

Environmental Ethics in the Novel Tetralogy *Eye Okky Madasari's Works* a Study of Literature Ecology

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Abstract

Environmental ethics discusses moral norms and rules that regulate human behavior in dealing with the environment. The novel Mata Tetralogy highlights the moral message of maintaining harmony with the environment. This research aims to describe environmental ethics in the novel Tetralogi Mata by Okky Madasari so that the theoretical views of anthropocentrism, biocentrism and ecocentrism can be seen. These three theories have different views regarding the relationship between humans and the entire universe. The method used is descriptive qualitative describing data through words to obtain research data sourced from Okky Madasari's Novel Tetralogi Mata. Data collection techniques start from reading the novel repeatedly and marking and recording the data found. After data related to environmental ethics is collected, it will be applied in discussing the problem. This research uses a study of literary ecology proposed by Endraswara, namely the science that studies how humans adapt and protect the environment well. The research results of these four novels show that anthropocentrism is seen through the characters' attitudes which prioritize human interests over nature, without considering the sustainability of the ecosystem. The biocentrism view prioritizes the intrinsic value of every living creature and is reflected in the actions of figures who respect animal rights and maintain the continuity of their habitat, and the ecocentrism view which includes respect for biotic and abiotic elements in the ecosystem, such as soil, water and rocks.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Worry about the environmental crisis that is occurring has encouraged writers to convey this anxiety in their work to participate in voicing the preservation of nature by highlighting environmental issues in their work. So that it can give birth to an interdisciplinary field of science, namely literary ecology or what is often called literary ecocriticism. Literary ecology is a perspective of understanding environmental problems in life perspective literature. Or on the contrary understand literature from an environmental perspective. Literary ecology studies how humans adapt to their natural environment. By studying the ecology of literature, it will be possible to reveal the role of literature in humanizing the environment (Endraswara, 2016: 17-18).

Literary works are expressions of the human personality in the form of experiences regarding people's lives in a certain period of time and certain cultural situations, depicting the natural conditions and life of a society, events, ideas and notions, as well as values mandated by the creator through story characters using language tools and depicted in written form. Literature is a creative activity, a work of art. With literature as a product of art, literary works can also add wisdom and wisdom to life (Rene Wellek and Austin

Warran, 1995:3). In a literary work there is also children's literature, which is usually used by parents to entertain and shape children's characters.

Previous research Journal from Alvian Guntur, et al (2024), State University of Malang entitled "Paradigm of Environmental Ethics in Novels *Stay Karya Jalu Kencana*". Results This research describes the environmental ethics of anthropocentrism, biocentrism, and ecocentrism. All three theories have angles that look at different things, namely (1) looking at everything that exists in nature universe that exists under human control, (2) looking at equal rights in the ecological sphere, both biotic and non-biotic, (3) looking at all creation has existential and moral value. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive analytical method. Data collection techniques used in this research is a library study technique. The library study technique is a data collection method that relies on written sources to obtain information and data. The contribution of the research carried out by Alvian Guntur, et al with this research is to study environmental ethics using the theories of anthropocentrism, biocentrism and ecocentrism. Next, a journal from Venus Khasanah, et al (2023), Jakarta State University entitled "Environmental Ethics in Novels *Dome and Project People* Ahmad Tohari's Works and Their Relevance for Literature Learning'. The research results discuss two things: (1) the principles of environmental ethics contained in the novel *Dome and Project People* the works of Ahmad Tohari, and (2) factors that influence the formation of environmental ethics found in the Novel *Dome and Project People* by Ahmad Tohari.

The author analyzes the Eye Tetralogy Novel; *Eyes in Melus Land, Eyes and Secrets of Gapi Island, Eyes and Sea People, And Eye and Ancient Flame* by Okky Madasari, which will examine *environmental* ethics in the novel. The reason the researcher chose the Tetralogy Novel *Eye* Okky Madasari's work is to find out how the author's imagination shows environmental ethics in the novel.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Literary ecological study of the Eye Tetralogy Novel; *Eyes in Melus Land, Eyes and Secrets of Gapi Island, Eyes and Sea People, And Eye and Ancient Flame* Okky Madasari's work was carried out using a qualitative descriptive research method approach. This means analyzed data and results of the analysis in the form of descriptive phenomena, not in the form of numbers or coefficients about the relationship between variables (Aminuddin, 1990:16). The research strategy used in this research is a fixed strategy (*embedded research*) and case studies (*case study*) Sutopo (2002:112).

The qualitative descriptive method is a method that prioritizes describing data through words (Endraswara, 2013: 176). So the method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method because this research aims to present a complete picture of the problems that will be researched by means of analysis. This method will explain environmental ethics which is the research material in the Mata Tetralogy Novel; *Eyes in Melus Land, Eyes and Secrets of Gapi Island, Eyes and Sea People, And Eye and Ancient Flame* by Okky Madasari.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section contains research results based on the background, problem formulation, and research objectives so that the research results are a description of Environmental Ethics in the Tetralogy Novel *Eye* Okky Madasari's work uses literary ecology studies. In this case, to find out how environmental ethics contained in the four children's novels uses three different views, namely the anthropocentrism theory which places humans on the highest throne and tends to ignore other creatures, the biocentrism theory considers every living creature to have value and worth in itself, and the ecocentrism theory includes moral

values not only in living creatures but also includes non-biotic creatures. These three theories have their own views on the relationship between humans and their environment, so they are able to describe human behavior or relationships with nature itself.

3.1. Research result

The results of research from the four novels of Tetralogi Mata by Okky Madasari obtained 1) The theory of anthropocentrism, obtained 24 data; 2) Biocentrism theory obtained 26 data; 3) Ecocentrism theory obtained 16 data.

3.2. Discussion

Environmental Ethics in Novels *Eyes on Melus Land* Anthropocentrism Theory

The theory of anthropocentrism in the novel *Eyes on Melus Land* is reflected through the actions and views of figures who place human interests as the main priority compared to other natural elements. This perspective underscores the exploitation of natural resources to meet human needs without considering long-term ecological impacts. The dialogue and behavior of the characters often shows a disregard for the intrinsic rights of other living creatures, where nature is seen as a commodity that can be fully exploited for human benefit. This illustrates the dominant relationship between humans and nature, which in the context of the story reflects the reality of environmental damage due to human egocentric attitudes. This can be seen in the following quote:

"How is it like this? Twenty million is expensive! It's just one cow. It's your own fault, how come the cow is allowed to run wild on the road. The cow should be put in a pen." (Madasari, 2024:37)

The quote above is a dialogue delivered by Mama Matara when their car hit a resident's cow that was wandering on the road. This reflects the theory of anthropocentrism, where the value of a living creature is measured based on its benefits for humans. *Twenty million is expensive! It's just a cow that suggests* that the value of animals is determined by human economic and utilitarian interests. *Cows should be kept in pens, reflecting* that animals must be managed for the benefit and safety of humans, without considering the welfare or rights of the animals themselves. This reflects that human interests are above all else.

"But then the guys came. Humans are as violent as animals. They carry various weapons that we have never seen. Noisy and deadly weapons. They also launched fireballs from a distance. They are people from far away who want to dominate the opponent. They want to kill all the Melus people, then take all the treasures and heirlooms stored in Lakaan's stomach." (Madasari, 2024:137)

The quote above illustrates the threats the Melus community faces from outsiders who are considered predators. Descriptions of human-violent humans and their actions to take control of Mount Lakaan demonstrate concerns about losing land and cultural heritage, seen from a human perspective. In accordance with the theory of anthropocentrism which places humans at the center of environmental values. In this context, the need to defend property and heritage from external threats illustrates that the survival and identity of the Melus community is more important than the value of the ecosystem itself. Threats to them involve not only physical damage, but also loss of identity and cultural heritage, showing how the environment is considered a tool for human survival and well-being.

Biocentrism Theory

The theory of biocentrism is reflected through respect for the value of life of all living creatures, both humans and animals. In Novels *Eyes on Melus Land*, there are

several moments that illustrate how the lives of creatures other than humans are respected and given space to develop naturally. This can be seen from the characters' efforts to maintain a balance in life, such as respecting traditions that preserve animal habitats or their reluctance to disturb wild life without clear reasons. The biocentrism view in this story shows a moral awareness that humans are not the only entities that have the right to live with dignity. This can be seen in the following quote:

The sight of roaming animals was the only thing that caught my attention throughout this trip. This was the first time I saw cows, goats and pigs walking around freely. Not locked in a cage, not tied with ropes or stakes. They were the happiest cows, goats, and pigs I had ever seen. (Madasari, 2024:33)

Based on the quote above, reflecting the theory of biocentrism, every living creature has intrinsic value, and the attention given to the freedom of animals shows respect for their right to live happily. Depiction *cows, goats and pigs can walk freely* reflects the view that the lives and welfare of animals are important.

The cows no longer glare at me. They were all busy eating grass, drinking water, wallowing, or sitting relaxed on the grass without being disturbed in the slightest by our arrival. (Madasari, 2024:102)

In the quote above, the cows are depicted in a calm and happy state, carrying out activities in accordance with their natural nature, such as *they are all busy eating grass, drinking water, wallowing, or just sitting on the grass*. Emphasis on the natural behavior of animals shows respect for their welfare and recognition that they have the right to live and behave according to their instincts. *Without being disturbed in the slightest by our arrival* This quote reflects the view that animals have values and rights that must be respected, regardless of their benefits to humans. This creates awareness of the importance of treating animals well and maintaining their habitat so they can live comfortably.

Ecocentrism Theory

Novel *Eyes on Melus Land* also raises an ecocentrism view which emphasizes the importance of balance of all elements in the ecosystem, both biotic and abiotic. This view is seen through the characters' interactions with nature, where they recognize the intrinsic value of non-living elements such as earth, water, and rock as an integral part of life. The life of the Melus people who are close to nature is a symbol of the harmonious relationship between humans and their environment. In this context, the characters in the novel not only respect other living creatures, but also view environmental elements as part of an interconnected ecological system. This can be seen in the following quote:

"The Melus Nation doesn't want to have problems with other nations out there. We are only guarding what has been ours for hundreds of years. Those who have entered here will not be able to get out of here." (Madasari, 2024:94)

The quote above reflects the ecocentrism perspective. Where the main focus is on the relationship between all elements in the ecosystem and the importance of maintaining this balance. The Melus nation's statement about protecting their property shows a commitment to preserving the environment and existing biodiversity. The emphasis on the need to avoid interactions with other nations also reflects a desire to protect their ecosystems from damaging external influences. Thus, this quote emphasizes the importance of maintaining the integrity and balance of the ecosystem as the main value in environmental ethics.

After passing the last house in Melus village, on either side of the path is filled with large, dense cacti, resembling a forest: a cactus forest. These cacti hide Melus village so tightly, they cannot be seen by people coming from outside. No one would think that

behind the cactus forest there are hundreds of people living and building villages like this. (Madasari, 2024:101)

The quote above describing the cactus forest that hides Melus village shows the importance of the relationship between humans and the environment. The dense cacti function as protection for the lives of the Melus people, illustrating the harmonious interaction between humans and nature. The emphasis on cacti that obscure the view of outsiders also indicates the need to maintain the integrity of local ecosystems and life, reflecting an awareness of the importance of balance between humans and nature.

Environmental Ethics in Novels *Eyes and Secrets of Gapi Island* **Anthropocentrism Theory**

The view of anthropocentrism in the novel *Eyes and Secrets of Gapi Island* is depicted through human behavior which places itself at the center of life, ignoring the interests of other living creatures and the surrounding ecosystem. Certain figures demonstrate acts of exploitation of nature for personal or group interests without paying attention to environmental sustainability. This reflects humanity's dominating attitude towards nature, where the value of other living things is often determined based on economic benefits or practical human needs. This perspective is a criticism of environmental damage that occurs due to selfish attitudes and humans' lack of responsibility towards the environment. This can be seen in the following quote:

After finishing two medium sized fresh fish, now his hand reached for another fish. Three at once. That's when; BRAAAK! A branch of rattan was smashed into his body. "Crazy cat!" shouted the person hitting the rattan. (Madasari, 2023:52)

In the quote above, it describes an interaction between a human and a cat, where the action of hitting the cat is taken in response to the cat's behavior which is considered detrimental (stealing fish). In the anthropocentric view, the value and rights of animals are often measured in terms of their impact on human needs and interests. "Crazy cat!" indicates that the humans in this quote view cats as a nuisance or threat, which emphasizes the focus on how these animals affect human lives, rather than on the well-being of the cats themselves. Acts of violence towards cats reflect a lack of empathy and understanding towards other living creatures, which is characteristic of the anthropocentric view. Overall, this quote depicts a less than harmonious human-animal relationship where human actions take precedence and the value of the animal is ignored, creating tension in the relationship between the two.

Biocentrism Theory

Biocentrism Theory in Novels *Eyes and Secrets of Gapi Island* reflected through the depiction of respect for the lives of other living creatures, both humans and animals. This novel highlights the importance of maintaining a balance between human needs and the rights of other living creatures to survive naturally. Several figures showed awareness of protecting biodiversity on Gapi Island, including preserving animal and plant habitats. This view illustrates appreciation for the intrinsic value of life that goes beyond direct benefits for humans, while teaching the importance of preserving the environment as part of human moral responsibility. This can be seen in the following quote:

The cat ran away leaving the fish it had just bitten. The person who hit him with the rattan continued to hunt him. The cat headed towards Matara, then; HAP! Jumped into Matara's lap. Matara screamed in surprise but immediately smiled when she saw the cat whose eyes were pitiful and meowing spoiled while nuzzling its head against Matara's body. (Madasari, 2023:52)

In the quote above, the cat is described as a creature that has emotions and needs, such as when it runs away and then seeks protection in Matara's lap. The cat's expression "*pity and meow spoiled*" shows the emotional connection between cats and humans. Biocentrism places value on the lives of all creatures, recognizing their right to feel safe and respected. The interaction between the cat and Matara, where Matara immediately smiles when she sees the cat, reflects empathy and compassion towards other living creatures. In this context, the cat's actions to seek protection and attention show that animals have the right to receive care and protection from humans. Thus, this quote highlights the importance of the emotional connection between humans and animals, as well as awareness of the welfare of other creatures.

Ecocentrism Theory

Ecocentrism Views in Novels *Eyes and Secrets of Gapi Island* reflected through awareness of the importance of maintaining harmonious relationships between humans, other living creatures and non-biological elements in the ecosystem. This novel shows how respect for the environment and natural resources is part of the lives of local communities. Figures who respect the ecosystem on Gapi Island understand that environmental sustainability is not only important for humans but also for the balance of nature as a whole. This attitude emphasizes that all natural elements, both biological and abiotic, have an important role in supporting sustainable life. This can be seen in the following quote:

Two villages were completely destroyed. The people, the houses, everything was burned to nothing. It is said that this was a punishment because the people in the village no longer cared about Mother Earth and the signs of nature. (Madasari, 2023:27)

In the quote above, there is an emphasis on the relationship between humans and nature, *the people in the village no longer cared about Mother Earth and nature's signals* where the disaster that befell two villages was interpreted as the result of indifference to "*Mother Earth*" And *natural signal*. The concept that such destruction is "punishment" suggests an understanding that human actions that ignore the environment can have serious consequences. Ecocentrism emphasizes the importance of maintaining ecosystem balance and respecting the role of all elements in the environment. In this context, the quote reflects the belief that every human action towards nature can affect the entire ecosystem. The interconnection between human actions and natural responses shows that the environment and humans are interdependent, and losing balance can have fatal consequences. This encourages thinking about human responsibility to behave in harmony with nature in order to live in harmony and sustainability.

Environmental Ethics in Novels *Eye and Sea Man*

Anthropocentrism Theory

The view of anthropocentrism in the novel *Eye and Sea Man* seen through the actions of figures who utilize marine and surrounding resources to meet human needs. Exploitation of marine ecosystems, such as overfishing and use of resources without considering sustainability, illustrates an anthropocentric attitude that places humans at the center of life. These actions reflect a lack of concern for environmental sustainability and show that the value of natural elements is only measured by their benefits to humans, without intrinsically valuing their existence. This can be seen in the following quote:

In this village, the sea is also like a trash can. People simply threw food wrappers into the water. Plastic floats everywhere, from shampoo packets to soap packets, from milk

drink boxes to cigarette packs. Winning, not all rubbish comes from the Same people. There is also a lot of rubbish brought by currents from far away. (Madasari, 2024:23-24)

In this quote, it emphasizes the impact of human behavior on the environment. People who throw rubbish into the sea show their views that the environment can be exploited for human benefit without thinking about the consequences. In this case, the people in the village threw rubbish into the sea without any sense of responsibility for the environmental damage caused. The sea, which should be an ecosystem that supports life, is seen as just a dumping ground for rubbish, and natural sustainability is ignored. Even though rubbish comes from various sources, the act of humans throwing rubbish into the sea shows an emphasis on temporary human comfort or needs, without paying attention to the long-term consequences for the sustainability of nature or living creatures that depend on the sea. This illustrates that from an anthropocentrism perspective, nature is often seen as a tool or place that can be used for human benefit.

Biocentrism Theory

Biocentrism Theory in Novels *Eye and Sea Man* arises through respect for the life of marine creatures, such as fish, coral and other ecosystems, which have the right to live side by side with humans. This novel also displays the interactions of certain characters with unique sea people, which illustrates awareness of the importance of maintaining harmony between humans and the marine environment. Respect for marine creatures reflects the view that their lives have intrinsic value that does not depend solely on their benefits to humans. This perspective invites readers to care more about the sustainability of marine life and the living creatures that are part of it. This can be seen in the following quote:

They never use bombs or various poisons to catch fish. For them, it would violate the prohibition of the Lord of the Seas. It will also damage and kill their twin brothers, the incarnations of the Sama people's umbilical cords that were thrown into the sea on the day of their birth. (Madasari, 2024:35)

The quote above shows the attitude of biocentrism, where all living creatures have the same rights. Statement *twin brothers* connected by an umbilical cord reflects the view that all living creatures, including fish, have a deep connection and should be respected. By rejecting the use of poison and bombs, they demonstrate respect and responsibility for other living creatures in the ocean, which is the essence of biocentrism. The following statements are proven in sentences: they *never use bombs or various poisons to catch fish*. The quote above highlights the intrinsic connection between humans and other living creatures, as well as respect for life.

Ecocentrism Theory

Ecocentrism Theory in Novels *Eye and Sea Man* realized through a picture of the harmonious relationship between humans and the marine ecosystem as a whole. This novel emphasizes the importance of maintaining balance in the marine environment, not only for human survival but also to maintain the function of the ecosystem as a whole. Non-living elements, such as sea water and coral reefs, are depicted as integral parts of interconnected life. Figures who understand the value of marine ecosystems as a whole show that the sustainability of human life cannot be separated from the preservation of nature, which must be maintained as part of shared responsibility. This can be seen in the following quote:

One of them moved to the front of the canoe, then jumped up and down as if giving a signal. Several other lummu followed suit. Five lummu were now in front of the canoe,

jumping up and down and continuing to move forward like the leaders of the group. Meanwhile, some of the other lummu were behind the canoe, pushing the canoe with their snouts. Then there were more lummu-lummu on the right and left of the canoe jumping up and down, forming a circle to protect the canoe.

Along the way, Bambulo kept saying thank you. He touched Lummu's head one by one around the canoe. The full moon continued to follow the boat's journey. Under the protection of lummu-lummu, the ocean becomes calmer and the moonlight is like a protector that gives warmth. (Madasari, 2024:101-102)

In the quote above, it describes the harmonious interaction between humans (Bambulo) and sea creatures (lummu). The quote above reflects the theory of ecocentrism where the lummu work together to form a protective circle for the canoe, illustrating cooperation in a healthy ecosystem. Lummu protects and aids Bambulo's journey, reflecting the understanding that all living things contribute to the balance and harmony of nature. Additionally, the moon's role as protector adds a cosmic dimension to the balance. This quote reflects ecocentrism, because it highlights the interconnectedness and cooperation between humans and living things in the context of ecosystems.

Environmental Ethics in Novels *Eye* and *Ancient Flame* Anthropocentrism Theory

The theory of anthropocentrism in novels *Eye* and *Ancient Flame* seen through human actions that utilize technology and natural resources for personal and group interests. Several figures utilize nature's potential without paying attention to its ecological impact, depicting a one-sided relationship in which nature is seen only as a tool to fulfill human needs. The acts of exploitation and domination of environmental elements in this story emphasize how human interests often take center stage, ignoring the sustainability of the wider ecosystem. This can be seen in the following quote:

Every day Binar always checks for mice under his bed. He photographed and recorded the shape of the rat from day to day. Once a week he injected the mice with a food substitute. (Madasari, 2024:42)

The quote above describes Binar's actions in routinely examining, photographing and giving injections to mice. In the context of anthropocentrism, Binar's actions reflect a view in which humans act as observers and controllers of other living creatures. He performs these actions based on personal interests or needs, which may reflect curiosity or research. These actions show how humans can control and exploit other creatures for their own ends, without regard for the rats' rights or intrinsic value. Although there is attention to mice, the focus remains on human actions and how Binar interacts with these creatures as an object of study.

A gun shot was heard. Security officers fired bullets at the bibikus who were still roaming around the universal school. But the bibikus skin cannot be penetrated by bullets. The bullet is mental. Bibikus ran towards the security guard, continued running until he found the outermost gate. (Madasari, 2024:70)

The quote above describes a dramatic situation where the bibikus faced security officers who were using rifles. Statement *security officers fired bullets at the bibikus who were still roaming the universe school* reflects the actions of security officers who fired bullets at the bibikus, reflecting domination and control humans over living creatures. This shows an anthropocentric attitude that places humans in positions of power, often without considering the intrinsic value of other creatures. If security officers feel threatened by bibikus, these actions also reflect the

human interest in maintaining security, even if in a way that is unethical towards living creatures.

Biocentrism Theory

Biocentrism Theory in Novels *Eye and Ancient Flame* arises through respect for the right to life of all creatures, including flora, fauna and other elements that support life. This novel highlights the importance of balance between humans and other living creatures, especially in protecting their habitat from damage. Certain figures show concern for the preservation of living things and understand the intrinsic value of every life beyond its benefits to humans. This perspective underscores the importance of humans as part of an interdependent community of life. This can be seen in the following quote:

Dewa called several people to come to Binar's room. Some of them are security officers. The aunts will be moved to a safer room. The officers were talking at the door, thinking about which room would be most suitable to house the bibikus. (Madasari, 2024:55)

The quote above describes a situation where God called people to move the bibikus to a safer space. Statement: *The aunts will be moved to a safer room* seen as an act that respects and protects living things. This shows awareness of their need to be in a safe and supportive environment. If these actions are taken with the welfare of the bibikus in mind, this reflects the intrinsic value of living creatures and an effort to protect them from threats.

God really thought about the best place for the bibikus. He didn't want to just put the bibikus in a cramped and ugly place. Bibikus must be in a proper place. A place that allows them to move freely, behave naturally. Especially if Binar said that bibikus can grow big. (Madasari, 2024:57)

The quote above illustrates Dewa's concern for the welfare of bibikus and his efforts to find a suitable place for these living creatures. Statement *Bibikus must be in a proper place* This shows awareness of the needs and rights of bibikus as living creatures. The god shows deep concern for the well-being of the bibikus by ensuring they live in a suitable place, where they can move freely and behave according to their nature. This reflects the biocentrism view that humans have a moral responsibility to create conditions that support the life and development of other creatures, not solely for the benefit of humans. The god also noted the bibikus' potential to grow large, showing respect for their natural development. God's actions are in line with biocentric principles which emphasize the importance of respecting the biological and ecological needs of every living creature, as well as rejecting exploitation or degrading treatment of other creatures.

Ecocentrism Theory

Ecocentrism Theory in Novels *Eye and Ancient Flame* Reflecting harmony between humans, the environment and non-biological elements is the main focus. Respect for the entire ecosystem, including elements such as ancient fire and other natural phenomena, indicates an awareness of the importance of maintaining ecological balance. Figures who strive to maintain environmental sustainability by respecting the interrelationships between natural elements highlight the principle of ecocentrism, where each part of the ecosystem is seen as having value and a role that supports each other in maintaining the survival of all creatures. This can be seen in the following quote:

Matara looked for a way to reduce the pain of bibikus. He picked several large leaves around him, and he covered the bibikus wound. Then he looked for smaller leaves, he

squeezed them with his hands, then he asked Binar to heat the squeezed leaves with the fire in his hands. Instantly the fire crushed the crushed leaves, making them warm at the same time. Matara slowly rubbed the concoction she made into the wounds all over Bibikus' body. Bibikus groaned. He felt pain when the medicine made by Matara stuck to his wound. After feeling more comfortable, he closed his eyes. Bibikus fell asleep while Matara and Binar sat guard beside him. (Madasari, 2024:141)

Based on the quote above, Matara's actions show an understanding that all living things are interconnected. By caring for bibicus, he not only maintains the health of the individual, but also contributes to the balance of the surrounding ecosystem. Statement *then he looked for smaller leaves, he squeezed them with his hands, then he asked Binar to heat the squeezed leaves with the fire in his hands* reflects Matara's actions in using leaves as medicine, showing a sustainable and harmonious way of using natural resources to help other living creatures, without destroying the environment. His actions reflect ecocentrism, because he realizes the importance of maintaining the balance of the ecosystem by caring for the living creatures in it.

Several times the mother gibbon jumped to hide behind bushes or trees. Then various animals passed by: rhinos, crocodiles, elephants, tigers, birds - all large, as big as gibbons. The mother gibbon only started walking again after there were no more creatures around them.

Now they crossed a wide river, with a fast-flowing current. The mother gibbon drowned herself in the water, until only the bodies of Binar and Matara appeared on the surface. The mother gibbon continued to move without even showing her body above the water. He lowered Matara and Binar when they reached the river bank. In the vast expanse right on the banks of the river, the giants live. (Madasari, 2024:182-183)

In the quote above, it shows the relationship between various living things and their environment and the importance of the ecosystem as a whole. Statement *several times the mother gibbon jumped to hide behind bushes or trees* describes the dependence of other living creatures. This reflects the understanding that every creature has a role and contribution in maintaining environmental balance. *The mother gibbon continued to move without even showing her body above the water, showing* that mother gibbons adapt to their environment to protect themselves. The depiction of a wide river with a fast current provides important context about the environment in which the story takes place. The emphasis on the environment as an integral part of the lives of all creatures suggests that their existence and behavior influence each other.

4. CONCLUSION

1. Based on the results of research and discussion of environmental ethics in the Novel Tetralogy *Eye Okky* Madasari's work. Researchers concluded that through a study of literary ecology, Novel Tetralogy *Eye Okky* Madasari's work provides an overview of the application of environmental ethics which includes three main theories: anthropocentrism, biocentrism, and ecocentrism. Analysis of the four novels in this tetralogy shows that anthropocentrism is seen through the characters' attitudes which prioritize human interests over nature, often without considering the sustainability of the ecosystem. This view dominates with the findings of 24 data. On the other hand, the biocentrism theory puts forward the intrinsic value of every living creature and is reflected in the actions of figures who respect animal rights and maintain the continuity of their habitat, with 26 supporting data. Meanwhile, the theory of ecocentrism, which includes respect for biotic and abiotic elements in ecosystems, such as soil, water and rocks, was identified through 16 data. This research highlights how this novel uses Matara's adventures as a medium to convey a moral message about the importance of a

harmonious relationship between humans and the environment. Set against the background of various regions in Indonesia which are rich in biodiversity, this novel presents criticism of the exploitation of nature, while showing local wisdom values that support environmental conservation. This research can be used as a reference and point of reference in conducting research. This research can still be developed further, both in terms of the theory used and the analytical approach used. This aims to ensure that further research can provide deeper knowledge, both for researchers and readers.

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