



Student Reception of the Environment in the Online Short Story of the News Paper Kedaulatan Rakyat of the Tree House by Yogi Dwi Pradana

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Abstract

Environmental phenomena such as damage require handling for its preservation. Students, as short story readers, can apply the themes and mandates of environmental short stories that have been written by the author in everyday life because they have various educational values. This study aimed to explore environmental phenomena, educational values, and student perceptions in the short story "Tree House." This research is qualitative. The method used in data collection is the method of documentation and questionnaires. The research subjects are postgraduate students of the 2020/2021 class at Makassar State University. The object of research is students' responses as readers of short stories and environmental phenomena. The data of this research are words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs or dialogues of characters or authors' narratives related to environmental phenomena and student responses as short story readers. The data source comes from the short story "Tree House" by Yogi Pradana, published by the online newspaper Kedaulatan Rakyat, on February 4, 2022, on the web ruangsastra.com. Analysis of reader reception data from a questionnaire consisting of several variables, namely narration or dialogue related to environmental aspects, using the NVivo 12 Plus application. The research findings are environmental phenomena in the short story: forests/trees and settlements. The educational value of short stories: handling environmental damage, caring for the environment, and forest conservation by planting a thousand trees. Readers generally accept and respond positively to the short story House Tree because of rampant illegal logging and its impact on the movement of planting a thousand trees.

Keywords: Reception, educational value, ecocritic; short story.

INTRODUCTION

Literary works consist of various genres: prose fiction, poetry, drama, and film. Short stories in today's digital era are often found in online media. Media such as newspapers in Indonesia, such as Kompas, Republika, Suara Merdeka, and others. The themes of the short stories are very diverse, and readers can access them online freely on the web ruangsastra.com. Short stories published online every Sunday have very varied themes. There are a number of short stories that the author raises about environmental issues. Short stories with environmental themes have various educational values, especially the value of environmental education in nature conservation. This short story can be used as literacy material for students at school to students in college. However, before the short story is used as reading material, it is necessary to conduct a study with an ecocriticism approach and literary reception. The short story "Tree House" by Yogi Pradana, published in the Kedaulatan Rakyat Weekly newspaper is a short story with an environmental theme but has not yet explored the environmental phenomena narrated by the author and the level of acceptance of students, especially students at the postgraduate level, is unknown. Therefore, this study aims to explore environmental phenomena, the value of education, and the level of student acceptance of the short story in the short story "Rumah Tree" by Yogi Dwi Pradana.

Short story research with an ecocritical approach has been carried out by (Widianti, 2017) in the 2014 Kompas Selected Short Story Collection In Tarra's Body in Rahim Tree; it can be used as

teaching material for class VII semester II expressing responses to short story reading and explaining the relationship between the background of a short story and the reality of the short story. Nature is the main concern of Ecocriticism, an approach in literary studies that investigates the relationship between humans and nature in literature (Alvi, 2019). Literary works are used as a medium to teach environmental care to their readers because of the content of stories that present social life, politics, historical facts, and ecology (Trisnawati, 2014).

Since the 1980s, environmental historians have focused on nature and people in urban environments. Martin Melosi defines the history of the urban environment as the story of how “the physical features and resources of urban sites (and territories) influence and are shaped by natural forces, growth, spatial change and development, and human actions.” (Myers & Myers, 2020). Therefore, it is time to fix environmental problems through literature or other possible means. The role of literature in environmental studies has gained many meanings with the advent of Ecocriticism (E. Bazregarzadeh, 2018). To understand different cultures in framing ecological crises, especially in the form of toxicity, pollution, and contamination. An article that examines the representation of selected Pakistani and American authors on the ecological relationship of their peoples to the living and non-living worlds. Recognize the complex relationship of change between the environment and the social environment (Makhdoom & Yaqoob, 2019). The inherent nature of architecture as a visual, perceptive, and cognitive discipline reflecting contemporary environmental conflicts and driving paradigm shifts is highlighted in detail (Vitorino, 2018). Literary works discussing issues of nature and the environment are exploited through the agricultural system to preserve nature on earth. The destruction of the agricultural environment in Kailasa Village is the main problem of Yahya's character in saving nature and the environment (Rini, 2018).

The short story conveys criticism of natural management, which is now more oriented toward producing forests by eliminating natural forests that are rich in local wisdom (Wijanarti, 2019). The publication of *A Study on Ethical Literary Criticism* is conducive to advancing the exploration, and development of interdisciplinary studies and research in foreign languages and literature in China as an important inspiration for the development of the new liberal arts (LI Zheng-shuan & ZHU Hui-min, 2022).

Research on the short stories with a literary reception approach has been carried out by Yulismar, through his short stories succeeded in attracting readers. The readers not only criticize the simplicity aspect of the language but also criticize the content of the story, which is logical and touches their conscience (Syafrial, Puteri & Nurul, 2007). A student is said to have an increased appreciation of literature if he is interested in reading, actively responds to literary works, and ultimately appreciates literary works (Wiyatmi dan Kastam Syamsi, 2002). Loyal readers not only criticize the simplicity of the language but also criticize the content of the story, which is logical and touches their conscience (Naufalia, 2020). The theory used in this study is an ecocritical study (Garrard, 2010) consisting of forests, pollution, natural disasters, settlements, animals, and global warming. Reception Theory (Jauss, 1983) through literary receptions, readers interpret textual works according to the horizon of their expectations to create new forms in work.

METHOD

This research is qualitative. The method used in data collection is the method of documentation and questionnaires. The research subjects are postgraduate students of the 2020/2021 class at Makassar State University. The object of research is students' responses as readers of short stories and environmental phenomena. The data of this research are words, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs or dialogues of characters or authors' narratives related to environmental phenomena and student responses as short story readers. The data source comes from the short story "Tree House" by Yogi Pradana, published by the online newspaper *Kedaulatan Rakyat*, on February 4, 2022, on the web *ruangsastra.com*. Analysis of reader reception data from a questionnaire consisting of several variables, namely narration or dialogue related to environmental aspects, using the NVivo 12 Plus

application.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The short story "Rumah Tree" tells of the conversion of rice fields into a densely populated residential area so that it interferes with water absorption in urban areas. In this short story, the author strengthens the dialogue between two characters, namely Emil and Har. Har's character is a person who is very serious about nature conservation by intensively planting a thousand trees. Meanwhile, Emil is the one who exploits the forest by cutting down trees to be used as building materials; he has obtained a permit, whereas logging the trees is an illegal logging practice by commercializing forest products by felling trees. The results of this study describe the phenomenon of ecocriticism in short stories, educational values, and student receptions described below.

Forest

Forest phenomena, especially in tree cutting for commercial purposes such as building houses, are narrated in this short story through the characters Emil and Har, as in references 1 and 2

Reference 1 - 11,35% Coverage

"Ingatan Har terkait adanya gerakan menanam seribu pohon kembali. Har pernah menjadi penggerak penanam seribu pohon yang dilakukan satu tahun sekali. Gerakan menanam pohon tersebut selalu dilakukan pada 10 Januari. Har pernah menanam pohon di lahan kosong beberapa waktu yang lalu."

'Har's memory is related to the movement to plant a thousand trees again. Har was once the driving force for planting a thousand trees, carried out once a year. The tree planting movement is always carried out on January 10. Har had planted a tree on an empty land some time ago.'

Reference 2 - 7,23% Coverage

"Tentu kayu-kayu yang dibuat untuk membangun rumahku ini bukan sembarangan kayu yang menebang illegal. Ini semua kayu mahal yang sudah mendapat perizinan," jawab Emil ketus.

"Of course, the wood made to build my house is not just any wood cut down illegally. This is all expensive wood that has received a permit," replied Emil curtly.

Settlement

Settlement is an issue that is highlighted by many authors, such as changing rice fields into housing. The author highlights the construction of houses at the expense of forests and trees that are used as housing materials. This can be seen in references 1 to 4.

Reference 1 - 4,48% Coverage

"Rumah Emil yang berdiri di perkotaan itu hasil dari membeli lahan sawah yang masih tersisa beberapa petak"

'Emil's house, which stands in an urban area, was the result of buying rice fields that still have a few plots left.'

Reference 2 - 4,79% Coverage

"Bangunan rumah yang ada di sekitar rumah Emil lebih sering menggunakan desain modern dan kurang ramah lingkungan."

'House buildings around Emil's house more often use modern designs and are less environmentally friendly.'

Reference 3 - 6,32% Coverage

"Lihatlah bangunan itu." Emil menunjuk bangunan yang ada di sekitarnya. "Mereka membangun rumah dari bahan-bahan bangunan yang tidak ramah lingkungan."

'Look at that building.' Emil pointed at the buildings around him. "They build houses from building materials that are not environmentally friendly.'

Reference 4 - 10,53% Coverage

"Sesampainya di jalan, Har memiliki pikiran untuk mengomersilkan pohon-pohon yang pernah ditanamnya dulu. Har berpikir tak ada gunanya juga jika pohon-pohon itu tetap hidup dan tumbuh jika masih ada orang-orang yang menginginkan kayu-kayu untuk membangun rumah."

‘Arriving on the road, Har had thoughts of commercializing the trees he had planted in the past. Har thought there was no point in keeping the trees alive and growing if there were still people who wanted the wood to build houses.’

Based on the data on environmental phenomena in the short story, it is more dominant to narrate settlements, namely 26% and forests/trees 19%. The results can be seen in Fig. 1

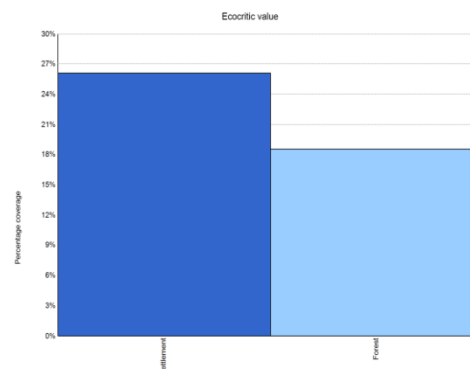


Figure 1. Ecocritic Value

Furthermore, the form of a table can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Ecocritic value

Coding	Percentage coverage
Nodes\\Ecocritic Value\\Forest	019%
Nodes\\Ecocritic Value\\Settlement	026%

2. Educational Value

The educational value contained in the short story consists of caring for the environment, preserving the environment, and damaging the environment.

Environmental Care

Care for the environment can be seen in references 1 to d. 4

Reference 1 - 0.93% Coverage

I came to know that there are still many people who really don't care about the environment.

Reference 2 - 1.64% Coverage

If you want to preserve the environment, you should start with small things such as choosing environmentally friendly materials and always planting trees.

Reference 3 - 1.42% Coverage

Do not cut down trees carelessly for your own sake because it is illegal. We must preserve the trees so that they are maintained and cared for to protect the environment.

Reference 4 - 0.89% Coverage Do not damage the environment by cutting down trees excessively for personal pleasure because it will damage the ecosystem.

Environmental Conservation

Environmental conservation can be seen in references 1 to 6 below.

Reference 1 - 1.02% Coverage Before building a house, you must first consider the good and bad effects both on yourself and on other people and nature.

Reference 2 - 1.64% Coverage If you want to preserve the environment, you should start with small

things such as choosing environmentally friendly materials and always planting trees.

Reference 3 - 1.42% Coverage Trees should not be taken for making houses but allowed to grow and live because if taken continuously, it will damage the ecosystem.

Reference 4 - 0.87% Coverage We must be able to preserve nature, one of which is planting trees.

Reference 5 - 2.19% Coverage We must not exploit the forest by cutting down trees, and then the wood is used as material to build houses because it can damage the environmental ecosystem. We should imitate the behavior of Har's character to become a driving force for tree planting because it has a big impact on environmental sustainability.

Reference 6 - 3.54% Coverage The importance of protecting the environment must be instilled from an early age. Illegal logging/forest burning, water pollution from industrial and mining waste, and environmental damage are problems that must be addressed as soon as possible. The environment, which is the place where all living things live, must be preserved.

Environmental Damage

Environmental damage can be seen in references 1. to 7.

Reference 1 - 1.67% Coverage Are there many people who build houses with selected wood like you?" Harry asked. "Em, there are many, of course, but only certain people can build houses from selected wood," replied Emil.

Reference 2 - 1.72% Coverage They consider that the wood for building houses they get at a very high cost and has gone through a permit does not damage the environment.

Reference 3 - 1.07% Coverage, Of course, the wood that was made to build my house is not just any wood that is cut illegally; it's all expensive wood that has received a permit,"

Reference 4 - 1.39% Coverage Trees that grow in the forest when cut down continuously will make the forest bare. This will disrupt the ecosystem, and as a result, the environment becomes increasingly arid and hot and loses oxygen.

Reference 5 - 1.75% Coverage We can't just cut down the trees we want to build; as the character, Har said, it actually destroys the ecosystem, and the trees should be left alive.

Reference 6 - 0.74% Coverage Don't be greedy to rely on money to damage the environment.

Reference 7 - 0.89% Coverage Do not damage the environment by cutting down trees excessively for personal pleasure because it will damage the ecosystem.

Based on the data above, environmental education is more dominant in environmental conservation at 11%, natural damage at 9%, and environmental care at 5%. This is shown in Fig.2

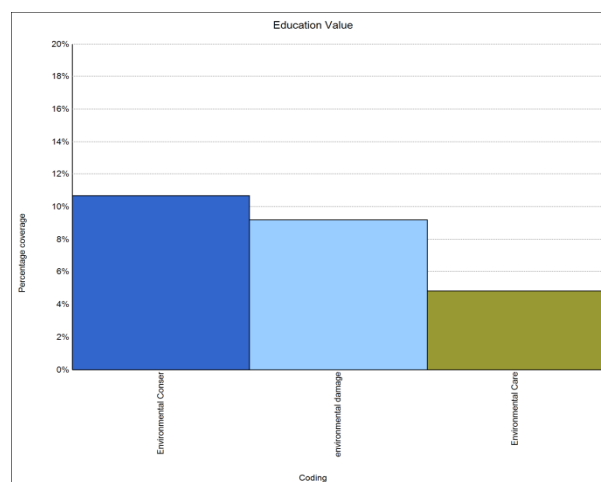


Figure 2. Education Val

Table 2 Education Value

Coding	Percentage coverage
Nodes\\Education Value\\Environmental Care	005%
Nodes\\Education Value\\Environmental Conservation	011%
Nodes\\Education Value\\environmental damage	009%

3. Student Reception

Based on data analysis, students generally respond positively to short stories and accept short stories by giving reasons for environmental conservation and the impact of illegal logging.

Environmental Conservation

The reasons for accepting and responding positively to short stories can be seen in references 1. to 11. Reference 1 - 3.52% Coverage Readers can find out things that can damage natural ecosystems, and it is clear that the character "Har" strongly disagrees with the actions taken by the character "Emil"

Reference 2 - 4.52% Coverage This short story contains a message to the reader by presenting information about the greed of humans who only build houses from wood for their satisfaction. In addition, this short story tells us about the movement of planting a thousand trees which is carried out every 10 January.

Reference 3 - 1.80% Coverage I agree with Emil, who prefers to build a house from wood rather than materials that are not environmentally friendly.

Reference 4 - 4.29% Coverage This short story is good as a lesson, a story that is in accordance with reality and the current conditions. The prevalence of illegal felling of trees.

Reference 5 - 3.71% Coverage This short story teaches the importance of preserving the environment by maintaining the balance of nature. For example, if humans continue to cut down trees, it will impact the forest and humans.

Reference 6 - 1.39% Coverage I accepted the short story because the persistent efforts made by the characters to overcome the weather problem were successful

Reference 7 - 2.35% Coverage I accept it can be used as an example to think that destroying the environment is illegal and forbidden. We should protect the environment.

Reference 8 - 1.76% Coverage Educate the public not to exploit the environment for personal gain. The language used is easy to understand.

Reference 9 - 2.18% Coverage The short story gives knowledge to people that before building a house, we must first choose the design we want without destroying the environment.

Reference 10 - 2.18% Coverage Readers can find out things that damage the ecosystem through the character "Har" strongly disagrees with the actions taken by the character "Emil"

Reference 11 - 1.73% Coverage This short story teaches the impact of felling trees and teaches us to protect nature by reforestation, namely planting trees constantly.

The Impact of Illegal Logging

The reasons for accepting by emphasizing the impact of illegal logging can be seen in data 1 and 2 below.

Reference 1 - 2.19% Coverage The rise of illegal tree cutting at this time is told by the author of the short story the tree house. Many trees are cut down illegally.

Reference 2 - 1.55% Coverage

If humans cut down trees, it will affect the forest, and humans will be affected.

Based on the data above, student receptions for short stories on the grounds of environmental conservation are 28%, and illegal logging is 4%.

Further can be seen in Fig. 3 and Table 3.

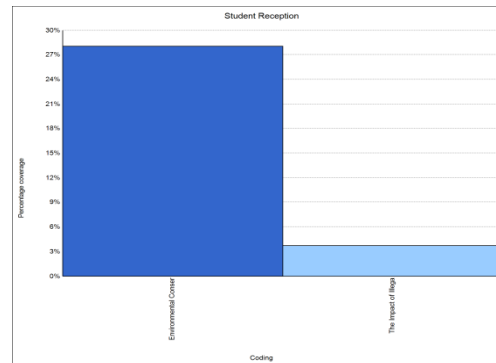


Figure. 3 Student Reception

Table 3 Student Reception

Coding	Percentage coverage
Nodes\\Student Reception\\Environmental Conservation	028%
Nodes\\Student Reception\\The Impact of Illegal Logging	004%

DISCUSSION

Environmental phenomena in the short story consist of forests/trees and settlements. In this study, only two of the six concepts were proposed (Garrard, 2010). The value of education consists of: caring for the environment, preserving the environment, and the impact of environmental damage. The short stories have functions, namely (1) recreational; (2) didactic; (3) aesthetics; (4) morality; and (5) religiosity (Asdar et al., 2021). Teachers need to be aware of various practices that affect student motivation. In addition, the student's learning environment (Saida, 2022). The efforts made by the characters in this animation are a form of their concern for maintaining and protecting the natural environment from damage caused by irresponsible human activities that drown the forest and its surroundings in the dam (Mulyadi et al., 2021). These two values can provide early teaching to the younger generation about the importance of ecology (Claudia et al., 2021). Discusses moral education in the anime Miyori no Mori. Moral education is in this anime as a teaching about the importance of preserving nature (Fauzy, 2021). The core translation methods, namely the linguistic, cultural, and communication dimensions, adapt to the overall translation environment (Zhou Hongxia, 2022). Short stories teach students the value of environmental education (Iswan Afandi dan Juanda, 2020). Generally, students as short story readers respond positively and accept this short story by giving the reason that the short story author narrates environmental conservation and the impact of illegal logging. Jauss (1983), through literary receptions, readers interpret textual works according to the horizon of their expectations to create new forms in work. The readers not only criticize the simplicity aspect of the language but also criticize the content of the story, which is logical and touches their conscience (Syafrial, Puteri & Nurul, 2007); (Naufalia, 2020). A student is said to have an increased appreciation of literature (Wiyatmi dan Kastam Syamsi, 2002).

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The conclusion of this study is that the environmental phenomena in the short story consist of forests/trees and settlements. The value of education consists of: caring for the environment, preserving the environment, and the impact of environmental damage. Generally, students as short story readers respond positively and accept this short story by giving the reason that the short story author narrates environmental conservation and the impact of illegal logging. Research on literary works with an ecocritical approach and literary reception needs to be carried out on a wide scale by using respondents as students as readers from various universities in Indonesia and abroad.

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