Relexification of English towards Eco linguistics

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Abstract: In the post theory era social critics and practitioner of humanity take more concern over environment and freedom on animals. The positive quality of geocentricism is by the negative steps of anthropocentrism. In human ecology linguistics has a vital role to play in making environment and animal beings in more respectful manner. The degrading language might demean the nature and the animal world. The process language and its uses can help the people in sustaining the environment. In this paper one can understand how linguistics in general degrades the environment with grey language. So that there is a need of the Eco linguistics at present to represent all the entities of nature and animal beings with green language.

Key words: Anthropocentrism, Ecolinguistics, Euphemism, Green, Industry.

I. Introduction
This research paper aims at disseminating the prudential employment and implication of Eco linguistics. It is worth mentioning that in the research would expose the inter-link of culture and nature. In the advent of revolutionary movements like Renaissance, Industrial and agrarian, the European countries were at the highest frequency of developing in all the fields. As the result of these movements Romantic writings were fond of rendering constant adoration for Nature. Some writers of nature use of ‘words’ to write a poem and it would be like garland, adorable, pacifying, and loving. It is firmly said that all the governments are trying to make the world green. Once the revolution is given to save nature, it is the duty of every individual to make the world green. Personalities, scientists, researchers do grey world into making green in their academic or research fields respectively. Linguists would transit to Eco linguistics to make the world green. This research paper throws suggestions to the practitioners of linguistics to make eco-friendly lexis and Eco-protecting structures of English language.

II. Eco linguistics – A Need:
In this research paper the author has made the linguistics and its practitioners’ inevitable right and duty of making the English language, which is grey in certain aspects into green. The word green is not just a color in the surface sense of the word, but it refers to the innate color of nature and environment. This article represents the endo linguistic signifier. By the endo linguistic signifier it means that the anthropocentric grey language. This paper aims at:
a) It is to protect environment and animal world with the green language
b) It is to rename or relexify the words and terms to upgrade environment and animal world

In this article Ecolinguistics or a Mirror on the real world CrameJunyent says that of ecologistics will not be developed in a single study of field. It is studied and developed with external elements of environment and animal world and other fields related to it. The following quote by Crameis:
Eco linguistics does not propose the development of processes in isolation. In the case of linguistic diversity it does not call for the recuperation of isolated languages, but rather the reestablishment of communication networks that allow for the revitalization of languages as a whole (Crame, 40)

III. Linguistic System and Eco linguistics
Linguistics is a language engineering study with Phonology, Syntax, Semantics and Grammar. Ecolinguistics is green language engineering with relation to ecology, environment, where people live and depend on. Therefore, the researcher of this paper has formulated two linguistic signifier systems:
a) System of Endo Linguistic Signifier
b) System of Exo Linguistic Signifier
A. System of Endo Linguistic Signifier and Eco linguistics:
Tends to denote that already entered lexical system of words, Syntax, Semantics, Grammatical structures. This can be called skeletalof a language. Endo-linguistic signifier is the base for the meaning of a language which is produced from culture. Language producers create meaning out of objective codes. Objects, cultural codes, ritual meanings are foisted in. System of Exo Linguistic signifier tends to denote that language and its meaning play and inter-play with relation to environment, ecology, and its response to human’s and moreover, human responses to nature. This can be called Flesh of language. Eco linguistics attributes to make language ‘green’ with the System of Exo-linguistic-Signifier.

For the first time Einar Haugen used the phraseology “ecology of language”. Besides, Einar differentiates between ecology of language and language ecology. The latter phraseology implies that the relative relationship and integral inter-action between language and environment. The former phraseology unpacks that it deals with Phonology, Grammar and Lexical uses. (Brown, 2006-9)

Eco linguistics is developed by Peter Muhlhauster, SalikokoMufwene and Albert Bastardas,Boada (Brown, 2006-10)

Along with Peter Muhlhauser, Allwin fill has made his contribution to the development of Eco linguistics. By means of his research article on Eco linguistics. ‘The ecology of language’ in terms of the researcher of this paper is System of Endo-linguistic-Signifier. A decade ago language was invariably called abstract.

By the advent of Eco linguistics language is living and dynamic. It is worth quoting from Towards an Ecology of World languages translated by Andrew Brown that this system is inter relation with the environment. At every moment language is subject to external stimuli to which it adopts (Brown 2006:24).

By means of this ideology environment also takes a seminal part in forming language i.e. Eco linguistics. Language also influences people to act / react / respond to the environment. Environment and ecology gives more influence to the language and the speaker of language in the world.

B. System of Exo Linguistic Signifier and Eco linguistics:
As human beings live in the anthropocentric world, other beings of wild life, mountains, earth, animals, lakes and plants live in the man polluted world. Human beings logically and rationally think and act / react / respond to the nature world. Human beings’ actions become “anthropocentricism”. When Ptolemy discovered and proclaimed Geocentricism there was no crisis. While Copernicus discovered and proclaimed Helio-centrism, there was no calamity but only scientific exploration began. When the turn comes to state that human beings are centre (Anthropocentric), there is a calamity for both nature and human beings. Anthropocentric made world becomes polluted in various ways invariably. While anthropocentric attitudes and responses given to wild life, animals and mountains, the whole world becomes ‘grey’.

Animals, wild live and other natural resources have got crucial role to play in maintaining and leveling ecology with better way. But in the anthropocentric made world scientists and researchers have devalued animals, wild life and natural resources. In order to maintain a sustainable ecology, the linguistics practitioner also has vital roles to play. There are certain avoidances can be taken up to promote Eco linguistics and making the world green.

The third person singular ‘it’ is used to refer to in animate objects and animals in general. Animals are to be respected. By using ‘it’ which means that animal is not superior to human. Animal beings are created to assist human beings, which is generally a false notion. At homes people name their pet animal so that they love them like a child. Therefore, a name has a power. Unless a pleasant name people feel unpleasant.

In lexicon there are myriads words entered to nullify a person. But human beings purposely search forth the names of animal to degrade. It clearly shows that the people devalue animals. (e.g.) as dirty as pig, as cunning as fox. Human knowledge is foisted upon innocent animals to control their physical freedom. (e.g.) Bull-taming and cock-fighting. This phrase can be replaced with euphemism. This paper suggests that it is better to avoid such animal sports. In this kind of animal sport animals are put physical pains. Moreover, the psychic of animals is vigorous and gets deviated from normalcy.

Taking a cue from Heisenberg, observer is human being the observing method is language. If a language is grey the observed is also grey. This anthropocentric world is making environment less important even after raping and sucking the natural resource out of it. In the same context people use nullifying ‘words’ towards ‘nature’. This is what this paper says that the grey observation..

C. Human Actions and Eco linguistics:
Even in agriculture there is a word ‘cheat-grass’. Anthropocentric world devalues the environment and nullifies after sucking the benefits out of it. In the same context people use nullifying words towards its nature.

“In fact, ‘cheat-grass’ seeds persist in the soil and species often grows up after winter wheat is harvested in the midsummer. This phenomenon lead some formers to conclude that their wheat had degenerated in to a weed and thus had ‘cheated’ the former”. (Forman 1986)

This type of grass is termed as ‘cheat-grass’. There is a question whether the grass cheats the farmer or the human being cheats the environment?
The grass is in its ‘topos’ and its nature is to eat the other plants. Human being has no rights to devalue the grass and cannot change its nature. ‘The farmer’ did not get bountiful harvest so that ‘he’ is disappointed. Because of the disappointment, he takes the vindictive action towards nature by calling it ‘cheat’. Cheat can take place in human being because they can ‘think’ and react’ rationally. The grass cannot think and react it is passive-living organism. This word can be replaced by any other euphemism or neo-logism. Because, grass is food for GrassHooper it also takes part to maintain and balance the ecology in good condition. This research has suggested that instead of cheat grass, it is better to term anti wheat grass ‘Use of waste impregnated wood for particle of fiberboard is not forbidden. However, a significant amount of waste wood is exported to it anywhere it is utilized in particle board Factories…….There is a possibility that waste impregnated wood is reused in particle board produced in Italy’. (Timothy, 2006) The above quote shows clearly that nothing is waste from a tree. The people use ‘wasted wood’ paradoxically again it is reused to make particle boards in Italy. When something is waste from tree, how is it possible to reuse it? To balance ecology, tree takes a heartfelt of vital role in the environment. When finishing the act of felling down trees, people degrade and devalue the nature according to the benefits that they derive the benefit till the dead end. This word can also be replaced with ‘byproduct’ of wood.

IV. Passive voice and Eco linguistics

There is no denial of passive voice in language. Despite, Mar Khan says that in wild life profession that the researchers use passive voice, while they are experimenting on animals, here are a few lines, as she quoted from her essay:

‘Method-Striped skunks, raccoons, and opossums were live-trapped in east central Texas and housed outdoors in individual cages. Test animals were provided 500 g commercial dry dog food once a day and a continuous water supply. The animals were acclimated for a minimum of 10 days prior to testing. All testing was conducted during an ambient temperature range of about 23-27 C.five coyotes were administered does (oral gavages) that simulated those a …All muscle tissues were combined and ground in commercial meat grinder…The tested animals were fasted for about 24 hours before being presented with 100 or 200 g of ground tissue. Water was provided albumin, and no other food was available. Test animals were returned to the standard diet of dry dog food after the ground tissue was consumed.’ (Fill, 2001).

In the ecological concern basis, this kind of use of passive voice is in null – context. Why does the researcher put more pain on animals by using passive voice as if they were lifeless and by defacing their post of executioner/murder/killer/destroyer/under the guise of researching for the benefit of human being? By using passive voice researcher is defaced himself in the scene of inflicting pain on animal and researcher in considered as divine being. In Endo-linguistic signifier no one can shun the use of passive voice, but the means used passive voice by human being or researcher, while they do research on animals, they inflect more and more painful and dreadful activity in animal being.

V. Conclusion

To conclude this paper the anthropocentric – made language can be replaced with euphemistic language suggested in this research paper. Therefore, language has vigorous, soft and respectful influence and effect on the environment and the animal beings. In this perspective the Eco linguistics has a vital role to play to make the entire world green. So that the lexicographers and linguistics bear a social responsibility to make use of the relexification.

References