

ECOLITERACY CONSTRUCTION IN INDONESIAN NOVELS

by Hartono, Suroso, Dwi Budiyanto

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to describe the forms of ecological damage and eco-literacy constructions found in Indonesian novels. This study used a descriptive-qualitative research design. Sources of data were selected proportionally, namely Indonesian novels with an ecoliteracy perspective, including *Api Awan Asap* by Korrie Layun Rampan (2015), *Jemangilak Never Crying* by Martin Aleida (2004), and *Kelomang* by Qizink La Aziva (2016). In addition, data sources related to nature and the environment described in those three novels were also observed. Data were obtained by reading and note-taking techniques, followed by quantitative analyze used the perspective of literary ecology through categorization, tabulation, and inference. The forms of ecological damage presented by Indonesian novels were (1) sedimentation and river pollution, (2) coastal abrasion, and (3) forest fires. The forms of natural damage that occur as a result of exploitation by corporations were supported by regulations and permits from the government. The dominant constructs of eco-literacy in Indonesian novels were (1) bioregionalism, (2) ecofeminism, and (3) ecological advocacy. Ecological advocacy occurs when ecological degradation was very severe, explosive, dangerous to the community, uncontrollable, and supported by the collaboration between corporations, employees, and the military. In this case, ecological advocacy had progressed from individual actions to more organized actions.

Kata Kunci: *construction, eco-literacy, ecological crisis, ecocriticism, ecofeminism, bioregionalism*