ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN JOHN GREEN’S *LOOKING FOR ALASKA* NOVEL: (2005) AN ECOLOGICAL APPROACH

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APPROVAL

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Research proposal and approved to be Examined by the research consultant Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta to be continued as a thesisis

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TESTIMONY

I am as the researcher, signed on the statement below:

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Herewith, I testify that in this publication article there is no plagiarism of the previous literary work which has been raised to obtain bachelor degrees of university. Nor there is option or masterpiece which have been written or published by others, except those in which the writing are referred manuscript and mentioned in the literary review and bibliography.

Hence, later, if it is proven that there are some untrue statements in this testimony, I will hold fully responsible.

Surakarta, August 15, 2016

The researcher,

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN JOHN GREEN’S LOOKING FOR ALASKA NOVEL (2005): AN ECOLOGICAL APPROACH

ABSTRACT

The major problem of this study is environmental protection. Someone who suddenly gets an environmental protection must experience a big change in her life. The objective of this study is to analyze this novel based on ecological approach. The writer employs qualitative method. The writer uses two data sources: primary and secondary. The primary data source of the study is looking for Alaska novel by John Green. Secondary data are the supporting data taken from literary books, criticism, and some articles related to the novel. The secondary data of the study are taken from any information related to the novel. The method of data collection is the researcher will employ the descriptive qualitative research. Based on the analysis, the researcher gets some conclusions. The study shows that the problem faced by the major character is his environmental protection. It is proven by his friend that they have been great pranks. She is defined by the research for answers about life and death after a fatal car crash.

Keywords: Looking for Alaska, environmental protection, life and death, ecological approach.

ABSTRAK

A. INTRODUCTION

Ecological and environment resources are almost by definition public goods which cannot, and perhaps should not be enclosed and become the property of individuals. But this should not be construed to mean that they should be open-access resources, “everybody’s and nobody’s property”. Nor should it be presumed that ecological and environmental resources, being by default state property, would be property managed and conserved by the state (SPES, 1994: 8).

According to Pikunas (1976: 58) environmental influences consist chiefly of the intrauterine and physical environment, family, peers, school, community and culture. The other environmental influences affect the growing child, who develops traits and features largely congruous with parental traits but modified in terms of the total family constellation and external influences to which he or she is also exposed (Pikunas, 1976: 58).

Looking for Alaska novel was written by John Green published in 2005. The story is narrated by Miles Halter. Miles Halter called Pudge. He is sixteen years old Miles’ first year at Culver Creek Preparatory School in Alabama. He includes good friends and great pranks, but is defined by the search for answer about life and death after a fatal car crash (Green, 2005).

Miles Halter from Florida to Alabama to continue his study in Culver Creek. He’s quite bored with his ordinary life. He finds ‘Great Perhaps’ as said by François Rabelais. Finally, he finds his new life, A dorm’s life which full of passion, naughtiness and crazy things which he never expected before, but it never boring. The pond at the dorm has only one hundred ten cm makes the people should squat down. Bufriedo is much delicious than Miles mother’s cooking. Chip Martin called by Colonel, he is short, broken home, naughty, but genius and
rational roommate. He gave an ironic name to him ‘Pudge’ which means skinny. Miles called by Pudge love to death with Alaska Young, the cute, sexy, smart, naughty, emotional, unstable, and slipped-tongue girl, unfortunately, beautiful, Alaska already had Jake, her lovely a handsome boyfriend. She successes to get Miles heart with no mercy to the ‘Great Perhaps’ (Green, 2005).

The researcher focus on the study to describe *Looking for Alaska* novel (2005) based on structural elements of the novel, ecological approach and also analyze environmental protection in *Looking for Alaska* novel (2005) based on ecological approach.

**B. RESEARCH METHOD**

In analyzing *Looking for Alaska novel* by John Green (2005) the researcher uses qualitative research. The research does not use enumeration and calculation. The researcher classifies her research into qualitative research because the research does not need a statistic data to analyze and explore the facts. It consists of word, phrase and sentences. The data sources consist of two categories; they are primary data source and secondary data source. The primary data source is the novel itself. The secondary data source is about ecological and all relevant materials in the novel. The techniques of data collection the researcher used are reading and understanding *Looking for Alaska* novel as well as the secondary data source from the other books, identifying data that can be analyzed, classifying data into some categories, determining the theory of literature which is relevant for analyzing the data, and searching the other reference that can be used to analyze data. The object of the study is to analyze the environmental protection in *Looking for Alaska* novel (2005) on an ecological approach. The analysis is begun from the structural analysis of the work and finally the ecological analysis of the literary of literary works. The steps analyzing the data are as follows: first, analyzing the data based on its structural elements, second, analyzing the data based on ecological analysis.
C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In resulting of the research, the researcher would draw some result as follows. They are in the four major aspects about ecology. They are microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, and macrosystem.

1. Finding
   a. Microsystem

      John Green’s *Looking for Alaska* novel is one of the literary works microsystems is a setting where an individual living. Based on the story, the researcher elaborated that Microsystem, his parents and teacher. Miles has less expectation. Miles is a teenager from Florida who wants to spend his teenage at Culver Creek, Alabama. His mother wants to carry out a going-away party. So, he is forced to invite his all friends. Patiently, his parents wait to the parting group of Miles. Unfortunately, there are only two of the groups: Marie Lawson and her boyfriend, Will. When Miles already at Culver Creek, everything that was done by his parents along this time is to show that they love Miles so much. Dr. Hyde is a religion teacher. In the Wednesday morning, when he starts to talk about Buddhists. Miles is not focus on the things he is lesson in, but he looks at the hill across the lake. So, Dr. Hyde calls him due to his fault. He says “I straining my lungs for your edification, it is like there something interesting out there” he asks Miles to go out from the class directly. At the times, Miles tought that Dr. Hyde was genius and the thing he has done was really right due to his fault not to get attention on the lesson he taught.

   b. Mesosystem

      In the novel of *Looking for Alaska*, mesosystem is the interaction between the factors. According to the story in the novel, the researcher elaborated Miles mesosystem is the parents’ experience with the school. Miles wants to study at Culver Creek due to his father was the student there. According to the story, the school is so famous with its naughty and smart students. Miles thinks his life will be much funnier in Alabama than in
Florida. It shows that his father gives positive impact to Miles’ new school at Alabama.

c. Exosystem

In the novel *Looking for Alaska*, the exosystem is social setting which is not included Miles. Based on the story of *Looking for Alaska*, the researcher elaborates that the exosystem is experience from Alaska name. Alaska has Alaska Young as her full name. Her parents are both different in types, her mother loves to *hippie* types, while her father tends to true *republican*. When she was born, her mother wanted to give a beautiful name Harmony Spring. While her father wanted to name her Mary Frances Young. They didn’t decide to choose the best name, but they asked her to choose her own name that they think it best at the seventh birthday as the gift that she got from her parents. Every day, she looked at the globe to choose her own name. The first choice was to Chad, a country in Africa. But her father said that it was a boy’s name. That was why, she finally choose Alaska as its name. She chooses Alaska due to Alaska. And far away from Vine Station, Alabama. She just knew the meaning of the name Alaska lately. Alaska come from Aluet language, Aleyska which means break the sea.

d. Macrosystem

In the novel *Looking for Alaska*, macrosystem is the improvement that is got by Miles. Based on the story of *Looking for Alaska* the researcher elaborates that macrosystem is the improvement of Miles Precalc score due to Alaska’s helps. Miles is bad students at Precalc. But, Alaska was succeed to teach him to get better score of Precalc.

D. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the story of John Green’s *Looking for Alaska*, the researcher concluded the ecological approach that influence the major character. The approach consist of microsystem, mesosystem, exosystem, and macrosystem.

In the *Looking for Alaska* novel, it was found and vigorously named Miles Halter. The novel told about Miles’s life journey.
Green tells about major and minor characters Miles Halter from Florida to Alabama to continue his study in Culver Creek. He’s quite bored with his ordinary life. He finds ‘Great Perhaps’ as said by François Rabelais. Finally, he finds his new life, A dorm’s life which full of passion, naughtiness and crazy things which he never expected before, but it never boring. Miles called by Pudge love to death with Alaska Young, the cute, sexy, smart, naughty, emotional, unstable, and slipped-tongue girl, unfortunately, beautiful, Alaska already had Jake, her lovely a handsome boyfriend. She’s successes to get Miles heart with no mercy to the ‘Great Perhaps’.

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that desire, effort and supporting of the people in the environment affect the main characters to achieve Miles’s Great Perhaps. So the themes of the Looking for Alaska novel are desire and effort. It explains Miles’s effort to against her environmental protection and Great Perhaps in Alabama.

E. BIBLIOGRAPHY

