

ABSTRACT

Devi, Amalia Kurnia. 2025. *Nature and Minds: An Ecopsychological Reading of Selected Short Stories by Nathaniel Hawthorne and Edgar Allan Poe*. Yogyakarta: Graduate Program in English Language Studies. Sanata Dharma University.

This thesis examine the relationship between humans and nature through the lens of ecopsychology by examining ten short stories by Nathaniel Hawthorne and Edgar Allan Poe, namely “Rappaccini’s Daughter,” “The Young Goodman Brown,” “The Domain of Arnheim,” “The Minister’s Black Veil,” “The Premature Burial,” “The Masque of the Red Death,” “The Artist of the Beautiful,” “Ethan Brand,” “The Birthmark,” and “The Oval Portrait” to see how nature relates to human’s minds.

This study uses qualitative analysis to investigate how ideas like environmental alienation, biophilia (love of nature), and biophobia (fear of nature) significantly influence the characters' psychological states and the plot's progression. Furthermore, psychological inclinations that are still relevant to the state of modern humanity are reflected in the interactions between human and non-human elements in these works. By considering how the relationship between humans and nature has changed over time, from the pre-industrial sacred vision of nature to the ecological alienation that defines the contemporary period, the analysis is expanded.

Humanity's view of nature changed throughout the Industrial Revolution from one of a sacred thing to one of a resource to be used for profit. In response to this crisis, ecopsychology is born, providing several ways to reestablish ecological consciousness and cultivate more positive interactions with the environment. This thesis demonstrates through ecopsychological readings of literature that literary works not only reflect human psychology but also act as a vehicle for expressing a profound desire to reestablish a connection with the natural world. Pope Francis's encyclical *Laudato si'*, which highlights the value of ecological conversion and appreciation for the environment as our shared home, is consistent with this call for reconnection. As a result, literature serves as a window for comprehending and mending the dynamic link between people and the natural world.

Keywords: Ecopsychology, biophilia, biophobia, alienation, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edgar Allan Poe

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Dengan menganalisis sepuluh cerita pendek karya Nathaniel Hawthorne dan Edgar Allan Poe, yaitu “Rappaccini’s Daughter,” “The Young Goodman Brown,” “The Domain of Arnheim,” “The Minister’s Black Veil,” “The Premature Burial,” “The Masque of the Red Death,” “The Artist of the Beautiful,” “Ethan Brand,” “The Birthmark,” and “The Oval Portrait”, tesis ini mengkaji hubungan antara manusia dan alam melalui lensa ekopsikologi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis kualitatif untuk menyelidiki bagaimana gagasan seperti alienasi terhadap lingkungan, *biophilia* (kecintaan terhadap alam), dan *biophobia* (ketakutan terhadap alam) secara signifikan memengaruhi kondisi psikologis para tokoh serta perkembangan alur cerita. Selain itu, kecenderungan psikologis yang masih relevan dengan kondisi manusia modern tercermin dalam interaksi antara elemen manusia dan non-manusia dalam karya-karya tersebut. Dengan mempertimbangkan bagaimana hubungan manusia dengan alam telah berubah dari pandangan sakral pra-industri menjadi keterasingan ekologis yang mendefinisikan era kontemporer, analisis ini diperluas.

Pandangan manusia terhadap alam mengalami perubahan selama Revolusi Industri, dari sesuatu yang sakral menjadi sumber daya yang dimanfaatkan demi keuntungan. Sebagai respons terhadap krisis ini, ekopsikologi lahir dan menawarkan berbagai cara untuk membangun kembali kesadaran ekologis serta menumbuhkan interaksi yang lebih positif dengan lingkungan.

Tesis ini menunjukkan melalui pembacaan ekopsikologis terhadap karya sastra bahwa sastra tidak hanya mencerminkan kondisi psikologis manusia, tetapi juga menjadi sarana untuk mengekspresikan kerinduan mendalam akan hubungan kembali dengan dunia alam. Ensiklik *Laudato Si’* oleh Paus Fransiskus, yang menekankan pentingnya konversi ekologis dan penghargaan terhadap lingkungan sebagai rumah bersama, sejalan dengan seruan untuk rekoneksi ini. Dengan demikian, sastra berfungsi sebagai jendela untuk memahami dan menyembuhkan hubungan dinamis antara manusia dan alam.

Keywords: Ekopsikologi, *biophilia*, *biophobia*, alienasi, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edgar Allan Poe