

ECOSYSTEM ISSUES IN PHILBRICK'S *IN THE HEART OF THE SEA*



A Thesis

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University in
Partial Fulfilment for The Requirement to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English*

WRITTEN BY

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**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**

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LEGITIMATION

THESIS

ECOSYSTEM ISSUES IN PHILBRICK IN THE HEART OF THE SEA

BY

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on Friday, 26 April 2024
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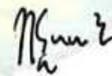
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AGREEMENT

On April, 26, 2024 the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Catleya Karenina Wicaksono (F041201013) entitled *Ecosystem Issues in Philbrick In the Heart of the Sea* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, April 26, 2024

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DECLARATION

The thesis by Catleya Karenina Wicaksono (F041201013) entitled *Ecosystem Issues in Philbrick In the Heart of the Sea* has been revised as advised during the examination on
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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by himself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except quotations and references.

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APPROVAL FORM

With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 1260/UN4.9.1/KEP/2024 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Catleya Karenina Wicaksono (F041201013) to be examined at the English Literature Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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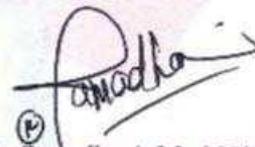
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The writer would like to express her infinite gratitude to the writer's parents. To father, Ampreh Wicaksono, and mother, Mira Arini Sam, the writer dedicates this thesis to you both. Thank you for bringing writers into the world. For the continuous love, support, and prayers of the writer's family. May Allah give you the best of all.

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Hopefully, all those who have prayed for the writer can be rewarded with good things by Allah SWT because this thesis is not only the result of the writer's hard work but the result of the best prayers they have sent. Finally, the writer hopes that this thesis can be useful for the quality of the writer to improve education.

Makassar, 6 Maret 2024
The Writer,

Catleya Karenina Wicaksono



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ABSTRAK

Catleya Karenina Wicaksono. 2024. *Ecosystem Issues In Philbrick's In The Heart Of The Sea*. (Dibimbing oleh **Abbas** dan **Rezky Ramadhani**)

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis masalah ekosistem yang ada di dalam novel *In the Heart of the Sea* karya Nathaniel Philbrick dengan menelaah kejadian yang ada dalam novel dan pembahasannya akan didukung oleh fakta-fakta dari sumber yang kredibel. Novel ini mendeskripsikan tentang isu lingkungan, kelas social, rasisme, dan perjuangan bertahan hidup.

Penelitian ini menggunakan Pendekatan Strukturalisme yang membahas aspek-aspek intrinsic. Aspek intrinsic ini menekankan kajian pada unsur-unsur seperti karakter, plot, setting, dan tema. Isu penelitian adalah masalah ekosistem yang terjadi dalam kegiatan perburuan paus dalam perjalanan kapal the Essex. Metode penelitian yang digunakan oleh penulis adalah kualitatif dan menjelaskan hasilnya secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada tindakan-tindakan yang dilakukan oleh para karakter yang mengakibatkan ketidakseimbangan ekosistem. Hal tersebut berupa pemusnahan suatu ekosistem, perburuan spesies tertentu hingga punah, dan ketidakpedulian terhadap lingkungan sekitar.

Kata Kunci: *masalah lingkungan, perburuan paus, pendekatan strukturalisme, novel In the Heart of the Sea*



ABSTRACT

Catleya Karenina Wicaksono. 2024. *Ecosystem Issues In Philbrick's In The Heart Of The Sea*. (Supervised **Abbas** and **Rezky Ramadhani**)

The purpose of this study is to analyze the ecosystem problems in the novel *In the Heart of the Sea* by Nathaniel Philbrick by examining the events in the novel and the discussion will be supported by facts from credible sources. The novel describes environmental issues, social class, racism, and the struggle for survival.

This research uses a Structuralism Approach that discusses intrinsic aspects. This intrinsic aspect emphasizes the study of elements such as character, plot, setting, and theme. The research issue is the ecosystem problems that occur in whaling activities on the Essex ship voyage. The research method used by the author is qualitative and explains the results descriptively.

The results of this study show that there are actions taken by the characters that result in ecosystem imbalance. This is in the form of destroying an ecosystem, hunting certain species to extinction, and disrespect for the surrounding environment.

Keywords: *ecosystem problems, whaling, structuralism approach, novel In the Heart of the Sea*



CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer explains the introduction of the research, which consists of the Background of The Study, Identification of The Study, Research Question, Objective of The Study, and Sequence of The Writing.

1.1 Background of The Study

Global environmental issues are topics about environmental problems and the impacts of environmental problems that occur and seriously affect the world as a whole, not only humans but also other living things such as animals and plants. Soemarwoto (2004) explains that the environment is the space occupied by living beings such as plants, animals, humans, and microorganisms along with living and non-living things in it that occupy a certain space. The disruption of ecosystem balance can affect the ability of nature to produce while human needs will increase along with population growth. Environmental damage can also cause natural disasters that cause many victims both material and mental. Floods, landslides, and forest fires are enough evidence and witnesses of human negligence in managing nature.

The way humans interact with the environment or ecosystems is always changing, whether due to technological advances, climate change, or an increasingly connected society. Ecosystem means ecological system. Ecology is the study of ecosystems. All living things such as plants, animals, and others in a certain area and interacting with each other in the non-living environment such as



weather, soil, sun, climate, and atmosphere are what make up an ecosystem. Each element has its role (Murray, 2018).

Humans fulfill their needs by utilizing nature, but if humans overuse nature, it will certainly cause damage and imbalance in the ecosystem. The theme of ecosystem degradation can be found in literature in a variety of forms, frequently reflecting current environmental issues and the effects of human activity on the environment. Alexander (2023) said that environmental effects from human actions including pollution, overfishing, and deforestation are severe.

One of the novels that discuss ecosystem damage that occurs due to human overuse of nature is *In the Heart of the Sea* by Nathaniel Philbrick. This novel describes the events experienced by the whaling ship Essex around the 19th century, inspired when Philbrick lived in Nantucket, England. It can be assumed that this novel is based on a myth that Philbrick discovered while he was living in Nantucket, England. This novel is of the historical genre, Philbrick wrote many books in the historical genre, such as *Travels with George in Search of Washington and His Legacy*, *In the Hurricane's Eye*, *Valiant Ambition*, *Bunker Hill*, *Sea of Glory*, *Mayflower Voyage*, *Community*, *War*, *Abram's Eye*, and many others.

The novel *In the Heart of the Sea* was first published in 2000. *In the Heart of the Sea* tells about the terrible disaster or event that was experienced by the Essex whaling ship. The Essex left Nantucket in 1819 for the Pacific Ocean with a crew of 20. The Essex plans to bring home 3,000 barrels of whale oil. During the first

oil yields did not match the targets set. They are not satisfied with the

1. After getting information about the water area which is the habitat of



whales from other sailors, Captain Pollard and Owen Chase, as the First Mate decided to head to that place regardless of whether their equipment was sufficient to deal with the whales there.

In *In the Heart of the Sea* means the ocean itself. An ocean that is not just water. Linked to the story in the novel, the ocean reveals the true nature of man. Man is confronted with his own mortality and the fragility of his existence. In *In the Heart of the Sea*, Human activities in hunting whales and so on can cause imbalance and damage to the ecosystem which of course harms nature and will also harms humans. The conflict between man and whales causes the Essex to deal with an angry Sperm Whale. It is the whale that will attack and sink the Essex, making the crew lose the ship. This tragedy made the crew have to face the cruel sea with only a minimum provision in three small boats sailing the sea for more than 90 days with whale attacks, weather, hunger, and deadly disease, and make decisions terrible to survive.

Nathaniel Philbrick uses little-known documents, including notes written by the cabin crew, as well as details about whaling and the Nantucket community to uncover the horrific events surrounding this epic maritime disaster, hunger and deadly disease, and make terrible decisions to survive. Although this novel is fiction, Philbrick wants to give us an idea of omit the consequences of human actions that take excessive advantage of nature, in this case, whales, can lead to conflict between man and whale.



Based on the whole explanation above, the writer is interested in analyzing

In the Heart of the Sea by Nathaniel Philbrick using the Structuralism

Approach to issue of ecosystem damage in the novel. The writer analyzes this topic to provide information to the reader that things that are done not in accordance with their portions will result in bad things happening, in this case, the excessive use of nature by humans. Therefore, the writer raises the title *Ecosystem Issues in Philbrick's In the Heart of the Sea*.

1.2 Identification of The Study

Novel *in the Heart of the Sea* by Nathaniel Philbrick has some ecosystem problem after the writer read the novel. The writer found some ecosystem problems in Philbrick's *In the Heart of the Sea*, as follows:

1. Ecosystem problems are widely identified in the novel that these ecosystems problems are the impact of human actions that overuse nature.
2. Habitat destruction that occurs due to humans not taking into account their actions is also mentioned in the novel.
3. The extinction of the population of both animals and plants is also recognized in the novel, this is due to the problems of the ecosystem which also destroy their habitats.

1.3 Research Question

From the identification of the study above, the writer emphasizes the analysis to answer these questions as follows:

1. What are the ecosystem problems reflected in the novel *In the Heart of the Sea*?



2. What are the impacts of the ecosystem problems in the novel *In the Heart of the Sea*?

1.4 Objective of The Study

Based on this research question statement above, the writer determines two objectives of the study as follows:

1. To describe the ecosystem problems reflected in the novel *In the Heart of the Sea*.
2. To explain the social environment impacts from the ecosystem problems in the novel.

1.5 Sequence of The Writing

This research consists of five chapters. Chapter one is an introduction that consists of the Background of the Study, Identification of The Study, Research Question, Objective of The Study, and Sequence of the Writing. Chapter two consists of the Previous Study which provides an overview of several related research, and the Structuralism Approach which contains intrinsic elements of the novel such as Character, Plot, Setting and Theme, and Ecosystem Issues in Literature. Chapter three is Methodology which includes Methodological Design, Method of Collecting Data, Method of Analyzing Data, and Research Procedure. Chapter four is analysis, in which the writer explains and elaborates on ideas about the problems in the novel which include ecosystem damage in general, ecosystem damage that occurs in Philbrick's novel *In the Heart of the Sea*, and the impact of

damage that has been identified. The last chapter is the conclusion, the writer ; the analysis of this research and provides suggestions.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEWS

In this chapter, the writer discusses Literary Preview, which consists of a Previous Study, a Structuralism Approach that contains intrinsic elements of the novel such as Character, Plot, Setting, and Theme.

2.1 Previous Study

This chapter consists of relevant researches in related to this thesis, the writer uses Structuralism Approach to analyze the novel *In the Heart of the Sea* by Nathaniel Philbrick. The writer finds researches that is relevant to this thesis such as the object, the issues, and the approach. Some data can be obtained from relevant or close to previous researches. The writer finds things related to this thesis and most about the structuralism aspect and ecosystem issues. There are similarities and differences in this study.

The first previous study written by Bakti Sutopo (2016) the titled *Konsep Pelestarian Lingkungan dalam Dongeng Rara Beruk: Strukturalisme Levi Strauss*. It used the Structuralism theory by Levi Strauss to explain about the concept of environmental preservation and the structure of the *Rara Beruk* Fairy Tale as well as the form of Javanese thinking in preserving the surrounding environment in the *Rara Beruk* Fairy Tale. This research produces a typical Javanese strategy in maintaining harmonization and preservation of nature towards an ideal condition, namely a harmonious life both with fellow humans, natural components, and also

Almighty.



The second previous study is written by Astriana (2019) under the title *Representasi Alam dalam Novel Anak Rantau Karya Ahmad Fuadi (Pendekatan Ekokritik Greg Garrard)*. It uses Greg Garrard's Ecocritical Approach to describe the relationship between nature and humans in the novel *Anak Rantau* by Ahmad Fuadi. The results of this study are first, in the novel *Anak Rantau*, there is a depiction of nature and the relationship between nature and humans, especially in Tanjung Durian Village. Second, the nature depicted in the novel is found to have an ecological crisis which is shown through the behavior of the characters, including disasters and pollution.

The third previous study is written by Jonathan Irene Sartika Dewi Max (2021) under the title *A Structural Narrative Analysis on Bahau People's Myth of Batoq Ayau*. It uses the Structuralism Approach to describe how the story is structured and dissects the binary opposition that builds the structure of mythical meaning. From this research, it results that the myth is a tragic tale that culminates with the creation of a new equilibrium. The three narrative aspects of character, conflict, and setting are explored in terms of binary oppositions. Eight pairs of binary oppositions help to explain the myth's meaning. Safety and Danger, Outsider and Insider, Toughness and Weakness, Physical and Psychological, Vigilance and Negligence, Life and Death, and Low and High are the opposition pairs. The myth of *Batoq Ayau* thus has significance to the state of humanity now, where environmental awareness is required.



er reading some of the previous studies above, the writer finds that all the studies have some common study with this thesis focusing on the

relationship or interaction between humans and nature as well as environmental issues that occur due to humans. The difference between this thesis and Bakti Sutopo (2016) is that this thesis uses novels as objects while Bakti Sutopo (2016) uses fairy tales as objects to explain environmental preservation. The difference between this thesis and Astriana (2019) is that although both use novels as objects, they have differences in terms of the approach used, this thesis uses a Structuralism Approach while Astriana uses an Ecocritical Approach. Then, the difference between this thesis and Jonathan Irene Sartika Dewi Max (2021) is that this thesis uses novels as objects while Jonathan Irene Sartika Dewi Max (2021) chooses myths from one of the regions in Indonesia as objects to describe human relationships with nature, as well as existing environmental issues. From the research conducted above, the writer examines the issue of this thesis as an Ecosystem problem that occur in the novel *In the Heart of the Sea* by Nathaniel Philbrick as the object of the study.

2.2 Structuralism Approach

In analyzing a literary work, an approach is needed to find out the meaning of a literary work. In this study, the writers use a Structural Approach. In this case, the writer is required to analyze what aspects make up a literary work and know the relationships between aspects so that the implied meaning in a literary work can be understood properly. This approach views literature as an autonomous structure and is free from its relation to reality, the writer, and the reader. Wellek and Warren in (2006) explain that this approach is an intrinsic approach to literary works seen as having roundness, coherence, and truth.



In analyzing a literary work, the aim is to analyze and explain carefully, in detail, and as deeply as possible the relationships between aspects and elements in literary works that work together to create comprehensive meanings. Tyson (2006:209) said, *“Structuralism sees itself as a human science whose effort is to understand, in a systematic way, the fundamental structures that underlie all human experience and, therefore, all human behavior and production.”*

From the description above, it can be concluded that applying structuralism to analysis does not mean to judge whether a literary work is good or bad, but to find out what are the basic elements that make up a literary work. Burhan Nurgiyantoro (2018) said that the Structuralism Approach aims to study and understand as accurately as possible the relationship between the elements that make up the whole literary work. The importance of showing the elements build literary works to better understand how the storyline of a work, is that a work will not be able to be built properly if it forgets one of the elements.

The form of literary works is also towards the relationship between elements. The elements greatly influence each other. Each element can become significant after building relationships with other elements and contributions to literary works. For readers, the forms and structures of literary works are familiar. Readers do not read literature to learn the format and structure of work but to enhance the reading experience. Literature cannot be separated from its form. Each element in the text is related to one another. The various uses of these elements are interrelated to form



e.

Based on the opinions of experts, the writer understands that the structuralism approach focuses on the basic elements of a story that must depend on each other if we want a literary work to be well developed so that the real meaning can be conveyed well to the reader. The writer only focuses on intrinsic elements in this study. The writer examines the intrinsic elements of the novel such as character and characterization, plot, setting, and theme.

2.2.1 Character and Characterization

One of the important aspects of the novel which has a role in literary work is the character. Writers create characters with their perspectives to create stories that are logical to the real world. Characters mainly the main characters, will always be the center of attention from readers. Their attitude and destiny are what matter the most. Characters in narrative texts are humans who are different from other creatures with full awareness as shown by humans in general (talking about things that smell of fairy tales and others). Meanwhile, Abrams in Nurgiyantoro (2013) said that characters are persons that appear in a narrative work or drama and are interpreted by the reader as having specific moral characteristics and inclinations as exhibited in speech and actions.

Characters play a big role in showing the meaning of a literary work, expressing it in dialog and action. Bennet and Royle (2004) stated that characters are the heart and soul of literature, the subjects of our wonder and interest, love and just admiration and scorn. On the other hand, characters refer to a person in , occasionally an object or animal that has been given human form.



Koesmobroto (1988) made a distinction between the two categories of characters: minor and main, or major. The protagonist is the most significant figure in the narrative. Essentially, a story revolves around this character, but to make the story seem more realistic and convincing, he requires other characters. Less significance is attached to supporting characters than to the main cast. Protagonists are the primary characters in plays or works of fiction. In classic fiction, the protagonist is also the hero or heroine, a likable figure who personifies universally recognized strength and virtues and who is morally upright. The phrase villain or villainess is employed because the enemy is sufficiently vile. There is a common belief that there are four degrees of characterization that can be used to evaluate characters in literary works.

The writer understands that character is one of the important elements in building a story, character is the heart and soul of a literary work. Characterization is a character's description or image attributes that make each character in the story unique.

2.2.2 Plot

One of the most crucial elements of any literary work is the plot. It is a narrative's sequence of events presented in chronological order. The plot establishes the necessary connections between the story's events. Put differently, the plot refers to the order and phases in which the writer can convey the story. Forster (Nurcajento, 2015) claims that the plot is more important and intricate than the

addition to knowing it, it also has a certain element of mystery, and



developing it calls for intellect. A pattern of story development known as the plot is created by events that have a causal or chronological relationship to one another.

A short story can grow in a variety of ways. The way a story develops must be engaging, simple to understand, and logical (Suherli, 2017). The story's interweaving from beginning to end, which is the interweaving of conflicts between two opposed characters, emphasizes the issues that are presented in the narrative work. Generally, the plot has a conventional structure in literary works divided into five parts such as:

1. Exposition

It is the section where the author begins to introduce the character, the scene, the time, and the situation.

2. Rising action

At this point, the story's writer starts to highlight the issue the main character will encounter. Usually, the design is as dramatic as it gets at this point so that the reader would be eager to see what happens in the next chapter of the narrative.

3. Climax

There is disagreement about the problem as soon as it appears. This kind of confrontation usually involves the protagonists to the antagonists.

4. Falling action

The dispute or issue moves closer to being resolved. Characters and plot are related because of how their attitudes and behaviors in thought, deed, or emotion are reflected in them.



5. *Resolution*

The conclusion of a conflict or the final scene in a story, after the main character has completed solving the puzzle, there is either a happy or sad conclusion. The term "resolution" describes the point at which a crisis or conflict has been settled, for better or worse.

Based on the preceding description, the writer concludes that the plot is a chronological order that begins with what happens first, then second, and so on until the tale is related and ends. As we all know, the plot is the series of happenings or events that make up a tale. A plot is a story that describes an event. The author generates a plot by organizing the events of a tale or novel.

2.2.3 **Setting**

According to Abrams (2009), setting includes of the place, time, and circumstance of events in a work. The location, which alludes to the sense of place, the relationships of the period, and the social context in which the events are recounted, is the center of life. The story can be given in detail and clarity by the background. This can create a mood as if it actually happened, which is why it matters to the reader. To feel more at ease, the reader can readily use his imagination and evaluate the integrity, accuracy, and actualization of the background.

Abrams (2009) identifies three primary elements of the setting are the place, the time, and the social distinguish the setting element. The three components, while
ents unique issues and is debatable in its analysis, are connected and have
t on one another.



1. Setting of Place

In a story, the setting of place refers to the place where an event took place. The application of a setting whose name accurately captures the location of the entity. Every location needs to have a unique quality that sets it apart from the others. It is crucial to describe the location to the readers so that they get the idea that the event took place where the story is set. A novel's settings of place typically incorporate multiple locations and shift between them as the plot and characters develop. The function, accuracy of the description, and coherence with other aspects of the setting determines the setting.

2. Setting of the Time

It is a window that specifies when an event took place. It is vital to notice in a historical account. The reader's knowledge and perspective of the historical period are used to try to immerse themselves in the story's atmosphere. The reader also tries to understand and enjoy the story based on the time reference he or she is familiar with, which is from outside the story in question. It might distract the reader by making the story seem genuine and happening. As a result, the background time in fiction can be linked to historical time.

3. Setting of Social



In the place of this story, the setting of the society refers to matters relating to the behavior of the community's social life. It might be habits, rituals, traditions, beliefs, life perspectives, ways of thinking, and behavior.

Furthermore, the environment of society is related to the person's social position, whether it is low, middle, or upper social standing.

The writer concludes that the setting is always represented as the place, time, and background or culture in which the story takes place. The Setting becomes an important element of the tale since it may let the reader experience the atmosphere of the story and transport the reader to the circumstances created by the writers in their story.

2.2.4 Theme

Themes frequently shape stories. The struggle is between right and wrong, development, maturation, love, liberty, and death, among other things. One of the most crucial components of a story is the topic. Stanton and Kenny (Nurgiyantoro, 2015) state that theme is the meaning contained by a story. The theme is the idea that connects the structure of the story. The theme of a story contains all issues such as humanity, power, love, jealousy, and so on. The theme is one of the elements of a literary work that presents a statement of the theme contained and offered by a literary work. The theme is an idea, notion, or life viewpoint that became the writer's motivation for writing the novel. Based on the explanation above, the writers conclude that theme is the main idea or component of a piece of literature. A novel's or story's topic is assumed by the writer to be the central notion that encompasses all of its elements.



er the explanation above, the writer understands that theme is the main writing a story. The writer before starting a story first determines what

theme is interesting and relates to life to attract readers, so readers can easily imagine and understand how the story goes.

2.3 Ecosystem Issues in Literature

Human life cannot exist apart from its ecosystem, both natural and social. Humans are living organisms created by God with all of their functions and potentials that obey natural laws, experience birth, growth, development, and death, among other things, and interact with nature and the environment in a positive and negative reciprocal interaction (Sarwono, 1995).

Literary works can play a role in raising public awareness of environmental issues because in the creation of a literary work, writers reflect on the surrounding environment and end up with a theme to be developed into a literary work. All events that occur on this earth become inspiration for writers and the environment becomes one of the sources of inspiration.

According to Wellek and Warren, literature is a depiction of life. It reflects life itself, or, to put it another way, it is life that writing imitates or mirrors, and it is possible to argue that the subject matter of literature is the diverse experiences of human beings and society (1989). Silalahi (2014) said that humans have a reciprocal interaction with their environment, according to this viewpoint. Various human activities can have an impact on the environment. Humans, on the other hand, are influenced by their surroundings.



Furthermore, Soemarwoto (2004) stressed the circular nature of the link humans and their ecosystem. This suggests that whatever humans do to system has an affected on them, both positive (beneficial) and negative

(detrimental). Both good (beneficial) and negative (detrimental) effects are possible. The phenomenon of human disharmony with the ecosystem refers to human conduct that can harm the ecosystem and all of its components is the phenomenon of human discordance with the ecosystem.

The type of human disharmony with the ecosystem is closely tied to human attempts to control and utilize the ecosystem incorrectly. This is mainly driven by human greed, which always wants to over-exploit natural resources. In reality, continual exploitation of natural resources without accompanying meaningful action or handling to carry out rehabilitation can result in ecological disruptions, harm to the natural environment, and extinction of flora and fauna (Gutti et al, 2012; Yuniarto, 2013; Adinuhgra, 2016; Fios, 2019; Kamarudin et al, 2020).

The global ecological disaster is very upsetting to us people on this planet. Humans are concerned because our lifestyles are becoming increasingly unpleasant as a result of the arbitrary exploitation of natural material energy. Natural material energy is viewed as an item. Nature is not regarded as an intrinsically ethical and spiritual issue in and of itself. Nature is sacrificed for people's selfish ideological objectives.

Nature is on the verge of extinction. Everything in nature is based on the attitude and pattern of harmful or unethical human activities. Humans engage in ecological fascism. The anthropocentrism paradigm, which is founded on enormous economic advancements, has permeated the human psyche in this age. Nature's

d dignity are being undermined. Nature's face becomes disfigured and



unappealing. Nature suffers as a result of immoral human action motivated by the logical reasoning of significant economic gain.

As a result, the writer understands that an ecosystem is a space that is home to humans, animals and plants while an ecosystem problem is anything that causes damage in the ecosystem and has a negative impact on all things that occupy it, that's why we have to consider everything we want to do so we can think ahead about the impact.

