

# The Relationship Between Humans And Natural Environment In Luka Perempuan Asap Novel By Nafi'ah Al-Ma'rab: Literature Ecocritics Review

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**Abstract:** The aim of this study was (1) to describe the relationship between humans and the environment in Luka Perempuan Asap (LPA) novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab; and (2) to describe the implementation of the research results of the Luka Perempuan Asap (LPA) novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab on literature subject in senior high school. The study used descriptive qualitative. The data in this study were in the form of words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and discourse relating to the ecocritics and relationship between humans and nature in Luka Perempuan Asap (LPA) novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab. The primary data source of this study was the Luka Perempuan Asap (LPA) novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab. Secondary data sources of this study included: journals, articles, references, or other sources that were firmly related to primary data, which served to strengthen this study. The data collected in this study used library techniques. The data analysis technique used in this study was the method of reading semiotic models, namely heuristic and hermeneutic readings. The results of this study indicated that (1) the relationship between humans and the environment in Luka Perempuan Asap (LPA) novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab included pollution; wilderness; disaster; housing/residence; animals; and earth. (2) The implementation of the research results of the Luka Perempuan Asap (LPA) novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab in literature subject in senior high school, namely BC 3.11. Analyzing messages from a fiction book that is read and BC 4.11. Composing a review of a letter from a fiction book that is read. This research will benefit practitioners and policy makers. Specifically in formulating a law on land clearing in the forest not to burn trees. Study of this novel as a form of criticism

**Index Terms:** literary ecology, ecocritics, novel

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Literary works are always related to the environment (ecology). Ecology is a scientific study that studies the pattern of the relationships of plants, animals, and humans to each other and to the environments in which they live ([1]; [2]). Unger (in [3]) classified the problems that the author works on in literary works covering five things, (1) the question of fate, the relationship between freedom, compulsion, human spirit and nature; (2) the problem of diversity, salvation and sin; (3) natural problems, feelings for life, myths and occult knowledge; (4) human problems, human relations, love and death; and (5) community, family and state problems. The literary theory generally examines the relationship of the writer, the text, and the world in terms of the social environment. Humans and nature initially had consistency and dependence, to create harmony and conformity in the human mind to generate sustainability or maintenance. But in its development, to meet personal survival and the integrity of joint development, humans often make changes to nature. This results in the loss of native species, a decline in the quality of the environment, and even threatens the preservation and harmony of human life itself. Humans and nature must follow the symbiosis of mutualism and the principle of dependence. The central concept of the ecological chain promotes harmony between humans and nature to achieve survival.

The novel is one type of literary work that is more in demand by many circles because the book displays human life in the form of stories. Novel is the result of the author's experience, the expression of the author's awareness related to sensitivity, thoughts, feelings, and desires with the reality faced by the author guided by his life experience ([4];[5];[6]). The novel, as one of the literary works, is built based on the building elements, which include: themes, facts (contains characters/characters, plot, and setting), and literary devices (includes language style and perspective) [7]. [8] stated that literary ecocritics, when viewed from the perspective of ontology, is the perspective of literary understanding that links aesthetic facts with their environment; in epistemological terms, it is based on the concept that literature is present from the demands of its environment; and axiology, literary ecocritics are useful for uncovering the symbiotic relationship between climate and research. Ecocritics aims to show how literary works have a concern for the environment and contribute to solving ecological problems. Ecocriticism explores how we imagine and describe the relationship between humans and the context in all fields of social outcomes [9]. [10] stated that literary ecocritics could help determine, explore, and even be able to solve ecological problems in a broader sense. [11] emphasized that there are three uses for literary criticism, namely (a) it is useful for the science of literature, (b) it is useful for giving information to society, (c) it is helpful for the development of research. Ecocriticism takes an earth-centered approach to the study of literature. The two experts tried to explain the concept of back to nature to literary works by using an earth-centered method. Glotfelty (in [8]) said that ecocriticism could be simply defined as a study of the relationship between literature and the environment. Croatl and Rankin (in [12]) stated that ecology can be used to protect or exploit nature, to determine what can and cannot be done if living networks want to be kept intact or to justify racism or confuse issues and raise gaps, and can also be used to criticize the community radically. Ecological theory can be used as a tool of criticism, so its encounter with

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literary theory gave birth to an eco-criticism. Maslow (in [13] stated that there are five basic human needs (1) for physiological needs, (2) for safety needs, (3) for social needs (social needs (4) for self-esteem needs, and (5) for self-actualization needs. This researcher displayed the ecocritical form of [10] in the *Luka Perempuan Asap* novel (hereinafter abbreviated LPA) by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab. This novel is about human greed. Greed itself is human greed (Mr. Juragan and Kang Marno) in collecting wealth through various means without thinking about the consequences that will be caused. Opening land to plant oil palm, by burning forests is one of the things that humans do to fulfill their worldly desires. This greed causes humans to neglect their obligation to give alms, even to match their children (Mun with Marjo) on the grounds of wealth. Gerrard's ecocritical views include (a) pollution, the use of inorganic fertilizers in oil palm plantations and the burning of land that is arbitrarily (b) wilderness, which is increasingly eroded due to human greed to make forests as plantations (c) disaster (apocalypse), drought occurs because water recipe starts to decrease, water that is successfully absorbed by the land will be absorbed by palm trees in the plantation (d) housing, deforestation is not only to be used as plantations but also used as settlements. The results of this study are also implemented in the literature subject in senior high school (SMA). According to Lazar (in [14];[15]) the function of literary are: (1) as a tool to stimulate students in describing their experiences, feelings, and opinions, (2) as a tool to assist students in developing their intellectual and emotional abilities in learning languages; and (3) as a tool to provide stimulus in language acquisition. Then, according to Lazar ([5];[16]), the function of literature subject are: (1) motivating students to absorb language expression, (2) simulative tools in language acquisition; (3) the media in understanding the culture of society, (4) interpretative capacity development tools, and (5) a means for educating the whole person (educating the whole person).

## 2 METHOD

The study used descriptive qualitative. Quantitative research is naturalistic research, which means that this research was conducted in natural conditions (natural setting) [17]. The data in this research were in the form of words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and discourse relating to the ecocritics and relations between humans and nature in *Luka Perempuan Asap* novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab. This study used primary data sources, supplemented by secondary data. The primary data source of this study was the *Luka Perempuan Asap* novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab. Secondary data sources of this study included: journals, articles, references or other sources that were closely related to primary data, which served to strengthen this study. The data collected in this study used library techniques. The literature used in this study was the novel book of *Luka Perempuan Asap* by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab. The data was extracted by reading the novel, then data related to the literary ecocritical meaning concerning the relationship between humans and the environment. The data analysis technique used in this study was the method of reading semiotic models, namely heuristic and hermeneutic readings (Riffaterre in [18]). Its application in the analysis of the *Luka Perempuan Asap* novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab was by describing its structure using the heuristic reading method. The author interpreted the text of the *Luka Perempuan Asap* novel through linguistic signs and found meaning linguistically. The

trick was to read carefully every word, sentence, or paragraph in the novel. Next, a hermeneutic reading was carried out, that was, by interpreting the meaning of events or events contained in the *Luka Perempuan Asap* novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab, to find an ecocritical in the story.

## 3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Literary works as creative and imaginative works present various aspects of the environment and humanism. This section offers human relations with the environment based on Garrard's eco-criticism concept. The implications of this study can be used as alternative teaching material in high school (SMA).

### 3.1 The Relationship between Humans and the Environment in *Luka Perempuan Asap* (LPA) Novel by Nafi'ah Al-Ma'rab

The relationship between humans and nature is a process of mutual relations between humans and the natural environment. Researchers would display the ecocritical form of [10], which includes (a) pollution, (b) wilderness, (c) disaster (apocalypse), (d) housing/dwelling, (e) animals, and (f) earth.

#### 3.1.1 Pollution

Pollution has historically been involved in environmental destruction and safety. From an ecocritical perspective, it reflects the ambivalent role of science as a producer of environmental hazards and a critical analyst of it [10]. Science is a double-edged knife that can save the environment but can also damage the environment with the progress that does not adhere to the principles of ecology. The use of inorganic fertilizers in oil palm plantations and arbitrary burning of land is a form of pollution.

(1) Kubilang kepada Pakde Mursal untuk segera membawa ayah pergi dari kampung, mencari udara yang lebih segar, tetapi ayah menolak (LPA, 2017:239).

I told Mr. Mursal to immediately take my father away from the village, looking for fresh air, but he refused (LPA, 2017:239).

(2) "Asap, tentu saja asap penyebabnya. Kalian tahu, dokter bilang ada gumpalan seperti awan di dada anak saya, itu asap. Asap sudah membunuh anak saya. Kalau kalian bisa apa? .... iya, memangnya kenapa? Asap ini sudah seluruh Indonesia, hitung saja beberapa jumlah korbannya di Indonesia" (LPA, 2017:158)

"Smoke, of course, smoke is the cause. You know, the doctor said there was a cloud-like lump in my child's chest, it was smoke. Smoke killed my child. What can you do? .... Yes, why? This smoke is all over Indonesia, just count the number of victims in Indonesia" (LPA, 2017:158)

Examples 1 and 2 show pollution, which at the same time is one of the physiological needs of humans to breathe. Examples 1 and 2 tell about the smoke disaster that has spread throughout Riau, Indonesia. Public health has begun to be disturbed by the existence of this air pollution. Even someone died as in example number 2. Example 1 tells Maimun that his father wanted to be taken to a pollution-free area when his father was sick, so he needed healthier and fresher air. The air that is not fresh will add to the pain suffered by his father. Supported by example number 2 which explains

the impact of air pollution and the impact of smoke caused by forest fires. There have been many casualties throughout Indonesia due to forest fires to clear oil palm land. The consequences arising in the human body due to pollutants are the occurrence of respiratory mucosal irritation, which results in an increased incidence of Chronic Non-Specific Respiratory Diseases (CNSRD), such as asthma and bronchitis ([19]; [20]; [21]). As humans we have physiological needs, one of them is the need to breathe. But with the burning of the forest, the human need to breathe becomes disturbed. Although it is the work of man himself, it is a form of human relations with nature is wrong. Humans should protect forests, use them and implement sustainable systems.

### 3.1.2 Hutan Belantara (Wilderness)

[10] stated that the idea of wilderness, signifying nature in a state not contaminated by civilization, is the most powerful natural construction available to the world. This is a construction that must be maintained and preserved to protect certain habitats and species. Besides, the forest is seen as a place to arouse enthusiasm for those who are bored with the moral and material pollution of the city. Forests are authentic relationships between humans and the earth. The forest that we will discuss here is a function that is increasingly eroded by human greed to turn forests into plantations.

(3) "Penelitian ini harus dituntaskan, perusakan alam ini tidak boleh berlanjut." (LPA, 2017:104)

"This research must be completed, this destruction of nature cannot continue." (LPA, 2017:104)

(4) "Apa yang kusaksikan sebenarnya bukan sesuatu yang asing. Pun di kampung banyak orang membakar lahan. Tetapi, kali ini aku punya status yang berbeda sebagai peneliti. Ku lihat Bu Wilda sibuk menelepon ke sana sini. Meski dalam kondisi asap yang kian mendekat, wajah Bu Wilda justru tampak kian girang. ... seharusnya, jika dia memang seorang peneliti, mestinya dia prihatin dengan apa yang terjadi...." "Mun, kita akan berhasil." "Berhasil apanya, Bu?" "Mencegah proyek ini. Kamu masih simpan foto-foto tadi, kan? Ini akan jadi delik dan kita akan menang." (LPA, 2017:104-105)

What I witnessed is actually not something foreign. Even in the village, many people burn land. But this time I have a different status as a researcher. I see Mrs. Wilda busy calling here and there. Despite the approaching smoke condition, Mrs. Wilda's face seemed even more excited. ... he should have, if he were a researcher, he should have been concerned about what happened ... ""Mun, we will succeed. "" What success, ma'am? "" Prevent this project. You still keep the photos, right? This will be offense and we will win. "(LPA, 2017:104-105)

Examples 3 and 4 show forms of criticism of wilderness. Forest and land fires are mostly caused by human actions, both intentional and unintentional. Only a small part caused by nature such as being hit by lightning or volcanic lava. The causes of fires by humans can be detailed as follows: a) land conversion, which is caused by the activity of preparing (burning) land for agriculture, industry, making roads, bridges, buildings, etc.; b) burning of vegetation, which is caused by intentional but uncontrolled burning of vegetation activities resulting in jump fire, for example the clearing of Industrial

Timber Estate (ITE) and plantations, or land preparation by the community; c) utilization of natural resources, which is caused by activities such as bush burning and cooking activities by illegal loggers or fish hunters in the forest; d) the use of peatlands, which is caused by the activity of making canals without being equipped with adequate control gates so that the water causes peat to become dry and flammable; e) land disputes, which are caused by the efforts of local communities to regain their rights to land or land looting activities that are often tinged with burning ([22]; [23]; [24]; [25]). Humans themselves need for safety and security from the dangers that hit. Actually, humans do the burning of forests to meet their physiological needs, but because it is not directed then there is a haze of smoke that actually interferes with their own health. Example 4 shows Mrs. Wilda's concern for forests in Riau through her behavior and attitude when she saw flames caused by burning people who are not responsible. According to Mrs. Wilda, the act of burning forest is the wrong behavior. Actually, Mrs. Wilda's concern for the environment is not entirely pure, she cares because there are results only from her research. The environment can meet the needs of human dignity in various ways, one of them by conducting environmental research to get money.

### 3.1.3 Disasters (Apocalypse)

[10] adopted and adapted apocalyptic rhetoric to the results of disasters as predictions of crises and inevitable conflicts that occur in themselves. Generally, Garrard stated that what we sow is what we will reap. With the development of the human population and its evolution, what humans will harvest is a disaster that will strike. Drought occurs because the water recipe starts to decrease, water that has been successfully absorbed by the soil will be absorbed by palm trees in the plantation. Smoke from burning forests for land clearing also causes pollution.

(5) "Mohon maaf, Pak Marno, kami mendapat instruksi dari pihak dewan untuk pembukaan proyek lahan sawit yang akan Bapak laksanakan, kami perlu melakukan uji analisis dampak lingkungan lebih dahulu, mengingat ketersediaan air tanah di kawasan lokasi sudah cukup sedikit. Diperkirakan sawit yang akan bapak tanam bisa merusak cadangan air di daerah itu". (LPA, 2017:94-95)

"Sorry, Mr. Marno, we got instructions from the council to open the oil palm project that you are going to carry out, we need to do an environmental impact assessment test first, considering the availability of groundwater in the location area is quite small. It is estimated that the oil palm that you are going to plant can damage the water reserves in the area ". (LPA, 2017:94-95)

(6) "...kami belum bisa memberikan izin pembukaan lahan tersebut. Setidaknya, ada lembaga lingkungan yang akan menganalisisnya terlebih dahulu. Kalau hasilnya tidak membahayakan, kami izinkan pembukaan lahannya, tetapi kalau hasil riset justru sebaliknya, kami mohon maaf. Kami tidak bisa mengeluarkan izin lahan tersebut." (LPA, 2017:95)

"... we have not been able to permit to open the land. At least, there are environmental institutions that will analyze it first. If the results are not harmful, we allow land clearing, but if the research results are just the

opposite, we apologize. We cannot issue the land permit." (LPA, 2017:95)

Examples 5 and 6 show that the control of government and institutions engaged in the environment in making policies and implementing those policies is very important to anticipate disasters (apocalypse). The opening of oil palm land by Mr. Marno is one way to meet the physiological needs of humans. Humans in meeting their basic needs will do a variety of ways, although sometimes it's wrong. One way is by over-clearing oil palm land to meet the greedy nature of humans, regardless of the impact in the future. Good and correct rules are needed to always hold on to the ecosystem. May use nature but do not damage nature. This is useful to provide limits to parties who arbitrarily open land without regard to environmental impacts, also to control parties who tend to side with companies that are considered to have a contribution in increasing regional and national income. Special consideration is needed in the implementation of the conversion, for example, areas that are still covered by good forest vegetation, also areas with thick peat content and other high-value areas should not be converted and retained as forests ([26]; [27]; [28]). Land clearing for oil palm should be allocated and directed at degraded lands that are still extensive in Indonesia. Permits that have been issued for the expansion of oil palm plantations should be reviewed, especially on peatlands and forested land. The parties that use the forest area must have the permission of the government. The policy formulation contestation between the Forestry Coalition and the Plantation Coalition resulted in a policy of Government Regulation Number 60 of 2012 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 10 of 2010 concerning Procedures for Changing the Designation and Function of Forest Areas that provides opportunities for both oil palm plantation companies that are suspected of having licenses and/or have done the development of oil palm plantations inside the forest area, avoiding the legal process and given the opportunity to obtain legalization [29].

### 3.1.4 Housing/Residence (Dwelling)

[10] stated that 'Residence' is not a temporary state; rather it implies a long-term human being in the landscape of memory, ancestors and death, ritual, life, and work. Deforestation is not only used as plantations but also as settlements

(7) Telah berpuluh tahun semenjak kampung ini didirikan pemerintah. Kampung transmigrasi yang tersuruk ditengah hutan. (LPA, 2017:3)

It has been decades since this village was established by the government. Transmigration village is the worst in the middle of the forest. (LPA, 2017:3)

Example 7 shows human activities in fulfilling their social and physiological needs which are included in the dwelling discussion of the eco-criticism. The novel excerpt above shows the basic human needs related to boards or houses, which then form a community or social needs. Humans need a place to shelter and shelter from all threats. Houses are the solution to this because humans are social creatures so to meet their needs there is an interaction between people, which then establishes villages. However, sometimes for reasons of equity or because of the overpopulation of the government, the government conducted a transmigration program. Transmigration is moving residents in densely populated areas

to areas that are still sparsely populated. The quote above explains about transmigration carried out by the government from Java to Riau. With human greed, sometimes the transmigration program is used by brokers who turn indigenous people into transmigrants to get land and initial capital from the government. Transmigration has a good concept if there is no cheating in it and still applies the natural system. The natural system here is a system where the government continues to pay attention to nature, the environment, the ecosystems that exist around transmigration sites in order to stay awake. The shelter is not only needed by humans but also animals, trees and other creatures that live in the forest. Human greed sometimes makes other earth creatures become victims. For example, the Sumatran Tiger is increasingly disappearing because its habitat is turned into oil palm land by humans.

### 3.1.5 Earth

Andrew Ross (in [10]) stated that in recent years, we have become accustomed to seeing images of dying planets, which are exhibited variously in terrible ecological depletion poses and circulated by all sectors of the drawing industry, such as the exploitation of genocidal cruelty. Many images show how fragile and dying the earth is: smoke coming out of the chimney, seabirds mired in petrochemical mud, floating fish, traffic jams in Los Angeles and Mexico City, dense settlements, accumulated plastic waste and deforestation and loss of ecosystems natural.

(8) "Pemerintah harusnya mengubah kebijakan membuka sawit dengan tanaman yang lain, yang lebih aman. Kita harus mendukung program perbaikan lingkungan. Lembaga penelitian asing menyoroti pertumbuhan area lahan sawit di Indonesia yang cukup tinggi. Mereka khawatir terhadap kondisi lingkungan kita di sini. Justru mereka peduli, mereka ingin kita berbuat baik pada lingkungan." (LPA, 2017:132)

"The government should change its policy to open oil palm with other, safer plants. We must support an environmental improvement program. Foreign research institutions highlight the relatively high growth of oil palm areas in Indonesia. They are worried about the condition of our environment here. Instead, they care, they want us to do good for the environment." (LPA, 2017:132)

(9) "Bapak-bapak di sini menjadi benteng penyelamatan bumi. Kembalilah ke tanaman-tanaman palawija yang tidak membunuh tanah. Itu lebih baik dan aman." (LPA, 2017:177) "Fathers here become the fortress of saving the earth. Return to crops that do not kill the soil. It's better and safer." (LPA, 2017:177)

Quotes 8 and 9 explain that the earth must be repaired. Humans must base their activities on nature back to nature. Without any movement back to nature, the earth will be increasingly damaged. Earth that provides a variety of resources for humans has now begun to fragile because humans have never thought about the effects of dredging these resources. Humans only think about themselves when they are confronted with their needs and human greed is seen. The earth has begun to be damaged due to human activities, the use of excess plastic, carbon dioxide buildup, forest fires etc. Actually the issue of environmental damage that has

occurred due to oil palm planting, land acquisition, and the accompanying issues are of particular concern. This condition requires a well-planned, directed and appropriate environmental management strategy for the agricultural environment. Plants that are planted are agrarian plants such as seeds, vegetables, fruits and other types of organic plants. Agricultural agriculture is basically also inseparable from problems of environmental damage, such as the use of pesticides, chemicals to accelerate plant growth and so on. However, the environmental damage from agrarian agriculture is not as large as the environmental damage caused by oil palm planting with long-term impacts. Environmental management also requires research testing so that things that have an impact on environmental damage can be addressed and dealt with as soon as possible, before granting permission to open plantations. Environmental assessment and analysis are one of the efforts to prevent environmental damage in the future.

### **3.2 The Suitability of Luka Perempuan Asap (LPA) Novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab as the Source of Literature Subject Material**

Literary works are teaching materials that are often used in the study of literature in senior high school (SMA). One of the literary works that are often used in the study of literature is novel. This study analyzed the Luka Perempuan Asap novel by Nafi'ah Al-Ma'rab through literary ecocritics related to human relations and their environment. Teachers in conducting teaching and learning activities must have or arrange a learning device in the form of a Lesson Plan first. This Lesson Plan is used as a reference in teaching and learning activities so that the process of teaching and learning activities become structured and planned. [30] asserted that without conformity between students and the material being taught, lessons learned would fail. It is not easy for teachers to provide literature for students in teaching practice. There are three aspects proposed by Rahmanto found in the LPA novel.

#### **3.2.1 Language Aspects**

LPA novel uses linguistic aspects that are light and easy for students to understand, including vocabulary, word structure, sentences, idioms, style of language, speech. The context and content of discourse, in this novel are very good because it teaches about the importance of studying religion and protecting the environment. This novel is very reachable for teenagers because it's a light language. Teachers through this research can develop their skills and indeed the results of this study are very suitable for high school students because at this level students are required to begin to have extensive language acquisition.

#### **3.2.2 Psychological Aspects**

In terms of psychology, the LPA novel can be used as teaching material for high school students (SMA), because this novel shows many positive things that can be drawn from the characteristics of the characters contained in the story. Positive things that can be taken and based on the aspects of child psychology are the character of Mun's pious character, independent, smart, and never give up. Psychological students for senior high school (SMA) at class XI are able and mature to accept the intent of the problems contained in the LPA novel about religion and the environment. based on the generalization stage (16 years onwards), children are no

longer interested in practical things but are interested in finding abstract concepts by analyzing a phenomenon. Therefore, students are expected to be able to understand and apply the positive values that exist in the LPA novel.

#### **3.2.3 Viewed From the Cultural Background Point of View**

The background of literary works covers almost all forms of human life and its environment, such as: belief, social, ecology, geography, history, topography, climate, mythology, legend, work, ways of thinking, community values, art, entertainment, morals, ethics, etc. The LPA novel is closely related to the background of students' lives because this novel discusses the natural environment which is increasingly disappearing due to human greed, and it is almost everywhere in the world. Greedy humans never think about the effects of the future. This will be a special attraction for students because it is related to their future. An understanding of culture plays a role in fostering pride, self-confidence, and belonging. The LPA novel also contains an Islamic element, based on the majority of Indonesia's Muslim population. Therefore, this novel is very good as teaching material for students because this novel has many positive aspects that can be taken by students, especially about religion and the natural environment. The results of this study were also implemented in the literature subject in senior high school (SMA). More specifically at class XI in the 2013 curriculum, Indonesian Language Subjects in Core Competency (CC) 3 (knowledge), "Understanding, applying, and analyzing factual, conceptual, procedural, and metacognitive knowledge based on their curiosity about science, technology, art, culture, and humanities with human, national, state, and civilization insights related to the causes of phenomena and events, and apply procedural knowledge to specific fields of study according to their talents and interests to solve problems. Core Competency (CC) 4 (skills) "Cultivating, reasoning, and serving in the realm of concrete and abstract domains related to the development of what they learn in school independently, act effectively and creatively, and be able to use methods according to scientific principles". Basic Competence (BC) number 3.11 "Analyzing the messages from a fiction book that is read" and Basic Competence (BC) number 4.11 "Compiling a review of messages from a fiction book that is read". Referring to CC and BC, in the literature subject, students are asked to appreciate the literary work in oral and written form.

## **4 CONCLUSION**

Based on the results and discussion presented above, it can be concluded (1) The relationship between humans and the environment in the Luka Perempuan Asap (LPA) novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab includes: pollution; wilderness; disaster; housing residence; animals; and earth. (2) Implementation of the research results of the Luka Perempuan Asap novel by Nafi'ah al-Ma'rab in literature subject in senior high school (SMA), namely BC 3.11 "Analyzing messages from a fiction book that is read" and BC 4.11 "Composing a review of messages from a fiction book which is read. This showed that humans and the environment have interrelated relations. Even the destruction of human morals will have implications for environmental damage and vice versa. The results of this study can be used as alternative teaching material in order to enrich the student's treasury, especially related to literature and the environment.

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