

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusion

After doing the ecocritic analysis to the stories, it is safe to say that all of the stories present nature writing which can be read by using ecocriticism. The research reveals three important things found in the stories in its relation to the natural problems faced by people.

The first, in the texts there are three functions of nature for human, which are nature as object, nature as resources, and the last nature as message. All of these functions show that human really depends on nature, that is why human and nature is called as the interrelated parts.

The second, the texts also show two kinds of interactions between human and nature; anthropocentric and ecocentric. The impact caused by these two different interactions generally affect human with regard to their living environment and to their live survival. Anthropocentric, with human as the centre of the interaction, gives negative impacts to the living environment and to human life survival. The study discloses that human experiences great loss and suffers from hunger as the result of the anthropocentric interaction. In contrast, ecocentric with nature as the centre of the interaction gives positive impacts to the living environment and to human life survival. Even though human takes advantages from nature by making it as resources to fulfill their needs, the interaction does not damage nature. In this interaction, human considers nature as a part of them. Therefore, they take a good care of nature because human is indeed a part of nature itself. By taking a good

care of nature, human life survival will not be threatened because the living place will always be free from the threat of disasters.

The last, what people often call as a natural disaster is actually not merely caused by nature but mostly is caused by human. People often mistreat nature or their environment which then threatens them and their life survival. Nature with its given characteristic indeed has the ability to repair itself by having the natural phenomenon which subsequently can make nature better, just like the lava of the volcano which fertilizes the land. People with their power then label those natural phenomenons as “natural disaster”, because the impact of those phenomenons are by and large affecting or even damaging the culture of people creations. Ironically, people also called the disasters which are actually caused by them as natural disaster, for example the flood, the landslide because of illegal logging, global warming and etc. In fact, what is merely left here is best called as “human disaster”, for the reasons of why these disasters happened are the attitudes of human towards nature.

From the ecocritic perspective, it can be concluded that the construction of the environmental view and human – nature interaction as shown in the stories prove the notion of the basic principle of ecocriticism which says that nature is not socially and/or linguistically constructed. Therefore, the natural problems and the damage of nature are caused by human – nature interaction.

As the findings show that the analyzed text can be considered as “Ecocritical Writing” and are classified as “Green Literature”, the analysis has successfully proved that literature has potential to encourage people awareness about the

environmental and natural preservation through profound ecological implication delivered in the literary texts.

5.2. Suggestions

The writer admits that she has limitation in completing this study. The result of the study is still far from being perfect. In terms of the analyzed literary texts, the writer only chose three short stories. Therefore it just supports small percentages of the writings relate to nature and environment issues.

Since this is the first study that uses ecocriticism as the mean in analyzing the literary texts, the writer suggests that in the next research papers in the English Department there are more and more studies which examine nature and environment issues in the literary texts.

As the writers chose a descriptive study, the result of the research only offers the description of the natural and environmental problems without putting forward any solution to such problems. Thus, the writer suggests that in the next ecocritic study, the research will not only describe but it can probably propose the solution to the natural and environmental problems found in the literary texts.

There are still so many features in the literary texts that can be analyzed by using ecocriticism. For that reason, the writer further suggests that the study of nature and environment issues can reveal another subtle result that whole lot better and useful than the result of this study.