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The Representation of Nature in Irma Agryanti's Poetry Collection Anjing Gunung and Its Use as Electronic Teaching Material for High School Poetry Texts

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A B S T R A C T

This research analyzes the poetry collection Anjing Gunung by Irma Agryanti using Greg Garrard's ecocriticism theory. The study focuses on identifying representations of nature, such as pollution, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, animals, and the earth in five selected poems: Jalan ke Gunung, Anjing Gunung, Pemburu, Celeng, and Aku Melihat Hutan dalam Puisi. Using a descriptive qualitative method, the researcher applies data reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing techniques. The analysis reveals 30 instances of nature representation. Pollution is symbolized through metaphors like the well is dead, indicating ecological damage. The wilderness appears through images of tree trunks and young forests, reflecting nature's strength and vulnerability. The poet also criticizes environmental apocalypse caused by human greed, highlighting its impact on animals and the earth. These findings show a strong ecological message, urging environmental preservation. The study's results are used to develop an E-module aligned with the independent curriculum for Phase E, aiming to enhance students' literary appreciation and promote environmental awareness as part of character education.

1. Introduction

The increase in carbon emissions is now the focus of global attention as it is considered to be accelerating the process of global warming, according to an article by Faaizah (2023) published by Detik.com, which states that carbon emissions have increased by 1.1 percent, reaching 45.1 billion tons this year, generated by human activities, industrial activities, and changes in land use. Researchers also estimate that global warming will exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius on a regular basis over the next seven years, as there is a 50 percent likelihood of global land-use changes occurring (Faaizah, 2023).

The impact of environmental damage is also quite complex, including effects on health, the environment, and the economy. The impact of environmental damage can be addressed in various ways, one of which is through an understanding of literature, namely poetry. This is because literary texts have several functions, including a recreational function, whereby literature can entertain its readers, an aesthetic function, whereby literature provides beauty for its readers, a moral function, where literature provides knowledge about good and bad moral values, a religious function, where literature contains religious teachings, and a didactic function, where it serves as a means of learning, as it contains moral values, religious values, and aesthetic values that are beneficial and enjoyable for its audience. Horace in (Sehandi, 2018).

Poetry also has many benefits for life, one of which is that poetry that raises environmental issues can increase readers' awareness because it often depicts the beauty and destruction of the environment in a profound and emotional way. By feeling the emotions expressed in the poetry, readers can develop empathy for nature and living things affected by environmental change. Poetry that depicts the beauty and destruction of nature can also make readers aware of the limitations of these resources and the importance of protecting the environment so that future generations can enjoy it.

Based on this phenomenon, poets express their opinions and criticism through poetry. Some poets who raise the theme of environmental damage include Acep Zamzam Noor, D Zawawi Imron, Eka Budianta, Goenawan Mohammad, Husni Djamaluddin, Made Adnyana Ole, Rini Itama, Taufik Ismail, Viddy Ad Daery, W.S. Rendra, and Saras Dewi. This serves as evidence that literature has a dialectical function in relation to life phenomena. The emergence of environmental-themed poetry is a way for poets to address environmental degradation (Karim, 2022). This indicates that poets, as creators, are not passive in facing the realities of their time. Poets continue to record and reveal all events in life (Sultoni, 2020). This is in line with Efendi's (2019) idea that literature is a human manifestation of everyday life events, a form of expression of anxiety, longing, happiness, fear, and worry.

One of the poetry texts that addresses environmental issues is the collection of poems Anjing Gunung by Irma Agryanti. The book tells the story of ecological imbalance and its impact on humans, exploring the complexity of the relationship between nature and humans, as well as natural elements such as landscapes, flora, fauna, and natural cycles. In understanding how literary works reflect, shape, and respond to ecological issues, as well as how literature can contribute to understanding and addressing environmental issues (Anam, 2021).

Observing the phenomenon of ecological imbalance in Irma Agryanti's poetry collection Anjing Gunung, researchers were inspired to explore forms of nature representation through the eco-critical perspective of Greg Garrard. The book was chosen because its content reveals the influence of the natural environment, which has the potential to explore the relationship between humans and nature, using creative language and imagery, and reflecting contemporary issues and changes

relevant to modern life. The book is very popular and has received good reviews from readers, even winning the 2019 Kulasa Sastra Khatulistiwa award. Additionally, Irma Agryanti was selected because she is one of Indonesia's prominent young writers in the literary world, a poet frequently involved in national and international literary festivals, and in 2017, her poetry was included in the Makassar International Writers Festival's Selected Writings.

The selection of ecocriticism theory according to Greg Garrard's perspective as an analytical tool is appropriate in the study of Irma Angryanti's poetry collection Anjing Gunung, which consists of five poems titled Jalan ke Gunung, Anjing Gunung, Pemburu, Celeng, and Aku Melihat Hutan dalam Puisi, paving the way for a deeper understanding of the relationship between literature and the environment. This helps to examine how literary works reflect, influence, and reinforce views on nature and the environment. Through this concept, ecological themes in literary works can be explored more deeply and critically. Moreover, this theory is in line with the focus of the research, and its theoretical aspects are very clear, making its application relatively easy and understandable for researchers.

The purpose of this research is to develop teaching materials for high school poetry texts. This research is important as a form of dedication to education in Indonesia, so that students become more sensitive to their surroundings. Therefore, this research aims to create environmental-themed teaching materials that can be utilized by teachers, as well as an effort to preserve nature.

2. Methodology

The methods used in this study are descriptive methods and an ecocritical approach, as qualitative methods can explain concepts related to formulation and consider natural data within their contextual framework. The ecocritical approach in this study serves to explore the research focus regarding how literature reflects human relationships with the natural environment and the ecological imbalances contained within literary works. The results of the analysis are presented in a descriptive report, not as statistical calculations, referred to as descriptive because the findings align with the objects being analyzed.

The descriptive method is a method that explains, describes, defines, and clarifies the research object. According to Sugiyono (2018), descriptive research is research conducted to determine the value of one or more variables (independent) without making comparisons or linking them to other variables. This research is qualitative in nature, and qualitative research is considered suitable for studying literary works because literary works can change in form and do not follow a pattern.

Pradopo (2003) outlines the steps of the research method. These include (1) identifying the main issue, (2) formulating and defining the problem, (3) conducting a literature review, (4) formulating a hypothesis, (5) collecting data, (6) processing data, (7) analyzing and interpreting data, (8) making generalizations

according to the nature of the literature, (9) drawing conclusions, (10) formulating and reporting research results, and (11) presenting the implications of the research.

Not only methods, but approaches are also important in research as a perspective that determines the course of the research. In this study, the approach is used to discuss the context of ecological imbalance in literary works, which aims to show the author's concern for the environment through literary works. In line with this statement, Endraswara (2021) explains that the application of the ecocritical approach aims to highlight how literary works that show the author's concern for the environment can play a role in making a real and urgent contribution to solving ecological problems. The approach used in this study is ecocriticism according to Greg Garrard's perspective.

Referring to this idea, the researcher wants to use the method according to Pradopo (2019), where the researcher examines, evaluates, develops, improves, and validates a research product in the field of literature. The researcher also uses Garrard's (2004) ecocriticism approach by applying six concepts, including pollution, wilderness, disaster, habitat, animals, and earth, to describe and explain the issues that arise. The use of this method and approach aims to reveal problems by searching for, analyzing, and describing the data found to interpret the research results.

In this study, the research subject was taken from one of the poetry collections of a renowned Indonesian poet, Irma Agryanti, who was born in 1986 in Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara. Her second book, published in 2018, is a collection of poems titled Anjing Gunung (Mountain Dog), which discusses the relationship between humans and their natural surroundings. This is the subject of this research. The research object is an attribute, value, or characteristic determined by the researcher and shows constant variation (Sugiyono, 2021). Babbie defines the research object as the subject or phenomenon that is the main focus of scientific investigation. Babbie emphasizes the importance of selecting the right research object to achieve the desired research objectives and to ensure the relevance and success of the research (Babbie, 2019). Based on the explanations of these experts, it can be concluded that the research object is the phenomenon that is the main focus of scientific analysis in a study. So, it can be said that the research object in this study is a representation of nature.

The data collection technique used by the author is the literature method, which involves searching for, reading, and reviewing literature containing theories relevant to the research to be conducted. The literature method in scientific research is an important part of the overall research methodology. In this section, a review of the concepts and theories used is conducted based on available literature, particularly from printed and published books.

The literature review serves to establish the concepts or theories that form the basis of the study in the research. Thus, by using this research method, the author can easily address the issues being investigated.

The data analysis techniques used by the researcher are data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing, as described by Lofland (Moleong, 2006). The tools used include self-analysis as a verifier and paper and writing instruments to record data to facilitate the completion of this research. The following are the steps for data collection: 1) reading the poetry collection Anjing Gunung, 2) determining the sections to be analyzed, 3) recording on note paper, 4) grouping data based on the research context, and 5) drawing final conclusions from the research.

3. Result and Discussion

Based on research data, the depiction of nature is explained in relation to Garrard's concept of literary ecocriticism. This study was conducted to obtain data samples from Irma Agryanti's poetry collection Anjing Gunung (Mountain Dog), which contains representations of nature. This is intended for readers of poetry. In this analysis, the researcher will examine five poems, including those titled Jalan ke Gunung (The Road to the Mountain), Anjing Gunung (Mountain Dog), Pemburu (Hunter), Celeng (Wild Boar), and Aku Melihat Hutan dalam Puisi (I See the Forest in Poetry).

Pollution

Pollution can be defined as the addition of substances, energy, or other objects to the environment by humans, causing damage or disruption to the natural balance, harming living creatures, or affecting human health. In this study, six pieces of data related to pollution were found. The research data is based on quotations from the poems titled Jalan ke Gunung, Anjing Gunung, Pemburu, Celeng, and Aku Melihat Hutan dalam Puisi, as seen in the following quotations.

Data 1
Poem stanza “Jalan ke Gunung” (Agryanti, 2018: 9)
…….
what rain penetrates it
the spring burns in the ground
…….

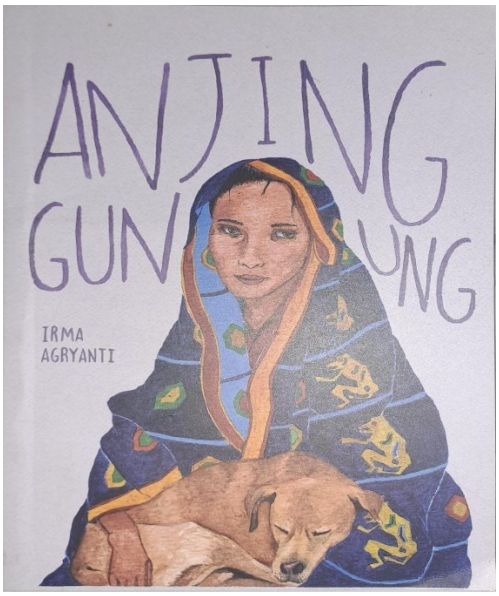
The above poem stanza can be said to depict pollution in nature because it creates a contrast between rain that should refresh the soil but instead damages the spring. It creates a sense of imbalance in the relationship between humans and nature. The phenomenon that may be implied is acid rain, caused by air pollution, particularly by emissions of toxic gases such as sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide.

Data 2
Poem excerpt from Jalan ke Gunung (Agryanti, 2018: 9)
…….
where a man deepens the well, complaining of thirst
driving home the history

of the lies of the last rivers
……

The poem above can be said to depict pollution in nature because it portrays an individual involved in activities that destroy nature. It creates a sense of sadness and regret over the negative impacts caused by human actions on the environment. For example, excessive mining activities can damage soil structure and natural ecosystems, as well as cause water and air pollution with hazardous waste.

Data 3
Poem excerpt from Anjing Gunung (Agryanti, 2018: 10)
…….
if the river has died
and the shepherd is gone
do not complain, sit near me
…….



Picture 1. Poem from Anjing Gunung

The above poem can be said to describe pollution in nature because of the loneliness and emptiness in the image of a dead river and the loss of shepherds. It highlights the immeasurable losses caused by environmental damage, creating a sense of sadness and loss. River pollution by industrial or domestic waste can cause rivers to die, resulting in the death of aquatic flora and fauna and the loss of clean water resources.

Data 4
Poem excerpt from “The Hunter” (Agryanti, 2018: 15)
…….
I tend to the muzzle of the rifle
I tend to the wound of the dry thorn
……..

The poem above can be said to depict pollution in nature because the words used in the lines above convey a sense of brutality and cruelty experienced by nature, creating an atmosphere of pain and suffering. Air and soil pollution caused by firearms, as well as the disposal of hazardous waste from industries, can lead to environmental damage and harm to human health.

Data 5
Poem excerpt from Celeng (Agryanti, 2018: 16)
……
but its body shone
covered by the cornfield
……

The poem excerpt above can be said to depict environmental pollution because of the contrast between the beauty of nature and the negative impacts it causes. “Its body shimmers” indicates that the body may have been affected by chemical fertilizer pollution or other chemicals present in the field. Such pollution can lead to habitat loss, loss of biodiversity, and irreversible damage to natural ecosystems.

Data 6
Poem excerpt from “I See the Forest in Poetry” (Agryanti, 2018: 69)
……
the well is dead
but the echoes still reverberate
……..

The poem excerpt above can be said to depict pollution in nature because it implies environmental damage. This can be assumed because the well has dried up due to water pollution, rendering it unable to function normally. This could also be due to the depletion of natural resources and excessive exploitation, such as oil well drilling or excessive groundwater use, which causes drought and long-term damage to ecosystems.

Wilderness

Wilderness is one of the areas of study in Garrard's concept of ecocriticism. A forest is an ecosystem composed of trees and other plants, inhabited by various living creatures such as animals, birds, insects, and microorganisms. In this study, five pieces of data related to wilderness were found. The research data is based on quotations from the poem entitled Jalan ke Gunung, Anjing Gunung, Pemburu, Celeng, dan Aku Melihat Hutan dalam Puisi (The Road to the Mountain, Mountain Dog, Hunter, Boar, and I See the Forest in Poetry), which can be seen in the following excerpt.

Data 7
Poem “Jalan ke Gunung” (Agryanti, 2018: 9)
……

I see the Masai hills, the thicket
People under the sun become tree trunks leading the growing season
…….

The above verse can be said to depict the wilderness in nature because it creates an image of a wild and lush landscape, with Masai hills and thickets filling the view. The description of the Masai hills and thickets that have not been tamed by human activity creates an image of a wild and lush wilderness, inhabited by diverse flora and fauna.

Data 8
Poem excerpt from Mountain Dog (Agryanti, 2018: 10)
…….
into the forest
bathed in light
trees, high cliffs,
sadness
……

The above poem can be said to describe the wilderness in nature because it depicts the forest as a place with magical power. Where sunlight filters through the trees and high cliffs, creating a quiet and captivating atmosphere of sadness. The forest is depicted as a place full of natural beauty and tranquility. Adorned by towering trees and sunlight streaming through the canopy.

Data 9
Poem excerpt from The Hunter (Agryanti, 2018: 15)
…….
because night is hungry
treading like deer feet
trembling and shaking
in the young forest
……

The above poem can be said to describe the wilderness in nature because it creates an image of a night full of mystery and tension. Where the young forest becomes a place for adventure seekers to explore. The “hunger” mentioned can refer to the desire to explore and discover something new in the darkness of the forest. The forest is depicted as a place full of wild life and mystery, where every step taken by humans is like the trembling feet of a deer in the darkness.

Data 10
Poem verse Celeng (Agryanti, 2018: 16)
…….
recognize that snort, like the wind
long and challenging, raising the hackles
take that branch, like a stick
a guide for the chaotic season

…….

The poem above can be said to depict the wilderness of nature because it creates an image of the extraordinary power of nature, represented by the long and challenging snort of the wind. The twig and stick mentioned suggest the relationship between humans and nature, where they seek guidance and direction from their surroundings. The forest is depicted as a place full of awe-inspiring natural power. Where the wind howls loudly and the branches of the trees serve as guides for those exploring the wilderness.

Data 11
Poem excerpt from I See the Forest in Poetry (Agryanti, 2018: 69)
…….
a cactus garden with an old bench
by the roadside
along with millions of points of light
……..
The poem above can be said to depict the wilderness in nature because it creates an image of a beautiful yet quiet cactus garden. With an old bench by the roadside providing a place for visitors to sit and enjoy the beauty of nature. The "millions of points of light" mentioned may refer to the stars shining in the night sky, adding a magical and enchanting atmosphere. Although it does not explicitly mention the forest, the image of the cactus garden and the quiet atmosphere by the roadside can depict remote places within the wilderness that are rarely visited by humans. Where nature still retains its wild and magical beauty.

Disaster (apocalypse)

Disaster is one of Greg Garrard's eco-critical concepts, referring to natural events or occurrences that bring destruction, suffering, and loss to humans, animals, and the environment. This study identified five pieces of data related to disasters. The data in this study is based on quotations from the poem titled Jalan ke Gunung, Anjing Gunung, dan Celeng, as seen in the following excerpt.

Data 12
Excerpt from the poem Jalan ke Gunung (Agryanti, 2018: 9)
……
the path toward the mountain
a barren road
…….

The poem excerpt above can be said to depict a natural disaster because it describes a journey toward a mountain through a barren and arid path. "A barren road" creates an atmosphere of emptiness and loss, highlighting how arid the path is. The image of a barren and arid road can represent drought or dryness that has struck the area, becoming a natural disaster that threatens life and soil fertility.

Data 13

Poem excerpt from Jalan ke Gunung (Agryanti, 2018: 9)
…….
where someone deepens the pit
complaining of thirst
driving home the history
of the lies of the last rivers
……

The poem above can be said to depict a natural disaster because it creates an image of someone committing destructive acts against the environment. Such as mining or excessive exploitation of natural resources. "Complaining of thirst" and "driving history into lies" create an atmosphere of sadness and regret over the negative impacts caused by human actions. The image of someone exploiting the environment excessively and complaining of thirst reflects the destructive impact of human activities on nature. This can lead to environmental disasters such as ecosystem destruction and loss of natural resources.

Data 14
Poem excerpt from Anjing Gunung (Agryanti, 2018: 10)
……..
on this hill, guarding what once was and is now gone
……

The above poem can be said to depict a disaster in nature because it creates an image of loss and emptiness. Where the hill that was once filled with life is now silent and empty. "And now is gone" creates an atmosphere of nostalgia and grief for the loss that has occurred. The image of an empty and silent hill can refer to environmental damage that causes the loss of habitat and biodiversity. It has become an ecological disaster that threatens the survival of flora and fauna.

Data 15
Poem by Celeng (Agryanti, 2018: 16)
……
enemy or boar
standing outside the hill
returning to lurk
yellow grains withering
……..

The above verse can be said to describe a natural disaster because it creates an image of a threat or danger lurking outside the hill, in the form of an enemy or wild animal. The atmosphere of tension and uncertainty is strongly felt in this verse. The image of yellow grains withering away can reflect the threat of natural disasters such as drought, which can destroy the land and damage the surrounding life.

Data 16
Poem stanza Celeng (Agryanti, 2018: 16)
…….

dry cracks
form traces of fissures
there, no sound of gunfire
……..

The above poem can be said to depict a natural disaster because it creates an image of silence and drought, with cracks formed as a result of the drought. The absence of gunfire adds to the atmosphere of silence and emptiness. The image of dry fields and cracks reflects the drought that has struck the area, becoming a natural disaster that threatens the lives of plants, animals, and humans who depend on water resources.

Housing or Dwelling

Housing or dwelling can be described as an area or building where people live, carry out their daily lives, and serve as a shelter for living beings. This can include houses, apartments, condominiums, or other types of dwellings. In this study, three pieces of data related to housing or dwellings were found. The data in this study is based on quotes from the poem titled "The Road to the Mountain," "Mountain Dog," and "I See the Forest in Poetry," as seen in the following excerpt.

Data 17
Poem excerpt from "The Road to the Mountain" (Agryanti, 2018: 9)
…….
what cools it
in the pasture,
a dying horse
…….

The above poem stanza can be said to describe a place of residence because it creates an image of a pasture that serves as a place of residence for livestock, with a focus on a dying horse. The image of a dying horse creates an atmosphere of sadness and sorrow. It highlights conditions that are not suitable for its dwelling place. A pasture is a dwelling place for livestock such as horses, where they can usually feel comfortable and safe. However, the conditions that caused the horse to die indicate that the dwelling place may no longer be suitable or hospitable for the animal's life.

Data 18
Poem excerpt from Anjing Gunung (Agryanti, 2018: 10)
……
cook
from behind the hill
recognizes the sign
the pain of time in your cry
……..

The poem excerpt above can be said to describe a place of residence because it creates an image of a cook living behind a hill. Who recognizes the signs of nature and feels the pain of time in the echo of the sound he recognizes. This creates an image of the close relationship between the individual and his environment. Where the person has a deep understanding of the signs of nature around him. The hill behind, which is the place of residence for the cook, may be a place he knows and loves, where he feels connected to nature and his surroundings. His ability to recognize the signs of nature shows that this place of residence is an integral part of his life.

Data 19
Poem excerpt from I See the Forest in Poetry (Agryanti, 2018: 69)
…….
airtight space
butterflies lost on the outskirts
……..

The above poem can be said to describe a place of residence because it creates an image of an airtight space. An airtight space may not be a natural habitat for moths, and their loss reflects the incompatibility of that environment with their needs. This raises questions about the suitability of human-made environments for the natural needs of living creatures.

Animals

The next concept to be discussed is animals. Animals are living creatures that have the right to live, eat, and drink, just like humans. The extinction of animals is one of the problems of the environmental crisis. When the environment is no longer available as a comfortable habitat, animals naturally seek other habitats. In this study, six pieces of data related to animals were found. The research data is based on quotes from the poem titled Jalan ke Gunung, Anjing Gunung, Pemburu, Celeng, dan Aku Melihat Hutan dalam Puisi (The Road to the Mountain, Mountain Dog, Hunter, Wild Boar, and I See the Forest in Poetry), as seen in the following excerpt.

Data 20
Poem “Jalan ke Gunung” (Agryanti, 2018: 9)
…….
what cools it
in the pasture,
a dying horse
……

The poem above can be said to depict an animal because it creates an image of a dying horse in a pasture. It highlights an unusual or inappropriate situation for the animal's habitat. The focus on the dying horse creates an atmosphere of sadness and suffering, showing the incompatibility of the environment with the animal's life. The horse depicted is one of the livestock animals commonly found in

pastures. The image of a dying horse highlights conditions that are not in line with its natural needs as an animal that belongs in an open and spacious environment.

Data 21
Poem excerpt from Pemburu (Agryanti, 2018: 15)
…….
It is not darkness that brings you to me
The edge of my eye, the horned animal watcher
The whisper of an angel, aiming behind the ear
…….

The poem above can be said to depict an animal because it creates an image of a horned animal watcher. It may be a natural landscape or a supernatural force observing the movements of animals. The horned animal watcher could refer to a predator or other creature that hunts or observes animals with horns, such as deer or goats. This depiction emphasizes the existence of animals in their natural environment, where they interact with other creatures in the ecosystem.

Data 22
Poem excerpt from Pemburu (Agryanti, 2018: 15)
……..
the ants are gone
hiding in the thick forest
but that is not a sign
I learn from the fireflies
to shine brightly until I
no longer fear the valley of ghosts
……..

The above poem can be said to depict animals because it creates an image of ants leaving and the dense forest where they hide, creating an atmosphere of darkness and chaos. The mention of fireflies as a sign adds an element of wonder or spirituality to the image. The ants described in this stanza are animals, which are often found in nature and play an important role in the ecosystem. The image of ants hiding in the dense forest highlights their existence in their natural environment, where they interact with their surroundings.

Data 23
Poem stanza Celeng (Agryanti, 2018: 16)
……
enemy or boar
standing outside the hill
returning to lurk
yellow grains scattered
……

The above poem verse can be said to depict an animal because it creates an image of an enemy or wild boar lurking outside the hill. It creates an atmosphere of

tension and threat. The mention of "yellow grains withering" adds a visual and mysterious element to the image. The enemy or wild boar mentioned in this verse is an animal, which could be a predator or a threat to other living creatures. Their presence in their natural environment shows the interaction between various types of animals in a complex ecosystem.

Data 24
Poem verse I See the Forest in Poetry (Agryanti, 2018: 69)
……..
the wild sound is
the howling of dogs in the vineyard
…….

The above verse can be said to describe animals because it creates an image of wild sounds, represented by the howling of dogs in the vineyard. It creates an atmosphere of joy and life. The sound of dogs mentioned adds an element of life and activity to the image. The dogs described in this verse are animals, which are often part of human life as pets or guardians. The image of dogs howling in the vineyard highlights their presence in the human environment and the unique relationship between humans and animals.

Data 25
Poem verse I See the Forest in Poetry (Agryanti, 2018: 69)
……
the hiss of snakes creeping in
the nest invaders
……..

The poem above can be said to depict animals because it creates an image of a snake slithering, creating an atmosphere of tension and threat. The appearance of the snake as a nest invader adds an element of courage and struggle to the image. The snake depicted in this poem is an animal commonly found in nature and plays an important role in the food chain and ecosystem. The image of a snake slithering into a nest highlights their presence in their natural environment as predators or other predators.

Earth

The next concept is the earth. Rismawati states that the earth is a planet containing an atmosphere, water, land, and various forms of life, including humans and other species (Rismawati, 2023). Additionally, the earth has diverse geographical features such as mountains, rivers, and oceans that form complex ecosystems. Earth is also home to all life and is a shared responsibility to protect and care for future generations. In this study, five pieces of data related to Earth were found. The research data is based on quotes from the poem titled Jalan ke Gunung, Anjing Gunung, Pemburu, Celeng, dan Aku Melihat Hutan dalam Puisi, as seen in the following excerpt.

Data 26
Poem verse “The Path to the Mountain” (Agryanti, 2018: 9)
……
the path toward the mountain is barren
…….

The poem verse above can be said to depict the Earth because it creates an image of a journey toward the mountain through a barren and arid path. “Towards the mountain” creates an atmosphere of emptiness and loss. It shows how difficult the journey to the destination is amid harsh and unfriendly conditions. The description of the barren and arid road depicts a part of the earth that is dry and infertile, highlighting an environment that is unfriendly to life.

Data 27
Stanza from the poem “Mountain Dog” (Agryanti, 2018: 10)
……
on this hill
guarding what once was
and now is no more
……

The above poem can be said to depict the earth because it creates an image of a hill that once held memories and life, but now has lost everything. The quote reflects a part of the earth that was once alive and fertile, but now experiences degradation and loss, possibly due to human activity or natural environmental changes.

Data 28
Poem excerpt from Pemburu (Agryanti, 2018: 15)
……..
the ants are gone
hiding in the lush forest
but it is not a sign
I learn from the fireflies
to shine brightly until I am no longer
afraid of the valley of ghosts
……

The above poem can be said to describe the earth because it creates an image of ants leaving and the dense forest where they hide. The description of the ants leaving and the dense forest where they hide can illustrate the activities and life on the earth's surface, as well as the interaction between living creatures and their surroundings.

Data 29
Poem stanza Celeng (Agryanti, 2018: 16)
…….
enemy or boar
standing outside the hill

returning to lurk
yellow grains scattered
…….

The above poem can be said to depict the earth because it creates an image of a threat or danger lurking outside the hill, in the form of an enemy or wild boar. The image of an enemy or wild boar lurking outside the hill reflects threats or disturbances occurring in the natural environment, such as predator attacks or habitat destruction.

Data 30
Poem verse I See the Forest in Poetry (Agryanti, 2018: 69)
……
the hunter's footsteps
the echo of the storyteller
……

The above poem can be said to describe the earth because it creates an image of the hunter's footprints leaving echoes, creating an atmosphere of tension and threat. The narrator's echo adds an element of mystery to the image. The hunter's footprints that leave echoes highlight human activity on the earth's surface, as well as the interaction between humans and nature and animals. The narrator's echoes may hint at the relationship between humans and the natural environment.

4. Conclusion

The representation of nature in Irma Agryanti's poetry collection Anjing Gunung (Mountain Dog) was analyzed using Greg Garrard's ecocriticism concept. Based on five poems titled Jalan ke Gunung (The Road to the Mountain), Anjing Gunung (Mountain Dog), Pemburu (The Hunter), Celeng (Wild Boar), and Aku Melihat Hutan dalam Puisi (I See the Forest in Poetry), there were 30 findings indicating environmental damage. Among these, there are six findings related to pollution, based on quotes from the poems titled Jalan ke Gunung, Anjing Gunung, Pemburu, Celeng, and Aku Melihat Hutan dalam Puisi. Findings related to pollution are dominant because they are present in every poem analyzed. This is because the main focus of these poems is to highlight the negative impacts of human actions on the environment. Symbols such as water pollution and waste are consistently used to depict pollution.

Six findings related to wilderness were found based on quotations from the poems Jalan ke Gunung, Anjing Gunung, Pemburu, Celeng, and Aku Melihat Hutan dalam Puisi. Findings related to wilderness were dominant because they were found in every poem analyzed. Forests are often used as the setting in poems, showing the importance of the wilderness in Agryanti's work. Symbols such as trees, rivers, and gardens are used to create an image of a pure forest. This emphasizes the beauty and power of nature untouched by humans.

Five findings related to disaster (apocalypse) were found based on quotes from the poems titled Jalan ke Gunung, Anjing Gunung, and Celeng. Findings related to disaster are not dominant because they are only found in a few of the poems analyzed. This is due to the focus on depictions of everyday destruction rather than major events. Three findings related to dwelling or residence were found based on quotations from the poems Jalan ke Gunung, Anjing Gunung, and Aku Melihat Hutan dalam Puisi. Findings related to dwelling or residence were not dominant because they were only found in a few of the poems analyzed.

This is because the poets focused on natural elements rather than human elements, so the representation of dwellings was not discussed much. The poets preferred to explore the relationship between humans and nature more broadly. Six findings related to animals were found based on quotations from the poems Jalan ke Gunung, Pemburu, Celeng, and Aku Melihat Hutan dalam Puisi. Findings related to animals are dominant because they are present in every poem analyzed. Animals often appear as symbols of natural life that are directly affected by environmental damage. Animals support the message about biodiversity and how fragile ecosystems are when threatened by pollution and human greed. Five findings related to the earth were identified based on the poems titled "The Path to the Mountain," "Mountain Dog," "Hunter," "Wild Boar," and "I See the Forest in Poetry." Findings related to the earth were dominant because they were present in every poem analyzed. The earth is used as a form of life, a symbol of land, and a landscape to emphasize the importance of preserving the earth.

Based on the results of the study on the representation of nature in the poetry collection "Mountain Dog" by Irma Agryanti, it can be utilized as alternative teaching material for high school poetry texts in the form of an E-module, aligned with the learning outcomes and objectives of the Merdeka Curriculum. Additionally, the text contains values of love for nature as an effort to instill environmental education, aligning with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology's (2024) objectives in the Merdeka Curriculum. It can be accessed via the following link: https://fliphtml5.com/qxtpy/zxfr/E-modul_teks_puisi_/

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