, and tolerance). Computer-mediated dialogue analysis shows the extent to which students discuss and understand the ethical implications of certain narratives by collaboration (Baker et al., 2023). The ability to understand digital short stories dramatically impacts one's environmental consciousness (Juanda & Azis, 2023; Juanda et al., 2024).
This study examines the extent to which three Moroccan high school ELT textbooks integrate environmental education content. The analysis focuses on four environmental education topics and sub-topics: ecosystems and cycles, pollution, resource use, and environmental preservation. The results show that the integration of environmental education in textbooks attracts students' attention. Minimum basic environmental knowledge, awareness, attitude, and behavior. Textbooks contribute to increasing students' environmental knowledge, attitudes, and behavior (Tamer, 2023). Ecological disillusionment in a "widespread climate of corruption, psychopathology, and crime embodies the problematics of the term Anthropocene. Jason Moore's Capitalocene concept offers a comprehensive discussion of capitalism and the invisibility of fossil fuels. There is a discrepancy between literary realism as a mode of speculative representation of climate change and fiction as a narrative conveying the grotesque future that thrives on today's fossil capitalism (Nandi, 2022).

Environmental education has a central biotic approach, but there is only scientific literacy with an understanding of the abiotic environmental components. The main goal is to reduce negative human impacts on the environment, which is possible with complete environmental information. Fortunately, proposals that integrate abiotic resources into environmental and geological information are increasingly common in many countries. Dissemination activities and strategies such as special mass media (scientific documentaries), science museums, and natural parks are beneficial but only reach a small portion of the public. Therefore, compulsory education is critical to offer an integrated and multidisciplinary vision of environmental education because it is aimed at all citizens (Calonge et al., 2022). There are several difficulties and strategies for implementing the abiotic component of environmental education, especially with several activities developed in Spain. Natural protected areas are a tremendous resource for environmental education, but developing activities in schools or neighborhoods also offers significant benefits.

Over the years, people of color have found alternative pathways into the environmental movement and environmental education through issues such as civil rights, workplace hazards, agricultural labor injustice, land refusal, housing conditions, health and sanitation issues, management of toxic waste, and water protection. Moreover, air and laws govern mining and other raw resource industries (Lange, 2023). The economic elite used racial fear and hatred to prevent coalitions from forming between poor white people and African Americans, especially around environmental issues.
3 METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative method. Data are presented descriptively by using Greg Garrard’s ecocritical approach. The data in this study are environmental phenomena in the short story Tragedy of Smoke: pollution, forests, natural disasters, settlements, animals, earth, arcadia, and environmental education. The research data is in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in short stories. The data source is from the short story The Tragedi Asap by Gigih Suroso, published by Analisa Newspaper. The selection of short stories is based on the environmental theme of the short story criteria and is published by weekly online newspapers in Indonesia. In addition, this short story is published online at ruangsastra.com.

Data collection was carried out using literature study techniques. Data analysis was performed using interactive and interpretive model analysis techniques consisting of condensation, data presentation, and conclusion/verification (Miles et al., 2014). Data analysis was performed with the NVivo 12 program. The data that has been collected is classified into several nodes, namely the short story ecological phenomena. Data that has been classified is entered into nodes and then explored in the form of tables and graphs. Exposure as a percentage automatically appears in this application.

4 FINDINGS

The Tragedi Asap short story contains various aspects of environmental phenomena, namely pollution, forests, natural disasters, settlements, animals, and the earth. This phenomenon is explained in the following description.

Pollution has a negative impact on the environment and humans. There is a phenomenon of air pollution in short stories caused by forest fires that spread smoke which affects health. This is expressed by the author in the following data. “Ini asap.” Kobaran api dari hutan larangan. Di sana sudah ada relawan membawa masker dan tandu; “Mereka membakar hutan terlarang,” ujar Ani, sedih karena kehilangan anaknya.” Kata Ani. This is smoke. There is a blaze from the forbidden forest. There were already volunteers carrying masks and stretchers; “They set fire to the forbidden forest,” said Ani (Suroso, 2019).

The data above describes forest burning activities by irresponsible parties. These activities generate smoke resulting in pollution. Trees that cannot supply oxygen cause pollution levels to dominate the area. The quote above describes the character of Ani who is
trapped in a forest fire. This character is disturbing the perpetrators of forest fires. “Tiba-tiba mataku terasa sepat, semuanya jadi putih, dadaku susah bernafas. “Uhuk uhuk” ada suara orang batuk di sana, terbaring tiga orang dengan keadaan tak bernafas, kaku. “Nafasku sesak karena asap-asap ini” ’Suddenly my eyes feel tight, everything turns white, and my chest is hard to breathe; My breath is tight because of this smoke' (Suroso, 2019). This data describes the negative impact of air pollution, namely respiratory problems. In the quote above, the smoke caused by forest fires causes people in an area to experience shortness of breath.

Wilderness has an important role in the balance of nature. Therefore, humans need to make efforts to preserve forests. There is a forest phenomenon described in short stories, as shown in the following data. “Semua perkebunan kelapa sawit dan karet di sini adalah bekas hutan lebat, semuanya sudah pernah kumasuki bersama abah dan keempat kakak laki-laki ku; Buruh di perkebunan kelapa sawit milik mereka.” ‘All the oil palm and rubber plantations here are former dense forests, all of which I have entered with my father and four older brothers; Laborers on their oil palm plantations' (Suroso, 2019). This data describes forests that have been converted into oil palm plantations. The quote above depicts the characters Aku and Ani narrating a palm oil plantation from dense forest land. However, Tuan Hadi turned the forest into an oil palm plantation. This action has a negative impact, namely the reduction of forests that function to maintain the balance of nature (Garrard, 2012). “Semua masyarakat kenal Tuan Hadi, pendatang, bukan asli Melayu, kebun sawitnya sangat luas. Banyak masyarakat menjual lahan kepadanya.” ’All people know Mr. Hadi, an immigrant, not native Malay, whose oil palm plantation is very extensive. Many communities sell land to him.” (Suroso, 2019).

The data above describes the sale of land for oil palm plantations. Tuan Hadi is described as a figure who owns a large area of oil palm land. However, the characters Siti and Ani began to think about Abah's land being sold to Mr. Hadi. “Hanya ada satu hutan, sampai sekarang masih tetap hutan. Sangat luas sekali, banyak harimau, orang hutan, beruang dan, binatang-binatang lain yang tak mengganggu; Kata Abah dan orang-orang dulu itu hutan terlarang, tak boleh ditebang satu pohon pun” ‘There is only one forest, until now it is still a forest. Very large, with lots of tigers, orangutans, bears, and other unobtrusive animals; Abah and the people used to say that it was a forbidden forest, and not even a single tree was allowed to be cut down' (Suroso, 2019). This data describes the existence of a forbidden forest that is still guarded by residents. Residents are afraid to disturb the forest so that its greenery is maintained. The narratives of characters Siti and Ani are worried about the forbidden forest because they are afraid to turn it into an oil palm plantation like other forests. They care about the forbidden
forest because it is considered sacred and cannot be disturbed. “Ada kobaran api dari hutan larangan. Mereka semua sama seperti terjebak asap. Siapa yang berani membakar hutan terlarang, masuk saja tidak boleh; Hatiku terus mengutuk, siapa pun yang membakar hutan terlarang itu, dia harus merasakan pedihnya asap seperti kami” ‘There is a blaze from the forbidden forest. They are all the same as me caught in the smoke. Who dares to set fire to the forbidden forest, just don't enter; My heart keeps cursing, whoever sets fire to that forbidden forest, must feel the pain of the smoke like us’ (Suroso, 2019). This data describes acts of logging in forests by irresponsible parties. The impact caused by smoke is reduced oxygen content. Lack of oxygen causes humans to have difficulty breathing as experienced by the characters Ani, Siti, and their families who died due to respiratory system disorders.

Apocalypse, basically, disasters occur naturally or are caused by humans. There is a disaster phenomenon caused by humans in short stories. This is illustrated in the following short story narration.

“Ada kobaran api dari hutan larangan. Aku belum juga menemukan anak-anakku. Mereka semua sama seperti terjebak asap. Sambil terus mencari jalan, aku menuju keramaian, di sana sudah ada relawan dengan membawa masker dan tandu; Pandanganku gelap, tubuhku lemas dan desahan nafasku hilang; beraninya mereka membakar hutan terlarang” ‘There is a blaze from the forbidden forest. I haven't found my children yet. They are all the same as me caught in the smoke. While continuing to look for a way, I headed towards the crowd, there were already volunteers carrying masks and stretchers; My vision is dark, my body is limp and my breath is gone; how dare they set fire to the forbidden forest’ (Suroso, 2019).

The data above describes forest fire disasters caused by human activities. Logging into the forest causes fatalities for the characters Siti and Ani. They saved themselves from the flames that spread to their house. “Tuan Hadi dan keluarga masuk TV, mengalami kecelakaan. Hotel yang mereka tinggali saat liburan terbakar. Semua jasad ditemukan. Mereka terkurung api’” ’Mr. Hadi and his family on TV had an accident. The hotel they were staying in on vacation caught fire. All bodies were found. They're under fire’ (Suroso, 2019). This data describes the fire disaster caused by forest burning. The resulting impact is the spread of fire in large numbers. The author describes the condition of Mr. Hadi and his family who experienced disaster as a result of being attacked by the spread of fire.

The dwelling has interactions between residents of the settlement and the environment of the oil palm plantation, namely interactions between residents of the upper middle class and poor communities. This is explained further in the following quotation. “Kebutuhan
masyarakat miskin seperti kami banyak dibayai orang-orang kaya seperti Tuan. Di sini juga banyak bule. Ada Sir Jhon, Sir Hendric, Sir Josep dan banyak lagi. Orang-orang beramput pirang seperti mereka dari luar negeri" 'The needs of poor people like us are mostly paid for by rich people like Tuan. There are also many foreigners here. There's Sir Jhon, Sir Hendric, Sir Josep and many more. Blonde-haired people like they are from abroad' (Suroso, 2019). This data describes the upper economic community who live in a settlement. The quote above tells about the life of a rich man who manages a palm oil plantation. The author indirectly reveals that human resources in Indonesia are still not qualified in managing natural resources so it is carried out by foreign parties with capital. “Kami akan pergi ke kota, ingin melihat mall dan belanja baju. Tidak apa dipotong gaji sekali saja, uang Rp 2 juta ini cukup menutupinya’” 'We're going to town, want to see the mall and shop for clothes. It's okay to cut your salary once, this Rp 2 million is enough to cover it' (Suroso, 2019). This data describes the life of palm oil workers who spend their wages shopping at malls in the city. This quote describes the character Ani who skips work to go to the city. Based on this, this short story describes the existence of a mall in a city. “Tuan Hadi dan keluarga masuk TV, apakah mereka juga terserang asap. Tuan Hadi dan keluarga mengalami kecelakaan. Hotel yang mereka tinggali saat liburan terbakar. Semua sajad ditemukan, mereka terkurung api’ ” 'Mr. Hadi and his family are on TV, are they also getting smog? Mr. Hadi and his family had an accident. The hotel they were staying in on vacation caught fire. All the prayers were found, they were trapped by fire' (Suroso, 2019). This data describes public facilities, hotels affected by forest fires (Garrard, 2012). The character Tuan Hadi and his family died because the hotel where they were staying caught fire.

Animals as various living things in an ecosystem. Animals live in groups giving birth to an interaction between nature, humans, and living things. This interaction is found in the short story in the following data. “Hanya ada satu hutan, sampai sekarang masih tetap hutan. Banyak harimau, orang utan, beruang dan binatang-binatang lain yang tak mengganggu” 'There is only one forest, until now it is still a forest. Lots of tigers, orangutans, bears, and other unobtrusive animals' (Suroso, 2019). This data shows the life of animals in a forest. There are various types of living animals, namely tigers, orangutans, bears, birds, and bees. The short story also describes that the animals are not disturbing. The author describes the interactions that occur between these animals and the forest that produces honey and various human needs. Animals use the forest as a means of shelter from external threats, one of which is poaching which disturbs their lives (Garrard, 2012). “Ti, Aku dengar ada yang mau membersihkan hutan
terlarang itu; Jari telunjuk Ani mengarah ke Hutan nan hijau, di atasnya banyak burung-burung terbang” ’ Ti, I heard that someone wants to clear the forbidden forest; Ani's index finger points to the green forest, above which many birds fly' (Suroso, 2019). This data describes birds that coexist with forest environments. The short story depicts the characters Siti and Ani pointing at a flying bird. Based on this, this short story describes the symbiosis or interaction between forests and birds.

Earth is a planet inhabited by living things. The earth holds a source of livelihood for humans and other living things. Therefore, the earth's balance must be maintained so as not to cause negative impacts such as climate problems (Garrard, 2012). There is an earth phenomenon in short stories as contained in the following data. “Masih ingat kau Ti, kita pernah disuruh Pak Guru mencari madu di sini; kata Ani memecah hening, suaranya berhasil memecah ricuhnya angin” ’ Do you still remember Ti, we were told by the teacher to look for honey here; Ani said breaking the silence, her voice managing to break the wind' (Suroso, 2019). This data describes the condition of the earth's atmosphere. In the quote above, the characters Siti and Ani are visiting the forest. The wind atmosphere in that place was very strong as evidenced by the word "chaotic" in this short story. As one of the earth's elements, the atmosphere undergoes certain cycles to balance the earth's temperature. The movement of the wind indicates the temperature transition from the highest to the lowest. “Mana boleh hutan itu dibersihkan, biarkanlah saja dia tetap hijau, lagian itu hutan terlarang; Aku tak ingin percaya, meski Abah dan orang orang dulu sudah tidak ada, tetap saja hutan itu tidak boleh ditebang” ’How can the forest be cleaned, just let it stay green, besides, it's a forbidden forest; I don't want to believe, even though Abah and the old people are gone, the forest still cannot be cut down' (Suroso, 2019). This data describes efforts to keep the earth in balance. The author describes the characters Siti and Ani who are discussing the forbidden forest that will be cleared. They disagreed with the decision because they wanted the forest to remain green. The efforts to save the earth shown are not illegal logging.

According to the description of the data above, there are six aspects presented in the short story The Smoke Tragedy, namely: pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animals, and earth. This is presented in table 1 below.
Table 1

Ecological Conflict Short Story Tragedi Asap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coding</th>
<th>Percentage coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pollution</td>
<td>13.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilderness</td>
<td>21.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apocalypse</td>
<td>9.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling</td>
<td>3.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
<td>2.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>3.76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on table 1, the most dominating aspect is the forest phenomenon with a percentage of 21.37%. Meanwhile, the least phenomenon is the phenomenon of animals with a percentage of 2.34%. This proves that the main conflict of the characters in the short story is the forest problem. The short story Tragedy Asap presents illegal logging by burning forests to make way for oil palm plantations. This phenomenon is further presented in figure 1.

Figure 1

Ecological conflict short story Tragedi Asap

4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

The findings of environmental education in short stories are protecting nature, mitigating disasters, and preserving nature as a mandate from God, as shown in the following narrative. “Aku tak ingin percaya, meski Abah dan orang orang dulu sudah tidak ada, tetap saja hutan itu tidak boleh ditebang” ‘I don’t want to believe, even though Abah and the old people are gone, the forest still cannot be cut down’ (Suroso, 2019). This narrative provides a lesson not to cut down trees carelessly and then data related to disaster mitigation, namely.
“sambil terus mencari jalan aku menuju keramaian. Di sana sudah ada relawan membawa masker dan tandu” 'while continuing to find my way to the crowd. There were already volunteers carrying masks and stretchers' (Suroso, 2019). Furthermore, arcadia in this short story, namely the need to maintain the harmony of nature and pay attention to the sacredness of an environment or place. The following is an example of a narrative. “Tak boleh menebang satu pohon pun di hutan terlarang; Membakar hutan terlarang itu, dia harus merasakan pedihnya asap seperti kami, perihnya kehilangan orang tersayang seperti kami; Pelaku pembakaran terlarang sudah diambil Tuhan” 'Not to cut a single tree in the forbidden forest; Burning the forbidden forest, he must feel the pain of smoke like us, the pain of losing loved ones like us; The perpetrators of the forbidden arson have been taken by God' (Suroso, 2019). The author describes the need to protect the forest. The perpetrators of forest destruction will receive retribution from God.

5 DISCUSSION

Ecological phenomena in the short story The Smoke Tragedy, namely pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animals, and earth. Air pollution from burning forests affects health. Air pollution is depicted by showing characters who experience shortness of breath when inhaling forest fire smoke. The author of this short story provides a lesson in ecological awareness. Ecocriticism shapes ecological awareness, offering a biocentric perspective by considering the human concept in various relationships between humans and non-humans (Özgün & Arargüç, 2021).

The conversion of forests to oil palm plantations creates severe ecological problems. Based on the findings, deforestation activity resulted in a reduced oxygen supply. This short story also displays concern for the forest by depicting a character who considers the forbidden forest sacred. This is in line with research (Robert Phillips, 2017) that examines Raabe's novel about the environmental crisis that occurs due to the transition of land into the city's industrial center. Forests, especially in Indonesia, are tropical forests where various kinds of trees grow, such as the Moringaceae family, which originates from India. This plant has a high tolerance for the environment so that it can grow in many tropical and subtropical areas, such as Egypt, Cuba, Nigeria, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia (Muhammad et al., 2016) has many properties for culinary, bioremediation, and treatment (Azhar & Rukmana, 2023).
Humans cause the phenomena of natural disasters. In the short story, a disaster was found, caused by a forest fire that claimed lives. The causes of natural disasters stem from exploiting nature and humans in the capitalist system (Göçmen, 2020). The findings in this study regarding climate and natural disasters are in line with research (Boswell, 2021; Edelstein, 2023; Ergin, 2022; Göçmen, 2020; Okpo, 2022; Ozdemir et al., 2023; Şensoy, 2020; Slovic, 2020; Yazgûnçlu & Niğde, 2020); Thornber emphasizes that genuine respect for the environment paradoxically allows the Biyari and other tribes to justify "taking life from an already volatile ecosystem" in Topas Tampima's "The Last Hunter" (Li, 2022).

There is an interaction between the residents of the settlement and the environment of the oil palm plantation, namely the interaction between the upper-middle-class residents and people with low incomes. Social inequality causes natural resources not to need to be managed properly. This is illustrated by the presence of foreign parties who manage oil palm plantations. In addition, the short story also found damage to public facilities due to fire incidents. The animal phenomena in short stories are the lives of forest animals such as orangutans, tigers, bears, and birds. These animals live freely in the forest and use it as a place to live. This is a symbiotic process between living things and nature. The environment for natives and foreigners (Li, 2022); exploration of indigenous beliefs, laws related to the environment, plant animals, and minerals (Gaard, 2022; Hamilton, 2022; Hess, 2021; Kehinde & Egya, 2023; McKisson, 2021; Özgün & Ararguç, 2021; Roux, 2021; Sarveswaran, 2023; Satkunananthan, 2022; Wood, 2011).

Earth phenomena are the condition of the earth's atmosphere and efforts to save the earth from illegal logging. This finding is in line with research on humans in the ecosphere (Nofrahadi et al., 2022; Sankaran, 2022; Yu & Lin, 2022). The short story describes the wind blowing hard because the earth's temperature changes. The pressure generated by the air adjusts to climatic conditions. In addition, the author describes efforts to save the earth by not carrying out illegal logging to keep it green. The characters in the short story disagree if the forbidden forest is being exploited to become an oil palm plantation. The conversion of land from forests to oil palm plantations in short stories by burning causes pollution. This finding is in line with the research (Robert Phillips, 2017) of modern industry in the city which Pfister's Mill (Pfisters Mühle) is Raabe's 1884 novel about water pollution from a sugar factory which caused the factory to go out of business as the most terrible disaster in the whole city in 1891. Transfer of functions land causes climate change. This finding follows research on the relationship of literary genres and texts between nature and culture, nature and cities, and animals and humans.
to find a balance (Yu & Lin, 2022). The environmental crisis from industrial impacts on urban areas (Robert Phillips, 2017). Furthermore (Ergin, 2022), extreme weather on global warming, the importance of the temporality of contemporary Turkish climate fiction on delay emphasis. Fossil fuels and climate impacts (Abigail, 2020; Nandi, 2022; Yazgünoğlu & Niğde, 2020).

Oya Baydar Köpekli’s novel Çocuklar Gecesi (2019) (The Night of Children with Dogs) investigates the centrality of time in depicting the climate crisis. Baydar criticized the temporal irregularities of climate change and the failure of humans to adapt to climate fluctuations by acting on time versus being late. Turkish modernist novel Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar Saatle Ayarlama Enstitüsü (1961) the importance of this term for Turkish history (The Time Regulation Institute 2013) (Edelstein, 2023). The imaginary climate change boundaries between the natural and the built world are negotiated more complex relationships between landscapes and humans (Yazgünoğlu & Niğde, 2020). Existential ecocriticism as a shade of eco-existentialism. Existentialism and ecocriticism reveal the relation and figuration of simulation in texts. From the point of view of eco-existentialism, this novel has a proportional relationship with the tragedy in the text (Okpo, 2022). Descriptions of sounds, events, and natural phenomena represent eight natural environment data settings. Four environmental settings are represented as literary references. Six natural environment settings are represented as an analogy to the physical form of humans (Nofrahadi et al., 2022).

Malaysian Sinophone literature centered on Peninsular Malaysia, and national literature on the Malaysian side as texts written in Malay. The Sinitic Language of Sarawak Literature transcends its boundaries. It can deal with highly relevant issues, such as the environment and multi-ethnic relations, without compromising its local characteristics. The analysis of "Longtuzhu," a short story by prominent Sarawak writer Liang Fang, is representative of Sarawak Sinophone Literature in terms of theme and sensibility, explores the Sinitic characteristics of Sarawak fictional language, presenting a writer, neglected text (Paoliello, 2019). The law changes the narrative of the conflict environment in Dying Grass by William T. Vollmann (2015) and Almanac of the Dead by Leslie Marmon Silko (1991). Combining legal and literary approaches with ecocriticism highlights the importance of the legal imagination in defining human-land relations in the United States (Hamilton, 2022). Environmental and historical conditions contributed to the popularity of cyberspace in the 1980s and 1990s. Individual internet experiences limit the ability to create collective responses to the climate crisis, encouraging internet users to see themselves detached from social and natural disaster conditions (Boswell, 2021).
This research focuses on the characters in Jesmyn Ward's Bois Sauvage novels. Subsidence describes soil subsidence in the U.S. Gulf Coast bioregion and climate change and its material impact solutions. Focusing on invisible subsidence and analysis that scales to subsidence forces a reorientation of the vision from rising sea levels and loss of soil instability. Literary fiction generates new understandings of environmental challenges for environmental justice (McKisson, 2021). The literary landscape associated with certain writers Douglass claimed legal and symbolic ownership of the landscape, establishing its relationship with nature in the southern agrarian estates and their dispossession and responding to African Americans through land slavery (Hess, 2021).

N.K.N. Jemisin's Broken Earth trilogy examines alternatives to living in a post-apocalyptic universe after the planet fractures, bleeds, and nearly dies. The trilogy does not seek to redeem the earth or environmental cracks. On the contrary, the novel shows how the characters develop, dissolve, and destroy or support each other. Jemisin's conception of nature is unique and almost at odds with human survival, but the roots of this destruction run deep. Concerning the conditions of people living under siege and the way these societies imitate patterns of colonial domination, peeling back the layers of the Broken Earth trilogy explores what the narrative reveals about the environmental distress and geopolitical dissolution that haunt our existence in what is called Antropose (Satkunanathan, 2022). Two Turkish translations of fifteen short stories written by Ernest Hemingway. Published in 1972, courtesy of Yaşar Anday, the second is a newer translation from 2018 by Elif Derviş. The Derviş translation is the only work in Turkish that includes all of Hemingway's short stories. Between the two translations, their different cultural and social backgrounds and the translator's style resulted in different texts (Gümüş & Gültekin, 2021).

The short story by Suroso gave rise to an arcadia construction in the form of a narration "karena membakar hutan terlarang maka dia cabut nyawanya oleh Tuhan" 'because he set fire to the forbidden forest, God took his life' (Suroso, 2019). The radical Arcadia approach advocates deurbanization, the use of non-synthetic products, and low-tech, environmental Lewis Promethean solutions promoting the decoupling of the human economy and natural ecology as far as possible to protect nature (Garrard, 2012). Arcadia shows the harmony of nature and humans in spiritual and religious frames (Gifford, 1999). In contrast to Georgics, Arcadia of Eclogues is abstracted from the realities of working rural life. This finding provides environmental lessons so that humans maintain nature (Tamer, 2023).
CONCLUSION

This study concludes that environmental conflicts are more dominant in forest phenomena. The short story Tragedi Asap holds the mystery of the transition of forest areas into oil palm plantations, which causes ecological problems based on six aspects: pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animals, and earth. These six aspects refer to one central conflict, namely the environmental crisis over the conversion of forest land. Pollution is described as a result of forest burning activities. In addition, the author presents forest phenomena in the form of acts of deforestation to become oil palm plantations. The catastrophic phenomenon in the short story is a forest fire that takes lives. The dwelling phenomenon in the short story is the presence of social and economic disparities marked by settlements dominated by foreigners who manage oil palm plantations. The animal phenomenon in the short story is the life of forest animals that live side by side with the forest. Meanwhile, the earth's phenomena are climate conditions, the atmosphere, and efforts to save the earth from environmental damage.

This research implies the need to apply loving environmental behavior by various parties, namely the general public, educators (teachers and lecturers), and students. In addition, this can be realized by enforcing environmental laws and the authorities so that people do not take action to exploit the forest. The study contributes to public policy by providing an ecocritical analysis of the environmental themes within the short story 'Tragedi Asap.' It sheds light on the portrayal of the natural environment and its ecological implications, offering a nuanced understanding of how literature intersects with environmental issues. This research adds to the broader discourse on environmental literature and its socio-political implications.

Future research in this area could focus on exploring the impact of environmental literature on public awareness and policy-making. This research could involve analyzing how literary works shape public perceptions of environmental issues and influence policy decisions. Additionally, future studies could delve into the potential of literature to inspire environmental activism and advocacy, ultimately influencing tangible changes in environmental policy and practices.
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Exploring the Forbidden Forest Haze: An Ecocritical Analysis of Environmental Themes in the Short Story “Tragedi Asap”


