

Value Of Ecocentrism in The Novel *Supernova 4: Partikel* Dewi Lestari

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Abstract

Partikel is a novel about the struggles of Zarah and her friends on a nature saving mission. The purpose of this study is to analyze the ecological crisis, the impact of the ecological crisis, and the values of ecocentrism in the novel Partikel. The data collection method used is the first level semiotic reading method, namely by heuristic reading with a literary ecocritical research approach according to Garrad and Glotfelty. The results of the first study include the ecological crisis in forests and animals. Then the results of the second study were to find the impact of the ecological crisis that occurred in the Tanjung Puting Forest in Kalimantan, and the pollution of the Sekonyer river in Kalimantan. The ecocentrism values contained in the Partikel novel include saving forests as a form of responsibility towards nature, ecological ethics in the exploitation of natural resources, wildlife conservation park campaigns as a form of concern to nature and live in harmony with nature. The benefit of research is as an addition to knowledge to readers regarding the ecological crisis in nature and the impact that will be experienced by society.

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INTRODUCTION

The presence of the natural environment in literary works today is not only used as the background of a story, but also as a form of criticism of the conditions of life in this era. Partikel novel is one of the novels that tells about local wisdom and ecological crisis as a reflection of nature that has an effect on literary works. Through the discussion of Zarah's character and her friends, the novel Partikel depicts the form of human greed in exploiting nature related to the destruction of the natural environment. Yuniawan (2018) states that the ecological crisis and environmental impacts are increasingly gripping the attention of the world today. Climate change on earth has implications for social and cultural changes. If environmental changes occur, then several other aspects will experience the impact. The changes that occur are shifts in values, norms, and community culture caused by human behavior. Human behavior towards nature by exploiting nature can threaten human survival (Dewi, 2015). According to Haugen (Yuniawan, 2017) creating a language ecology paradigm as a "new" perspective in studying language. This ecological study makes inter-relationships between languages in a language environment so that language studies become broader.

Research that has relevance to this research is research conducted by Mubarak (2017) entitled "Ecocritic Studies on Drama Scripts of the Struggle of the Naga Tribe by Rendra". The problem that the researcher discussed was about environmental problems. This study uses a descriptive method to explain in detail and depth about an environmental problem that can be found in a drama script entitled The Story of the Struggle of the Naga Tribe by Rendra. The research approach used in this study is literary ecocriticism.

Furthermore, research was conducted by Subagio and Yuniawan (2016) entitled "Apocalyptic Environment Ecocritical of Qizink La Aziva's Kelomang". This study aims to find the apocalyptic environment in the novel Kelomang by Qizink La Aziva. This research

uses an eco-critical approach to literature by examining environmental problems that exist in literary works. The result of his research is the problem of environmental change and prevention efforts.

Subsequent research was conducted by Yuniawan, et al (2014) entitled "Students' Attitudes towards the Expression of Environmental Conservation at the Conservation Campus: Ecolinguistic Studies at the State University of Semarang". The results of this study indicate that ecology has meaning for humans and nature conservation. Readers can understand the form of local wisdom in carrying out a life that is in harmony with the environment.

Research conducted by Khristiyanti and Supriyanto (2018) entitled "Representation of the Natural Environment in Raudal Tanjung Banua Potries': Exocritism Review". This study aims to analyze the representation of nature in Banua poetry. This research approach is ecocriticism and semiotic approach. The results of the analysis show that the poem has three categories of problems, namely the occurrence of natural exploitation, environmental damage, and the benefits of the natural environment for humans.

Based on the results of previous studies, researchers found a gap to examine environmental problems in the community. The previous research did not discuss the ecological crisis and the impact of the ecological crisis on life, while this study did not only discuss attitudes but awareness of humans to find out the impacts caused by the ecological crisis. Novel research does not stop at the structure that exists in the novel but provides solutions that can be used for environmental correction.

This study was conducted so that the community could get a reflection of ecology and interpret the ecocritism values contained in it. After reading the eco-critical theory and the results of its analysis, the community has mastered the social and ecological conditions of Indonesia's natural forests. The description is expected to increase the real understanding of the reader to participate and in the socialization

process to play a role in protecting the environment. This research is intended to find solutions offered by the author regarding the impact or ways to overcome the impact of the ecological crisis.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a literary ecocritic approach according to Garrad and Glotfelty. Research data obtained through semiotic reading techniques. Arifiyani (2019) states that semiotic reading is an analytical method that can examine the signs contained in an object for the meaning contained in the object. According to Kristiyanti (2018), The semiotic method has two levels of reading. The first heuristic or semiotic level reading is based on linguistic principles, and the hermeneutic level reading. Heuristic reading makes researchers read based on linguistic theories and principles (Spakov, 2018). According to Larasati (2022), second level reading hermeneutics make researchers read semiotic materials based on rules, literary codes, social materials, and cultural materials.

According to Supriyanto (2021), literary research data can only be remembered as being in words, sentence fragments, phrases, clauses or fragments of discourse. This study uses a qualitative research design that aims to reveal various information in detail based on traits something (individual and group), state phenomenon, and others. In this case it describes the facts in the novel *Partikel* by Dewi Lestari about score ecocentrism. The author uses a qualitative research design because the data is described in the form of words and language according to the actual in the form of writing is then analyzed from various objects.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ecological Crisis in *Partikel* Novel

Broadly speaking, *Partikel* novel describes the environment of the residents of Bogor and Kalimantan as well as the factors that affect the bond between humans and the environment. On the one hand, humans can treat nature

according to its use as a support and source of livelihood by preserving the forest. However, there are also humans who risk nature by disturbing and exploiting nature for individual interests. The following are the results of the analysis in the novel *Partikel* by Dewi Lestari :

1. Animal

Hunting for orangutans is an act of destroying nature. Orangutans are one of the four great apes in the world. It is estimated that orangutans will be the first great apes to become extinct, because currently orangutans have lost 80% of their habitat within 20 years. Therefore, the ecological crisis, extreme climate change, and wildlife conservation become a serious global need and problem in 2022. These ecological upheavals and crises occur in the novel *Partikel*.

“Terakhir ditemukan, mereka masih sama-sama, ibu dan kedua anaknya ini. Menurut keterangan petugas, Ibu orang utan tersebut tewas dipukuli oleh pemburu gelap.”

Ibu mereka tewas oleh tiga pukulan fatal di kepala. Dua tangisan meronta saat ditarik paksa oleh pembunuhan ibunya. (Partikel, 198)

The data explains that there is violence against female orangutans in the forests of Kalimantan. The violence was perpetrated by poachers as shown in the statement: menurut keterangan petugas, ibu orangutan tersebut tewas dipukuli oleh pemburu gelap. This shows the actions of humans who do not respect other creatures which resulted in the orangutan's mother being killed. Orangutans are rare animals that are threatened with extinction in Indonesia. Its existence is protected by legal regulations in Indonesia. The orangutan population is only spread on the islands of Sumatra and Kalimantan. Orangutans should be protected and preserved, not used as objects for personal gain. The action of buying and selling orangutans is illustrated in the quote below:

Di area semacam itu, konon beredar instruksi untuk menangkap atau membunuh orangutan di tempat. Tentu, membunuh lebih mudah. Ketika orangutan dewasa disingkirkan, anaknya bisa dijadikan uang di pasar gelap satwa langka. Harga

orangutan berkali lipat dibanding gaji para penebang kayu. (Partikel, 198)

The problems experienced by orangutans are caused by human actions, for example orangutans being killed, traded, even maintained. It should be realized that orangutans are a step animal that must be protected, in the novel Partikel the problem of orangutans is problem which occur on state which actually. Therefore, ecology, impacts, extreme climates, and wildlife conservation are serious global problems in 2022. The upheavals and ecological crises that occur in the novel Partikel clearly illustrate the selfish nature of humans who want to gain personal gain for economic gain.

2. Jungle

The novel Partikel by Dewi Lestari not only presents and reviews the ecological crisis that causes harm to endangered animals but also describes the attitude of humans who do not respect nature. The Partikel novel raises the issue of the forest in Tanjung Puting National Park, Central Kalimantan, where illegal logging of trees often occurs which causes the reduction of the orangutan species

There are two types of tree felling, namely illegal and legal. Illegal felling of trees is a criminal offense. Legal logging is obtaining a valid permit from the local government to manage timber. Both types of logging have the same effect as causing forest damage. Trees that are cut have good quality, for example, ramin plants. Ramin has the identity of a large tree that can reach 40 m, diameter reaches 60 cm. The shape of the ramin trunk is very straight, the outer skin is brown with blond hair, this wood has a smooth texture so it is widely favored in the international market with a selling price of 13.3 million per m³. The forest in Tanjung Puting in the novel Partikel has been damaged by both legal and illegal logging. Here is the quote:

Batang-batang kayu ramin yang di tebang dari lahan yang dijadikan kebun kelapa sawit juga di Sekonyer. Pak Mansyur bilang, sejak ada perusahaan sawit, desa sekitar Sekonyer sering mengalami banjir.

Protes dilayangkan, tapi tak ada perubahan. Buaya-buaya ikut mengungsi, memilih Sekonyer Kanan (Partikel, 185-186)

“Pak Mansyur, baru-baru ini menemukan banyak sekali buaya yang terpapar seperti terkena racun. Teman-temannya juga melihat kejadian serupa. Ia menghitung, ada sembilan buaya yang dilaporkan mati dalam kondisi serupa. Pak Mansyur juga pernah melihat bangkai rusa dan babi, mengambang di sungai. Tidak ada luka. Mereka curiga, kematian-kematian itu disebabkan oleh kerusakan ekosistem (Partikel, 180)

The ramin tree as in the quote from the novel Partikel is one of the wood-producing trees in Indonesia, especially in Kalimantan and Sumatera. Indonesia itself is the largest palm oil producing country in the world. In the 1990s many forest concessions (HPH) industries carried out excessive logging and clearing of forest areas for oil palm. In the quote there is forest destruction every day. Ramin trees continued to be cut down in large numbers, then the land was turned into oil palm plantations, as a result, villages near the forest were flooded. The environmental issues that exist in the Partikel novel are related to the environmental destruction that has occurred in the world, especially in Indonesia. Illegal logging has an impact on the emergence of various anomalies in forest areas that are detrimental to life, especially the natural balance sector. Illegal logging on a large scale will damage the ecosystem and have an impact on soil fertility and the decline in air resources. In addition, the two quotes above describe the form of forest destruction that will cause Sekonyer to experience flooding, not only to experience flooding, crocodiles and other animals lose their habitat and die from exposure to poison. This can be seen in the sentence: *sekitar Sekonyer sering mengalami banjir, buaya-buaya ikut mengungsi* and the sentence *Pak Mansyur juga pernah melihat bangkai rusa dan babi, mengambang di sungai.*

Forests are part of nature that should be protected and preserved, but in the novel Partikel of the forest are not cared for by humans and even cut down illegally. Massive exploitation of nature will result in polluted forests and the

animals living in the forests will lose their habitat and basic food sources. This also causes many wild animals to appear in the community. The Partikel novel raises conflicts that occur in nature as a form of criticism of humans and at the same time to awaken humans to protect nature more. According to Garrad (2004), the concept of forest refers to natural conditions that are not contaminated by civilization. This is done to protect certain ecosystems and species from polluted by humans.

3. Environmental Pollution

Rivers are links in the natural environment, related to humans, animals and plants. The river has a function as a means of transportation, a place for anglers and fish seekers, a floating market in Kalimantan, and a place for animals to drink and live. However, the river that became the center of human civilization was damaged by some people for economic reasons.

Sekonyer River is a river in Tanjung Puting National Park. This river is very important for living things around it. However, the reality is that some of the Sekonyer river is polluted by mining waste and logging, so that the animals that live in the river are threatened with extinction. Here is the quote:

"Pak Mansyur pun memberikan praktik sebagai pemandu yang baik. Ia berkisah tentang Sungai Sekonyer, tentang bagaimana sungai itu uterus-terusan limbah tambang emas dalam jumlah besar dan bagaimana bertambahnya keruh dari hari ke hari. Dulu, selepas Sungai Kumai, warna Sungai Sekonyer masih jernih seperti dicelupkan. Sekarang, aliran utama Sekonyer sudah berubah menjadi air berwarna lumpur. Cokelat dan keruh" (Partikel, 170)

The quote describes the animals that live in the Sekonyer Kiri river starting to decrease in population. Not as much as before, the animals die from exposure to poison, the types of estuarine crocodiles and Sinyulong crocodiles are even rare. The cause of the death of these animals due to gold mining. Here's the quote:

Sungai itu terus-terusan menelan limbah tambang emas dalam jumlah besar dan

bagaimanapeningkatan bertambah keruh dari hari ke hari (Partikel, 180)

Quote above is a reflection of the Sekonyer river which is polluted due to gold mining activities. Mining waste is dumped in rivers so that it becomes shallow, cloudy, and changes color which has an impact on community environment.

Ecocentrism Values in Partikel Novel

Buell (1996) states that ecocentrism is a form of environmental ethics that exists in a person to prioritize ecological interests over individual interests. In literature, the existence of nature and the environment makes ecocritical theory of literature multidisciplinary so that it has the potential to combine literature with science, ecology, history, philosophy, psychology, art, and ethics.

The ecocentrism values contained in the field of application of ecology have good prospects for living things, nature, and the earth. This opinion is in line with Glotfelty's opinion that ecocritical urgency can be conveyed through the values contained in a poem, novel, or drama in accordance with ecological wisdom. Environmental wisdom is a way to make people aware that humans are part of nature. Glotfelty (Keraf, 2010) states that environmental wisdom has moral principles, respect, responsibility, care, empathy, and harmony with nature. The following are the results of data analysis in the novel Partikel by Dewi Lestari:

1. Ecological Ethics in Exploitation of Natural Resources

Ecocentrism values can be seen from the ecological ethics in the exploitation of natural resources in the novel Partikel by Dewi Lestari :

Manusia yang tidak sadar akan melihat Bukit Jambul sebagai lahan untuk tanam sayur, sebagai bahan furnitur kayu, sebagai tempat berburu burung cantik yang bisa dijual ke orang kaya. Atau seperti abahmu dan orang-orang di kampung, Bukit Jambul dianggap sebagai sarang setan. Mereka yang meleak sedikit mungkin bisa melihatnya sebagai kekayaan

botani. Tapi sebenarnya, Bukit Jambul lebih dari itu semua. (Partikel, 71)

Based on the quote from the novel Partikel above as a form of representation of natural resources that can be exploited by humans. Suburban land can be used as gardens for growing crops. The quote shows the attitude of moral responsibility towards nature. According to Glotfelty (1996) humans is part integral of nature in ontology. This attitude of responsibility is not only treated individually but collectively. This moral principle requires humans to take initiatives in the form of action special for protect natural universe and everything in it.

Tidak ada setan di Bukit Jambul,” katanya tiba-tiba

Aku tersentak. Ini kejutan besar.

Ayah sudah masuk ke Bukit Jambul sejak Ayah masih delapan belas tahun. Di sana Ayah menemukan harta terbesar yang mungkin tidak akan ditemukan di tempat lain di negeri ini. Tidak Cuma Batu Luhur yang bisa menikmatinya Zara. Tapi juga Indonesia. Bahkan dunia”.

Harta apa, Yah? Di otakku melintas cepat gambar peti harta karun berisi koin emas dan tiara bertatahkan batu mulia.

“Portal, Zara”

Gambar di seketika pupus.

Dan tidak cuma itu, satu pohon Bukit Jambul adalah rumah puluhan bahkan ratusan spesies, termasuk fungi-fungi langka yang punya potensi besar menyelamatkan Bumi. Satu saja pohon di Bukit Jambul ditebang, semua spesies tadi ikut hilang. Sampai kapan pun Zara jangan biarkan mereka memabat Bukit Jambul. Mereka yang tidak sadar tidak boleh masuk.

Semua ini kuwariskan untukmu. Kamulah penerus Ayah untuk melindungi Bukit Jambul, melindungi Jamur Guru”

Aku memandang berkeliling, semua ini? Maksudnya, kertas-kertas berantakan ini. (Partikel, 71)

The greatest treasure in the quote above is a representation of natural resources that can be utilized for human needs. The father figure has ecological awareness, it is proven that while entering Bukit Jambul there is no natural wealth

exploited by him. The father figure also invites the character of Zarah to guard Bukit Jambul from those who are not aware. The word is not interpreted as a particle to express denial, death, denial, and so on. While the word conscious can be interpreted as a state of feeling, knowing, and understanding. The meaning of the unconscious in the quote above is a human who does not have ecological awareness. Therefore, ecological ethics in exploiting natural resources is very important because it creates sustainability, namely the survival of human life and the sustainability of natural resources.

“Kita manusia, adalah virus terjahat yang pernah ada di muka bumi. Suatu saat nanti, orang-orang akan berusaha meyakinkanmu bahwa manusia adalah bukti kesuksesan yang diraih. Manusia adalah spesies paling berbahaya karena ketidaksadaran mereka

“Orang Batu Luhur harus tahu tentang Bukit Jambul nggak ada setan. Belum, Zara. Belum saatnya,” balas Ayah cepat. “Bukit Jambul harus tetap dijaga. Lebih baik biarkan begini. Selama orang kampung nggak berani masuk, pohon-pohon itu akan dibiarkan hidup. Jamur Guru akan tetap aman. Dan kamu.” (Partikel, 76)

The quote above is a form of criticism of today's society so as not to over-exploit nature on a large scale, especially forests. Natural resources that continue to be exploited will eventually disappear and damage the balance of the ecosystem. The main factor in environmental damage is humans. On the other hand, nowadays there are still humans who exploit nature without any consideration, even though the act of exploiting nature affects human life itself. Damage caused by humans for example logging or hunting for animals without regard to environmental conditions will damage the ecosystem. Therefore, through the quote above, humans as the most perfect creatures compared to other creatures need to maintain ethics towards nature.

2. Wildlife Conservation Park Campaign as a Form of Love and Care for Nature

The novel Partikel Dewi Lestari contains ecocentrism values, one of which is by

campaigning for wildlife conservation to protect and protect endemic animals in the Kalimantan environment. Here is a quote that shows relative poverty:

Diresmikan awal tahun' 70-an, kamp inilah yang menjadi garis depan sekaligus pionir kemungkinan orangutan Kalimantan. Karena fungsi yang merangkap sebagai pusat edukasi orangutan, kamp ini memiliki rumah panggung dengan fasilitas perpustakaan dan pemutaran video

(Partikel, 191).

In the first part of the novel *Partikel*, it describes the state of the Tanjung Puting forest in Kalimantan, which is the forest with the largest number of orangutans which were inaugurated in the early 70s, as well as the pioneers of orangutans in Kalimantan. Camp was founded by a native Lithuanian woman with Canadian citizenship who specifically conducts studies on orangutans. Although in the novel *Partikel*, it is stated that the character Inga Dominykas is a foreigner, however, de facto the character Inga Dominykas is the number one person in Tanjung Puting. It was this Inga Dominykas character who made Zarah aware to participate in protecting endangered animals, in this case the Bornean orangutan.

The quote above shows Zarah concern for endangered animals, namely orangutans. Literally orangutan's have a unique personality. Orangutan's have vulnerabilities just like humans. They can show trauma, mental disorders, as well as affection for loved ones. The character of Zarah getting closer to the orangutan is a form of concern for the character of Zarah so that the orangutan child does not experience trauma and can continue their life. Not only caring for orangutans, Zarah's character also raised the position of mother orangutans who died from being beaten but by wildlife hunters. Concern for nature is reflected through human attitudes, words, actions, and actions towards nature. According to Handoyo (Yuniawan, 2014), conservation can be viewed from an economic and ecological perspective. Conservation from an economic point of view means utilizing natural resources in the present. Ecological conservation is the use of natural

resources now and in the future. In a broader context, conservation is defined as cultural values and products to be cared for, maintained, upheld, and developed for the perfection of human life.

3. Living in Harmony with Nature

Ecocentrism values in Dewi Lestari's novel *Partikel* are represented by living in harmony with nature. The harmonization of life between the character Zarah and the orangutan is illustrated in the following quote:

"Kulepaskan tanganku yang sedari tadi melengkungkan tubuh erat-erat. Kedua lenganku menggantungkan santai. Dengan langkah kecil dan pelan, kucoba untuk maju. Aku ini musang, pikirku. Ini rumahku, pikirku lagi. Aku sedang jalan-jalan mencari makan atau sekedar minum udara segar atau janjian main dengan musang lain. Mataku yang tadinya memikirkan jalan mulai mampu melihat kiri-kanan, menjalin perkawinan dengan rimba bayang. Suara-suara aneh yang tadi mencekam terdengar lebih bersahabat" (Partikel, 65)

"Seiring dengan waktu dan kian lekatnya Sarah, aku mulai melebur dengan kamp, dengan hutan, dengan Tanjung Puting. Tidak ada yang mengusikku. Semua petugas dan staf di sini menjadi teman. Kami duduk, makan bersama, tidur sebelah, sama-sama digelayuti orangutan". (Partikel, 205).

From the two quotes, it can be seen that Zarah's character lives in harmony and is one with nature. This is illustrated in the sentence: makan bersama tidur sebelah sama-sama digelayuti orangutan. The principle of living simple and in harmony with nature in the novel *Partikel* is reflected in the attitude of the character who uses nature according to his needs. Here is the proof of the quote:

"Di Batu Luhur tidak ada lahan kritis, entah saat kemarau atau penghujan. Sejak Ayah menggunakan penggunaan pupuk kimia dan obat-obatan sintesis, ia merehabilitasi lapisan atas tanah di daerah ladang warga dengan miselium" (Partikel, 25)

The excerpt above shows that Firas' father figure maintains agricultural land by not using chemical fertilizers and choosing to use Mycelium plants which are fungal plants that

work as food absorbers from other organisms or the remains of organisms so that the planted plants can grow well. This is an effort to maintain the balance of nature so that their lives are preserved. Environmental ethics ecocentrism in *Partikel* novel is proof that environmental ethics is based on values, quality, way of life, not on wealth and means. The ethic does not become a greedy and greedy individual in exploiting nature, but what is more important is a good quality of life.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study can be concluded that the novel *Partikel* is a literary work that contains the ecological crisis. These crises include pollution, wilderness destruction, and animal exploitation. The ecocentrism values found in the novel *Partikel* include saving forests as a form of responsibility to nature, ecological ethics in exploiting natural resources, wildlife conservation park campaigns as a form of concern for nature, and an attitude of living in harmony with nature.

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