

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Basically, there are two levels of linguistic studies, they are a micro- and a macro- level. In micro level, the study is concerned solely with the structure of a language system where no complementary issues are referred to. According to Dorni (2008), at this level the structures of a system are identified, described, and explained to include levels like phonology, morphology, and syntax. The linguist's aim is to analyse language with an explicit attention to the linguistic features as they are structured in the system.

On the other hands, in macro linguistics the highlight is to understand the role of the individual within the system of language, various issues like why the individual relates to a particular science, and how he relates to this science, are taken into consideration. Relationships between human language and human life are therefore explored by subjecting them to critical observation and examination. The macro level has a broad scope. It is concerned with anything that related to language. Therefore it merges overlapping interests from the study of language with other fields, like sociology, psychology, biology, ethnography, and ecology. Linguistic behavior is explained in terms of one of the many disciplines that may interfere in.

In addition, the issue about ecology becomes trending reference recently. It demands people to think about the ecosystem in the world. Hereby, as the impact of global warming caused several cases due to the world such as ozone hole, climate change, melt of snow in polar system, the extinction species and

soon. Further linguists concern about this problem, among other who is well known as frontiers like Haugen, Mühlhäusler and Maffi. They conclude that there is a relation between language and ecosystem. It also has an influence on how someone acts, so language can inspire one to destroy or protect the ecosystems that life depends on. Ecolinguistics, as forwarded by Mühlhäusler and Maffi, emphasizes the role of language in preserving the ecological and biophysical environments of communities across the globe. Both Mühlhäusler and Maffi move past the “metaphorical approach” to ecolinguistics, where the ‘ecological’ aspect of language is seen as how languages interact with one another in the same way that members of a biophysical ecosystem interact with one another.

Then, Both Maffi and Mühlhäusler (1998), in other words, expand ecolinguistics to conceive of a language (and the culture connected to it) as both affecting and being affected by its surrounding biophysical environment. Accordingly, these two thinkers recognize that languages develop alongside specific environments, and therefore these minority languages have developed specific ways of speaking and interacting with their surrounding biologically diverse environments.

An earlier study on *ecology* term was coined in 1869 by German Biologist Ernst Haeckel. He has shown that term, *oekologie*, a combination of the Greek roots *oikis* (“the home”) and *logos* (“the study of”), means the study of organisms in their home or environment. Environment encompasses everything that can influence or be influenced by an organism, including biotic factors (other living organisms) and abiotic factors such as temperature, water availability, and soil. Furthermore Haeckel reduced the meaning of *oikos* to the management of

household relationships (which was partly correct), but shifted the focus to the scientific study of how living organisms function as a single interdependent economic unit. According to Donald Worster, the modern spelling of “ecology” was introduced in 1893, and from then on scientists began, through their study of different forms of dependencies and bioregions, to give ecology multiple meanings (1990, p.192). This linguistic elaboration represented shifts in the study of ecosystems, and included “climax formations”, “ecological succession”, “biotic communities”, “energy flows”, “ecosystems”, and so forth. The important point is that over the last hundred years scientists have largely claimed to be stewards of which analogs can be associated with the word ecology. We start with a discussion of definitions, first language-related, then ecology-related, and finally put the two together. The connecting concept for us is diversity, and the struggle for its maintenance, in nature and culture.

The starting point was term of ecology such as metaphors related to nature and biodiversity of language. It almost totally expressed in *The Old Man and the Sea*. The chosen novella is analyzed since the story provides many ecology data. The story of a battle between an old, experienced fisherman who is name Santiago, due to a large marlin The story opens with Santiago having gone 84 days without catching a fish, and now being seen as "salao", the worst form of unluckiness. He is so unlucky especially when his young apprentice, Manolin, has been forbidden by his parents to sail with him. His parents just allowed him to go fishing with successful fishermen. The boy visits Santiago's shack each night, hauling his fishing gear, preparing food, talking about.

The next topic is about biotic and abiotic sea resources, which explain clearly about sea life environment through various species of fish, especially tuna. It described group or school of tuna such as albacore tuna, smaller juvenile is *T. Alalunga* that feed on squid and small fish, and they primarily feed in the morning and early evening. They live in deeper layers of water and their prey namely crustacean like shrimp and crabs. They always exist in group or schools and become agitated if separated from their group, and the formation of this group sometimes associated with floating objects such as sargassum weeds. Then Juvenile tuna have migratory habits. The life of albacore is obviously threatened since they have competitors which eat the similar prey such as skipjack, yellow fin and big eye tunas. In turn, albacore are preyed on by shark, billfish and dolphin. Another reason why the species in danger condition is the fish is commonly marketed as a canned white meat tuna. The species is caught by long-line fishing, live-bait fishing, and seine fishing and trolling.

Furthermore, the most interested events is how the fisherman, Santiago has tremendous struggled to survive his life through his battle with the huge marlin. The illustration seen through the next quotation “The shaft of the harpoon was projecting at an angle from the fish’s shoulder and the sea was discoloring with the red of the blood from his heart” (p104). Santiago takes his skiff into the Gulf Stream, sets his lines and, by noon, has his bait taken by a big fish that he is sure is a marlin. He is unable to haul in the great marlin, Santiago is instead pulled by the marlin, The effort of the old man to prove to the boy that he is not as saloo as people’s judgment. Although in his deepest heart he doesn’t really want to kill this marlin. He thought that it is a sin to kill the fish. On the other hand he

tries to make him calm down by some reason. First, that is no matter to kill because you are a fisherman, you love him when he was alive or not, then he kills him in self-defense and finally he obviously knew that would bring the highest price in the market.

By the ecological approach to language considers the complex web of relationships that exist between the environment, languages, and their speakers”. “Environment” here means the physical, biological and social environments. The work of fiction in which Hemingway devoted the most attention to natural objects, *The Old Man and the Sea*, is pieced out with an extraordinary quantity of fakery, extraordinary because one would expect to find no inexactness, no romanticizing of natural objects in a writer who loathed W.H. Hudson.

1.2 Scope of the Study

Based on the *Ecolinguistics, Language and Ecology and the Stories We Live by*, revealed by Stibbe Arran in 2015, the link between ecology and language is that how humans treat each other and the natural world is influenced by their thoughts, concepts, ideas, ideologies and worldviews, and these in turn are shaped through language. Stibbe in 2015 writing that language in ecology context as follows:

It is through language that economic systems are built, and when those systems are seen to lead to immense suffering and ecological destruction, it is through language that they are resisted and new forms of economy brought into being. It is through language that consumerist identities are built and lives orientated towards accumulation, and it is through language that consumerism is resisted and people are inspired to ‘be more rather than have more’. It is through language that the natural world is mentally reduced to objects or resources to be conquered, and it is

through language that people can be encouraged to respect and care for the systems that support life.

As above statement attempts to emphasize the value of the language, since it can be encourage one to respect and care towards life. It means language has positive even negative impact to support the life system. In critiquing the damaging social and ecological effects of financial structures, Berardi in Fill (2012: 157) states that:

Only an act of language can give us the ability to see and to create a new human condition, where we now only see barbarianism and violence. Only an act of language escaping the technical automatism of financial capitalism will make possible the emergence of a new life form. Linguistics provides tools for analyzing the texts that surround us in everyday life and shape the kind of society we belong to. These tools can help reveal the hidden stories that exist between the lines of the texts. Once revealed, the stories can be questioned from an ecological perspective: do they encourage people to destroy or protect the ecosystems that life depends on? If they are destructive then they need to be resisted, and if beneficial they need to be promoted.

Hereby, these statement undertake clearly discuss about scope of the language in human life such as in economics, sociologies and also ecology. The empirical data for my investigation consists of the ecology, sociology and biology facts that covers whole environment data and then I have analysed language whether lexicons and utterances via means of the internet. The internet has taken advantage of technology that could provide the research.

In this thesis, I shall use novella as my data. I use the term of novella in order to emphasize the fact that these as used as short novel. But it is not a short story. According to Blackwell reference basically, the novella is a fictional narrative of interminate length (a few pages to two or three hundred), restricted to a single event, situation or conflict, which produces an element of suspense and leads to an unexpected turning point.

As far as research into language and environments. Scholars have tended to adopt a theoretical of research concentrates on the definition. The following is a selection of authors, to whom I refer in this thesis, Alwin Fill (2001), Sapir (1912), Haugen (1970), Jefferson Lindo.(200).

A thesis of these scopes requires careful methodological considerations. The first consideration concerned due to the lexicons. Too limited a selection could be concerned to the Eco-lexicon. It means the vocabulary is chosen based on the words on compound word described about physical and social related to marine life and fishing environment.

In this thesis, I shall select the utterance that I have limit in the Eco metaphor and simile. The languages that I have chosen from English, Latin and Spanish. Since the speaker express in his thought, through utterance refer both languages. I decided to focus on the region in which it has greatest presence: Canary Islands, and Havana as capital city of Cuba.

According to Silverstein (1998:125), ideology is a mental characteristic that pertains to society an individual as long as the individual is part of a group or community. Thompson (1984: 5), believes that ideology can be both a shared experience and an individual experience. Hitherto in the data employ several illustration refer to ideology. The man shared all his experiences along his life as a fisherman toward the boy. It is a tie means as an interrelationship among to people between individual to another people. Furthermore, there is also relationship between individual to others creature, meanwhile it reflect the marine environment, whether

animal, plants, even abiotics. In addition an experienced fisherman would be tricky and has many resolutions. He realized where he is, where the enemy is, where and even the luck in time. Then he has also need to the God power.

The previous explanation constrain to ideology all I mentioned how ideology influence behavior and in particular language several utterances. Every group is shaped by their culture, or it belongs to a particular culture in the thesis refers to fisherman ideology.

1.3 Identification of the Problem

The route of the discussion presented in this research will be guided by the following research questions;

1. By the ecological approach to language considers the complex web of relationship that exists between the environment, languages, and the speakers. As “Environment” here means the physical, biological and social environments. How are lexicon and utterances arised in interrelationship among environment, language and the speaker of the language appear through this novella?
2. There are many the ecological categories could be found in the novella, hereby the focus is on animals and plants in pristine environments remote from the influence of humans. The research question is there social environment such as care for living with high wellbeing, keeping the environment deal in the novella of the Old Man and the Sea?

1.4 The Objective of the Study

These research aims to figure out several investigations contribute to language and environment through out the novella entitled The Old Man and the Sea.

1. To identify lexicons and utterances through the complex web of relationship that exists between the environment, languages, and the speakers of the language.
2. Based on ecological categories, the object focus upon animals and plants in pristine environments remote from the influence of humans. As a result it provides the description of social environment towards living and caring for the species and environment.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

This research actually is intended to enrich the development of linguistics, particularly in Andalas University since there is no such linguistic research on the ecology has been conducted before. It is also as reference for researchers who want to focus their research below the ecology language linguistics point of view. Furthermore, the future of ecolinguistics will be growth if linguists work on acquiring skills, knowledge and qualifications in other related disciplines such as Biology, Ecology which assist the ecolinguistics cases.