

ABSTRACT

Suryani, Rosalia. 2024. *Modernity as Disruption to Nature, People, and Culture in Things Fall Apart, Burung Kayu, and Isinga*. Yogyakarta, English Language Studies. Graduate Program. Sanata Dharma University.

Climate change and global warming have become important issues of environmental degradation in the 21st century. Responding to the environmental destruction which has never been free from oppression, marginalization, and exploitation, Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*, Niduparas Erlang's *Burung Kayu*, and Dorothea Rosa Herliany's *Isinga* present exploitation of nature as the background theme. Through African and Indonesian novels, this study attempts to deliver two research questions; first, how people, nature, and culture are interconnected with each other, and second, how modernity becomes a disruption to the Igbo, Mentawai, and Aitubu's ritual tradition, livelihood, social systems and values, and land ownership system.

The thesis uses library research and the research questions will be revealed through descriptive qualitative data by comparing and contrasting the three novels. The data collection is from reading primary and secondary sources. The primary data is taken from the three selected novels. While reading the primary and secondary data, taking notes is included as the technique to get the data. The theory used to analyze the research questions is *postcolonial ecocriticism* by Huggan and Tiffin and the supporting references are related to nature and culture.

The findings of this research are two. First, there is a connectedness of nature and people of the three communities which is manifested in prominent cultural aspects: ritual tradition, livelihood, social systems and values, and land ownership system. As agricultural societies, the three groups are inseparable from nature. The characters of nature emerge in the distinctions of roles between males and females. Positioning males as more important than females, the patriarchal system is implemented in the social systems and values, and the land ownership system of the three communities. Second, the power dominance of the First World toward the Third World through modernity results in not only environmental destruction but also cultural disruptions of the Igbo, Mentawai, and Aitubu indigenous.

This study contributes to the discussion of comparative literature which presents African and Asian literature and focuses on power relations and environmental degradation. Human superiority in terms of capitalism may lead to natural damage and cultural changes in a community. Having this alertness, this study aims to persuade the next scholars to work on research about postcolonial ecocriticism which is considered a prominent issue in the 21st century. The third contribution is to inspire the literature connoisseur as a society that every cultural change must not always be compatible with a certain social system. Reviewing the historical background and the social context, therefore, there will be only two options to decide: rejecting or adapting to the new world. By understanding the points, hopefully, this study gives insights to literature connoisseur to conserve their native culture in the middle of this inevitable global change so that they have their self-identity as a nation.

Keywords: *comparative literature, culture, modernity, orientalism, postcolonial ecocriticism*

ABSTRAK

Suryani, Rosalia. 2024. *Modernisasi sebagai Disrupsi bagi Alam, Manusia, dan Budaya dalam Fall Apart, Burung Kayu, dan Isinga*. Yogyakarta, Kajian Bahasa Inggris. Program Magister. Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Perubahan iklim dan pemanasan global menjadi isu penting kerusakan lingkungan abad ke-21. Merespon isu penindasan, marjinalisasi, dan eksploitasi, *Things Fall Apart* karya Chinua Achebe, *Burung Kayu* karya Niduparas Erlang, dan *Isinga* karya Dorothea Rosa Herliany menghadirkan eksploitasi alam sebagai tema latar. Tesis ini menyajikan dua rumusan masalah; pertama, bagaimana manusia, alam, dan budaya saling terkait, dan kedua, bagaimana modernisasi menjadi disrupsi bagi tradisi ritual, mata pencaharian, sistem kemasyarakatan dan nilai sosial, serta sistem kepemilikan tanah masyarakat Igbo, Mentawai, dan Aitubu.

Menggunakan penelitian pustaka, rumusan masalah diungkap melalui data kualitatif deskriptif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan membaca sumber primer dan sekunder. Data primer diambil dari ketiga novel. Teknik mencatat digunakan sebagai teknik untuk mendapatkan data. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori ekokritik pascakolonial Huggan dan Tiffin serta referensi pendukung tentang alam dan budaya.

Hasil penelitian yang pertama, alam dan manusia saling terkait di ketiga komunitas dan termanifestasi dalam budaya tradisi ritual, mata pencaharian, sistem kemasyarakatan dan nilai sosial, serta sistem kepemilikan lahan. Sebagai masyarakat agraris, ketiga masyarakat tersebut tidak terpisahkan dari alam. Karakter alam muncul dalam pembedaan peran laki-laki dan perempuan. Menempatkan laki-laki di atas perempuan, sistem patriarki terimplementasi dalam sistem kemasyarakatan dan nilai sosial, serta kepemilikan lahan ketiga komunitas tersebut. Yang kedua, dominasi kekuasaan Dunia Pertama terhadap Dunia Ketiga melalui modernisasi mengakibatkan kerusakan lingkungan dan disrupsi budaya masyarakat adat Igbo, Mentawai, dan Aitubu.

Penelitian ini berkontribusi pada diskusi sastra bandingan Afrika dan Asia dan berfokus pada hubungan kekuasaan dan degradasi lingkungan. Superioritas manusia dapat menyebabkan kerusakan alam dan perubahan budaya dalam suatu komunitas. Dengan kewaspadaan ini, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengajak para akademisi berikutnya untuk melakukan penelitian tentang ekokritik pascakolonial yang dianggap sebagai isu penting di abad ke-21. Kontribusi ketiga adalah memberikan inspirasi kepada penikmat sastra sebagai masyarakat bahwa setiap perubahan budaya tidak selalu sesuai dengan sistem masyarakat tertentu. Dengan melihat latar belakang sejarah dan konteks sosial yang ada, maka hanya ada dua pilihan yang bisa diputuskan: menolak atau beradaptasi dengan dunia baru. Dengan memahami poin-poin tersebut, diharapkan penelitian ini memberikan wawasan kepada para penikmat sastra untuk melestarikan budaya asli di tengah perubahan global yang tidak terelakkan ini agar tetap memiliki jati diri sebagai sebuah bangsa. **Kata kunci:** *sastra bandingan, budaya, modernisasi, orientalisme, ekokritik pascakolonial*