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A Study Of Eco-Criticism For The Relationship Between Natural And Human Environments

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Abstract – Environmental view environment as the dominating component because they feel that our development as a civilization is mostly based on the natural forces. While theoretical literature typically views linguistics, cultural background, or social background as an essential factor. Because, in their view, linguistic and social components alone do not constitute the reality in which we live. It is only one of many variables that have contributed to the evolution and existence of humanity. The influence that weather and environment have on life, including human life, makes environment the most crucial factor in this idea. To its direct connection to people and the environment, eco-critical study stands out among modern literary and cultural ideas. In essence, it investigates the enduring relationship among literature and ecology. This article will provide an outline of the important influence that environment plays in shaping all literary genres. We have made an effort to support my claim that those who are more connected to the world do so on a global scale and have a very strong bond with the natural environment.

Keywords – Eco-Criticism, Deforestation, Human Nature, Natural Environment, and Culture Nature

Introduction –

Previously on in the theory's development, literary works and critics merely concentrated on the interaction between humans and nature. Ecological preservation and the research of nature writing are given a lot of consideration in the literary world. Environmental literature is examined through the lens of ecocriticism [1]. It advocates a peaceful interaction between man and nature and opposes excessive human exploitation of the natural world. Man's conflicts with nature cause ecological crises, but they are not the only crises that civilization causes; conflicts within people cause social crises, and conflicts within oneself cause spiritual crises. The interaction between man and nature is currently at the centre of the environmental disaster. The previous 50 years have seen a lot of talk about the environmental crisis. It currently poses a serious threat to people, animals, and the natural environment, as feared by environmentalist [2], [3]. Instead of the ethical system, humans are far more concerned with the environment. It is imperative that we examine

how people, businesses, and governments conduct their ethical behavior if we are to save the planet and all of its inhabitants. The only danger to the ecology is human oversight. A detailed understanding of the human value system is absolutely necessary in order to change it in order to safeguard the environment because human behaviors and the ecosystem are interrelated [4], [5].

Especially in the last several decades, along with rapid growth of eco-criticism, has it made significant advancements in its field in terms of depth and breadth, expanding even to the entire literary. Up until just now, eco-critics have gradually demonstrated the unity of opposite poles between humanity and wildlife from various angles, such as deep ecology, eco-feminism, environmental activism, organic principle and summary, and the waking of the connection between people and existence, greatly expanding the perspectives of eco-criticism. Eco-criticism examines literature from an ecological point of view and influences the formulation of legislation that promotes the harmony between people and the environment. It can elicit the literary representations of ecological conscience. It also raises people's awareness about the environment to conserve the environment by criticizing culture that upsets the natural order. In order to attain harmony between nature, society, and themselves, people exhibit beneficial ecological behaviours. The ecological crisis is actually a social issue. Max points out that socioeconomic issues are the primary cause of the ecological problem. The cause of the ecological catastrophe is that humans have not fully comprehended their relationship with the natural environment. In a society where materialism is prioritised, it increases people's ability for resources and riches, which encourages them to take advantage of nature. It results in a societal structure that is detrimental to the environment. A strong literary work can stimulate individuals to reconsider the social order and help the government rein in irrational actions. The ecological catastrophe affects people's spirits in addition to nature and society. The unbalance in nature and society is now affecting man's spiritual life as well. The more catastrophic effects of man's spiritual problem would be for him to ruin himself spiritually, then the rest of the planet [6], [7].

Aim of Eco-Criticism

It appears that the range of ecosystems and life is also the range of ecocriticism. The ecocritical eye can make the most of anything and everything that occurs in our planet. Additionally, anthropocentrism and the desire to transcend are the scourge of ecocriticism. Great ideas and dreams are frequently anthropocentric, and over time, our aspirations are likely to cause severe harm to the environments around us. All of these are the results of the breakdown of the human-animal bond. The way we think, teach, discuss, and create the material phenomena is known as "nature culture," and it is just as significant a terrain as the actual land itself. Ancient writers always has assigned nature ethics that closely mirrored their well-known portrayal in the modern world. Modern writers have evolved their own technique for employing eco-literature or nature as a platform for expressing challenging thought without presenting an idea of predisposition to the mythological or metaphorical conception. The fundamental idea that people are interconnected with and actively impacting the material environment permeates every aspect of ecocriticism. The theme of ecocriticism is the connection between culture and nature, particularly the culture and art of language and literature. Being a theoretical discourse that negotiates between humans and nonhuman beings, it has roots in both literature and the real world as a key viewpoint [8], [9].

Literature Review –

Literature researchers evaluate texts that highlight ecological threats and look at the various ways literature approaches the issue of ecology as part of the multidisciplinary field of critical theory. By examining

authors', researchers', and poets' works in the context of the situation and nature, it adopts a multidisciplinary point of view. Although not everyone ecocritics concur on the objective, approach, or purview of ecocriticism, certain ecocritics consider potential remedies for the improvement of the current environmental condition [10]. Whatever exactly is meant by the term "nature" and whether or not study of "place" must be classified in the same way as class, gender, or race are some of the questions that ecocritics look into. In order to determine whether or not today's environmental challenges are adequately depicted or even referenced in contemporary culture and contemporary literature, ecocritics look at just how humans have seen wilderness over time. Environment criticism is a rapidly developing area of literary study that examines how humans interact with the environment. It is often referred to as ecocriticism and "green" criticism (particularly in England). Ecologic critics investigate what nature and the natural environment are envisioned via world literature, as Cheryll Glotfelty pointed out in the *Advent to The Ecocriticism Reader*, "just as feminist criticism explores language and literature from a gender-conscious point of view, and Marxist criticism brings an awareness of modes of production and economic class to its reading of texts" [11].

Similar to how gendered ideas are evolving, such literature representation are not only produced by specific cultures but also have a huge impact on those civilizations. Therefore, its creative past is a great place to start if we want to comprehend our current perspective on the environment. The literary answers to environmental problems are as old as the issues themselves, however in this environment writers like Thoreau and Wordsworth may come to mind first. For hundreds, and in certain cases, thousands of years, Western literature has addressed these contentious themes as they relate to deforestation, air quality, endangered animals, wetlands loss, environmental and animal, and unbridled materialism.

People start to focus on their psychological environment as a result of the numerous ecological challenges they are facing. In order to determine whether or not current environmental issues are adequately depicted or even referenced in popular culture and contemporary literature, eco-critics look at how humans have historically seen wilderness and how it has changed. Eco-critics also believe that other academic fields, such as history, economics, psychology, philosophy, and biology, may have contributed to eco-criticism in the past or in the future. The author believes that eco-criticism is a field of study that focuses on how people and nature interact. It takes into account both the existing state of nature and the growth of people throughout their many life stages. In the process of exploring how to strike a balance between humans and nature, eco-criticism as it is used by literary critics is crucial.

Reasons for the Eco-criticism

About what is this new theory? Every other form of critique must be reexamined in light of ecocriticism. It mainly challenges linguistic theories (more on that later) and offers a completely new way to see literary works. The interaction among culture and way of life is the subject of ecocriticism. The idea that everything is a social or linguistic construction is rejected by ecocritics. Ecocriticism is the study of nature. The term "nature" in this context refers to the entire physical world, including both living and nonliving entities. However, for an ecocritic, nature is more than just a backdrop. Our basic existence on planet depends on it. The revisionist movement is urged by ecocriticism: Human nature is often anthropocentric, assuming that only men are important. Ecocriticism promotes a sustainable future - Ecocriticism works hard to maintain the Earth's basic fundamental right to life so that it is still functional for a sustainable future. A risk-free environment should be given for a healthy future generation to live in. The study of wilderness is a component of ecocriticism. We can rejuvenate ourselves in the woods, after all. Ecocriticism calls for a

return to nature, away from the clamour and pollution of the metropolis. In certain ways, the link between culture and nature is a significant topic in ecocriticism. The rejection of the idea that everything is socially and physically manufactured is perhaps the most crucial argument here, although ecocriticism does have an essence. Since it is aware that the modified commas are, in any event, variables that impact us and affect us; they may be fatal; it prefers to act on our own side rather than waiting to be deemed ionised. Naturally, it cannot be reduced to what we regard to be a part of our social practise due to the way we exploit its opportunities. However, although being distinct elements, nature and culture are linked and related. For instance, the provides protection might be thought of as a collection of overlapped and contiguous spaces that eventually transitioned from of the natural surroundings to the cultural sphere.

A global problem is the ecological disaster. Unprecedented attention has been paid to the environment as a result of the increasingly catastrophic crisis, which primarily manifested in the destruction of ecological balance and damage to the ecosystem. All facets of society are now embracing the trend that is environmental thinking. Eco-criticism, eco-philosophy, eco-ethics, eco-politics, eco-socialism, eco-sociology, ecological anthropological, ecological psychology, eco-literature, eco-art, and environmental economy are only a few examples of the liberal arts disciplines that have an overlap with ecology. Environmental issues were not taken seriously at the time due to the limitations of inadequately established knowledge and technology. Through anthropological and philosophical research, literary scholars and critics aim to find a solution to the issue. Under this specific setting, eco-criticism was formed. It is the literary criticism equivalent of people's desire to avert and alleviate environmental calamity.

Approaches for Eco-Criticism

To comprehend ecocritical theory, works, and the interplay between nature and literature developed by several renowned authors and thinkers, researchers have presented a number of methodologies and literary tropes. Below, we go into further detail on a few of them.

According to Deep Ecology, cultural and institutional crises are the root cause of ecological issues. Historically, Deep Ecology supported decentralisation, local autonomy, and authority. In terms of economics, Deep Ecology backed the idea of replacing the standard of living in industrial society by utilising a modest standard of living to curb material demand. Deep Ecology's plan for social change placed a lot of emphasis on how individuals' attitudes could change. People were first asked to alter their beliefs, morals, and way of life. Then, Deep Ecology advised people to respect nature and coexist peacefully with it. In light of the enormous demand for governmental, financial, cultural, and social reform, Deep Ecology was an aggressive theory. Ecology has a significant impact on both meaning and behaviour. How much time and effort academics and researchers have invested in ecology is demonstrated by the process of developing the ecological theory.

Future of Eco-Criticism

The research of literary critics examining topics like women, economy, race, and colonization immensely helped ecocriticism as a result of the environmental justice movement. By demonstrating how an environment perspective can enhance important work in subjects such colonialism studies, which environmental protection borrows from, environmentalists are now paying it forward (and will most probably keep to do so in the future). In this sense, ecocriticism will continue to be a distinct area of literary theory while also influencing other approaches, much like the analytical movements that came before it. As a result, a lot of studies will lean "green" instead of being particularly ecocritical works.

Conclusion –

The field of literary theory now includes an important area called ecocriticism. As it develops, more and more local and international experts begin to focus on it and do investigation on it. Ecocriticism, a new perspective on literary theory of natural progression, can consider releasing the idea of man into ecosystem holism to critique the anthropocentrism ideological position that places a focus on conquering and desire for control and also wastefully abusing mineral resources. With the ongoing degradation of the global ecosystem. Its goal is to awaken humanity's numbness, which is ready to be become tools driven by utilitarianism, as well as people's awe of nature and life, in order to alleviate the increasing important environmental crisis.

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