

# INDONESIAN AND MALAY GREEN NOVEL: A COMPARATIVE LITERATURE STUDIES

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the development of green novels in Indonesia and Malaysia, to explain environmental issues represented in Indonesian and Malaysian novels, and the position of green novels in Indonesia and Malaysia. The research method is comparative qualitative descriptive. Data sources (1) Fire Cloud Smoke (Korrie Layun Rampan, 1999), (2) At the Foot of Cobalak Hill (Ahmad Tohari, 2001), (3) Weak Tanjung (Ratna Indraswari Ibrahim, 2012), (4) Fu Numbers (Ayu Utami, 2008), (5) Isinga (Dhorotea Rosa Herliany, 2015), (6) Particles (Dee, 2012), (7) Mud, The First Book of the Trilogy of Land and Love (Yazid R Passandre, 2011), (8) Puya to Puya (Faisal Oddang, 2015), (9) Tanah Tabu (Anindita S. Thayf, 2008), (10) Aimuna and Sobori (Hanna Rambe, 2013), (11) Rentong (Shahnon Ahmad, 1965), (12) Mine along the road (Shahnon Ahmad, 1966), (13) Kemelut (Shahnon Ahmad, 1977), (14) Tombiruo (Shahnon Ahmad, 1977), (15) Ranggau (Ramli Awang Murshid, 2008), (16) Mandatory ( Ramli Awang Murshid, 2000), (17) Forest Spirit (Ramli Awang Murshid, 2007), (18) Wild Wind (Ramli Awang Murshid, 2007), (19) Igau (A. Rahman CM, 2008), (20) Trees Hayat (Mohamad Kholid Hamzah. 2016). The results of the study show that, first, there are three environmental issues that are represented in the novels Indonesia and Malaysia, namely (1) deforestation due to forest conversion and illegal logging, which resulted in the loss of plantations and rice fields due to industrial capitalism and development, (2) the importance of environmental preservation to prevent environmental damage due to the pace of modernity, and (3) disasters nature and environmental damage due to capitalism contained in 17 novels out of 20 studied. Second, this issue is a response and criticism of the transition of Indonesia and Malaysia from an agrarian to industrialized country, which not only increases economic progress and people's welfare, but also causes natural damage and suffering to a group of people. Keriga, the research results also show the position of the green novel as having a happy existence and development in the history of literature in Indonesia and Malaysia. From an ecocritical perspective, the research results show an inseparable relationship between novel writing in Indonesia and Malaysia with the environmental, development and political conditions of a country and literary works written by writers. This proves the role and responsibility of writers in dealing with environmental problems that are inseparable from the development process and politics of a country. Through the novels he wrote, the writers tried to voice the importance of paying attention to environmental ethics in the midst of the development of industry towards modernity without forgetting local wisdom.

Kata Kunci: *green novel, ecocritics, Indonesian novels, Malay novels, comparative*