

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the general background of this study. This chapter consists of several subchapters such as the background of the study, research question, research objective, research significance, and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of The Study

Nowadays, environmental issues become more severe in this world. The environment is affected by the rapid development of human and technology as a consequence of development. Natural resources are exploited by humans as a fuel for the progress of civilization. The increasing human population in the globalization era is caused nature to be exploited more than ever to develop the economy for the sake of human needs. This exploitation causes many environmental issues such as climate change, pollution, environmental degradation, loss of endangered species and resource depletion to satisfy human needs.

There are many examples of environmental issues in our world. For Example, environmental issue that happened in America. Eichenwald and associates (Eichenwald et al., 2020) stated inefficient laws to protect endangered species in America are caused by the laws for federal and non-federal entities that are regulated differently (p. 439). Moreover, they reported that twice amount of endangered species is lost in non-federal land than in federal land (p. 442). The

environmental issue about loss of endangered species appears not easy to be resolved even for United States of America. The report tells about how human needs are more important than nature according to law and indicate how the importance of environmental issue to be evaluated more in great detail.

Another case of environmental issue about loss of endangered species is in Nech Sar National Park, Ethiopia. Shibru and partners explained that human involvement and illegal hunting caused the habitat of Swayne's Hartebeest decrease and the population of Swayne's Hartebeest on the verge of local extinction (Shibru et al., 2020, p. 2). In this case, human involvement that make the endangered population of Swayne's Hartebeest decrease is the resentment of local community people toward the National Park Nech Sar where Hartebeest lives. Those people thought that they are pushed out from the land of National Park Nech Sar because the existence of Swayne's Hartebeest. Therefore, they are showed their resentment and revenge to Swayne's Hartebeest for what happened to them in the past by blindly hunting the Hartebeest. The example shows us how violent humans can be when they exploit the nature just for superficial reason, in this case for revenge.

The examples tell how human bring destruction to nature because of their interest without slightest thing of care. Human centered-view make them feel superior from the other being, like animal and plant, and that view justify the destruction that human have already done. This view sees the other being solely purpose as only to serve human. But, this view is wrong. Human, are only a part of an ecosystem that live inside it with other species to create harmony in nature. Many

entities are doomed once this harmony is shattered and human is also included in this doom.

Thus, human need to do environmental stewardship to create harmony in nature. It is important to create harmony in nature with other species. If one part of the ecosystem missing, the ecosystem will be damaged and harmed all living things in ecosystem. For example, forest fires in Indonesia that is caused by corporation or individual to clear forest land for industrial plantation. Purnomo stated the haze that is created from the man-made forest fire will affect the ecosystem and all humans near the forest (Purnomo et al., 2019, p. 9). This haze is very toxic as it makes irritation and damage to respiratory system of human. In extreme case, long exposure to haze will cause early death. Therefore, the nature need steward to maintain the harmony of the ecosystem.

Stewardship term itself can be defined into two terms. According to Callicott and Frodeman, stewardship term can be split into two definitions, that are *management* and *care*, based on what view is used to define it (Callicott & Frodeman, 2009, p. 283). The human centered-view define stewardship as “management of nature”, where human control it. On the other hand, non-human centered-view defines stewardship as “to care” nature. The definition of “to care” stewardship is what used in this study to explain the action to steward nature. human-centered view need to be changed into biocentric view that led to steward the environmental.

The environmental issue can be solved by changing our view about nature that led to do environmental stewardship. Environmental stewardship is an action to care and preserve the nature. Environmental stewardship cannot be realized without changing our view to protect nature. Thus, a change in our view is needed to protect nature as the first step to solve environmental issue in the world. However, this issue not only exist in the real world but also in literary work. It is because the characteristic of literary work that mirrors the real world situation. Also, Bertens said that insights about human nature and condition is provided in literature (Bertens, 2007, p. 22). Therefore, literature is the right place to learn about the issue that involved human.

Literary work which depicts environmental issue is a novel written by Carl Hiaasen entitled *Hoot*. Through his works, Hiaasen in the interview explained that he gives the reader a powerful message about nature through his humor and satire as he is dissatisfied with the place that he grew up has changed (Random House Kid, 2014). Thus, this is the reason that moved him to write young adult novel with issues about nature started with novel *Hoot*. *Hoot*, a novel that used in this study tells about adventure story of Roy Eberhardt, a boy that moved from Montana to Florida. He is a boy that enjoy to be in natural world and feel the nature in Montana as the best place. He viewed Florida as a place far from the nature when he moved to there. However, this perspective changed when he met a peculiar boy that will lead him to protect a colony of burrowing owls from the destruction that is caused by the construction of a pancake house. His adventure in nature is filled with silly and unusual action to stop the construction and uncover company illegal doing.

Finally, he saved the colony with his strange friend and his strange friend's sister. *Hoot* is analyzed by the writer because it tells about Roy's adventure to protect and preserve the habitat and the life of endangered *Hoot* owl species. His act to steward from nature is based on his closeness attitude and view toward nature that he felt since he is in Montana. This close attitude and view toward nature are what Deep Ecology tries to describe through the issue in the novel.

1.2 Statement of Research Problems

Based on the background before, the problems that are raised in this study as the following questions:

1. How is the attitude of Roy Eberhardt toward nature in *Hoot*?
2. How is Roy Eberhardt's environmental stewardship influenced by his attitude toward nature in the *Hoot* novel?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based upon the statement of the problems presented before, the objective of this study are composed as in below:

1. To depict the attitude of Roy Eberhardt toward nature in *Hoot*.
2. To describe how Roy Eberhardt's environmental stewardship influenced by his attitude toward nature in the *Hoot* novel.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to give variation in literature research, especially in Deep Ecology theory. This study is divided into two significances, They are theoretical and practical significances.

In field of theory, the research is able to explain about the analysis of deep ecology in literary work. Thus, this study is expected to offer a deeper understanding about deep ecology.

Practically, this study is hoped to raise the readers awareness about environmental issues in their surrounding through this research. Also, this study is expected to give inspiration for the future writers to use Deep Ecology in analyze their research, especially for the students of English Study Program Of University Of Trunojoyo Madura. Therefore, this research can help other writers who are interested in conducting further study as a reference.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study focuses on Devall and Sessions's deep ecology particularly about self-realization and biocentric equality. This study identifies about the Roy Eberhardt's attitude toward nature and the attitude influences toward his environmental stewardship. Therefore, the limitations of this study are Roy Eberhardts' utterances, action, behavior and author's narration in *Hoot* by Carl Hiaasen that relate with the statement of the study. This study focuses on how Roy Eberhardt's attitude for nature affect his action to preserve nature in *Hoot* by Carl Hiaasen from deep ecology view.