

ISSN: 0976-8165

THE CRITERION

An International Journal in English

BI-MONTHLY REFEREED AND INDEXED, OPEN ACCESS E-JOURNAL

The Criterion



October 2014 Vol. 5, Issue-5

5th Year of Open Access



Editor-In-Chief

Dr. Vishwanath Bite

Managing Editor

Mrs. Madhuri Bite

www.the-criterion.com

About Us: <http://www.the-criterion.com/about/>

Archive: <http://www.the-criterion.com/archive/>

Contact Us: <http://www.the-criterion.com/contact/>

Editorial Board: <http://www.the-criterion.com/editorial-board/>

Submission: <http://www.the-criterion.com/submission/>

FAQ: <http://www.the-criterion.com/fa/>

The Conception of Facsimile: an Eco-critical Perspective in Snyder's *Turtle Island*

Raghavendra Nayak
Research Scholar
Pondicherry University-605 014

The legendry, Gary Snyder served as the embodiment of Thoreau and Han Shan. The *Turtle Island* reveals his experienced with the wilderness and eco-voices. This paper argued with the concept of Facsimile which is newly nascent term. It organizes the ideas and directly copies from the Nature. The conception of facsimile tries to evaluate the eco-critical perspectives in Snyder's poetry. It has intellectually and genuinely registered the vision of survive in Nature. Nature acts the *wholeness* or *totality* of universal art. The wholeness of universe has ecologically been directed and also geographically been oriented by the surrounding or circumstances of beings and existence of things. Snyder's poetry lay out the present status of environment, landscape, wilderness and the fatigue mind. His practical experiences evoke to sustain the environment and to call forth the power of nature among the human beings.

Gary Snyder was one of the American Beat Writers in the 1950s and the 1960s. He is a poet and environmental activist. His poetry filled with "wilderness thoughts" and "eco-voices". Snyder broadly points out preservation and sustainability of flora and fauna. His very first book *Riprap* (1959) demonstrated the physical surrounding and experience with nature. Snyder used simple language that has been easily understood. Glyn Maxwell said that Snyder's hallmark of poetry is simplicity, distance and accuracy of atmosphere. His spiritual, ethical and moral principles turned into universal truth. He believed individuality in the wilderness that's what he saw and heard, he had mentioned in his poetry. He used symbols, image and metaphor which caused more distance from a thing itself.

Snyder won the Pulitzer Prize for *Turtle Island* in 1975. It is filled with the concept of 'wilderness' and 'wild'. He himself is an environmental activist of the highest ambition with respect and candour, like Thoreau. Poetry has come out of refinement ideas and with 'language experiment'. His unmistakable stylistic signature of thoughts and language is not flustered. It reflects that nature has embedded the power in man but not meant to be exercised at times. His ideas are based on materialistic. *Turtle Island* is to be contained within fluid consciousness subject to the law of identity, wilderness, nature and physical plausibility. The poet's mind, it shows as if he is a Buddhist monk, creates liberal images of his earlier vision with wilderness. Nevertheless, he invites us to share the excitement experiences of his self-destruction with nature. His permanent ecological visions and voices are displayed, also presented men's mischievous and dangerous attack over hills and dales. His life revealed that survival and self-preservation in wilderness that make us free to return to the nature.

This paper genuinely attempts at interpreting and understanding contemporary eco-literature with a newly nascent term -the conception of facsimile. It is an art of exactness, reproduction or the copy of the copy. It is intellectually helpful to interpret, inter-locating ideas and expressions through literary genres. The facsimile has copied from nature and culture which stands for wholeness or totality, as nature. Here, the concept of facsimile carries out between language, literature and ecology visions. Each mode of art has a separate wholeness in respected genres. But in this conception of facsimile, language acts like a vehicle- between language and ecology.

All ecological visions in literature are skillfully knitted-formatting of ideas, configuring the realistic nature and constructing emotion and notion of human beings towards nature. The conception of facsimile maintains ecological visions and sustainable natural life through literary genres. The conception of facsimile included all unified early experiences with Nature. When we interpret Snyder's poetry it energetically flows in readers and writers. Snyder basically focused the law of nature that tells to protect, to preserve and to sustain natural life. He says in "Control Burn" poem,

With a sense of helpful order
With respect for laws
Of nature (pg.19)

The facsimile is a registered mode by artistic skill. It also acts as simulacrum, which stands for *wholeness* or *totality*. So, nature is a mirror of totality or wholeness in human life and in biosphere. Every species and plants, dogs and dolphins, dales and hills, whales etc...have legal representative to defend their own rights in ecological visions. This mode takes all experiences and centers in whole, then rectified, reframed with the help of language. How the main direction of ecological vision has: "everything is connected to everything else" (Rueckert. Pg.102) The art of facsimile has also ecological direction: "everything has to be done everywhere". Here, language is actively participating with the help of sign system.

In the conception of facsimile, artist or poet, is not only have intellectual, comprehensiveness mode, but also genuine and imagination power. The artistic comprehensiveness has come from positive primordial material elements which elements already identified in written or spoken form. The artistic imagination produces the nature of visible artistic objects that we contemplate in Snyder's life. He pointed out that imagination is not an invention; it is a bundle of forms of expression which is perfectly portrayed as the mirror of the world outside.

The art of facsimile depicts that nature as treasure. Snyder says Man is completely receiver. Nature is being acted as a domain of centers; wild, endless water, land, landscape, species and plants, flora and fauna, biosphere and ecosphere and finally man. It is a mutual and joint-stock world. In "It Pleases" poem, he points out

And the center,
The center of power is nothing!
Nothing here.

All these centers are wonderfully pointed out in *Turtle Island*. According to him, good things are valuable and wonderful those are ever existed things in nature. In this artistic experienced that articulates how the mankind seeks eternity, identity, charity and domination over land and landlessness species. Snyder spent his life in forest and lived like a Zen monk. His life exposed experiences against the law of urban and industries, and believed that spirituality makes and keep the mind in peace. We can see the irony in his poem "The Bath" how tiny man bothered about dignity, honor and respect from others.

Though, we couldn't figure out where all the mankind's mercy has gone. He can do anything and everything upon Nature. He says a man might rather have done than to have left undone. No

things can be inarticulate and indistinct in nature; everything is noticeable and more useful, for instance, in “Mother Earth: Her Whales” Poem gives plenty of natural resources, nothing is wastage. He says,

The grasses are working in the sun. Turn it green.
Turn it see. That we may eat.
Grow our meat.
...
Flowing like breathing planets
In the sparkling whorls
Of living light.

Though, the art of facsimile is completely extemporize mode in the reflection of the world and of experience. In *Turtle Island*, all poems reflected natural world or a thing that makes us good fortune. The act of artistic creation of facsimile is produce primordial objects and encounter with nature. That seems the producers of spiritual or divine being.

Nature is uniform truth which generalizes the principles of biosphere. In his art of writing which flows through the human community and their experiences. The art of facsimile is both language center and creative imagination, which is skillfully registered by the artistic genuine as well as artistic comprehension, and experience of knowledge. For instance, in his famous poem “The Bath” gives naturalistic a way of life. It tells about the law of ecology connects the equality living-rights in biosphere, not only man but also every creature in earth. This poem shows the importance of being one with nature and oneself. He used the innocent and playful language, when the poet and his son, Kai, were having bath together that brought out the importance of having fun at body and being comfortable with family. He says we must be completely comfortable with family before we can be comfortable with nature if we want to be one with nature and ourselves.

Is this our body?

He questioned that how man loves his body rather than surrounding. He is beginning to get used to the idea of being one with himself and nature, along with nature. Snyder continues with his affirmation of being at one with himself and nature by encouraging others to

“laughing on the Great Earth
come out from the bath”(pg.14).

This sentence tells the ways of keeping the human community from destroying the natural community and he encourages people to come out of the bath, into the world completely at peace with themselves and nature. This poem conceptually finds out the two communities-the human and the natural. This way of life depicts coexist, cooperate and flourish in the biosphere (Rueckert, pg.107). This ecological development visions try to sustain and to preserve the biosphere and ecosphere.

In “The Call of the Wild” poem reveals that a man is a carnivorous animal who was haunted by wilderness. It looks the recollections of the wild through war against earth, and that not makes of smiling greenery beyond the landscape. Then, Nature may not run, side by side, through the wide forest stretches. The idea shows that man does not have any rights to harm anything what he wants things in nature. Every living being should be protected and sustained by human law which has been told by the law of love and fellowship. As it is mentioned before, every life of

species or plants have their own ecological defend. Man is a part of nature that only produces the nature of visible artistic objects. Nature is stored and is undestroyable energy. This art of facsimile is double mode which flows of creative energy that comes from the creative 'imagination' and intelligence.

In the deep sense, the first law of nature –that “everything is connected to everything else”, which applies to his poetry as well as to nature. Nature is transformer, renewable and recycle thing, but should be protected, sustainable things by human community. For Kenneth Burke, was one of the first Ecocritics, says, “Nature is processed access of human community towards nature”. Language is just one vehicle for the storing of creative energy (Rueckert. Pg.109). Literature is a universal and individual renewable resource. All genres of literature considered and produced from the creative imagination and intelligence. Literature is also renewable; all works of art flow energy from creative artistic effort his/her comprehensive in human community. All material objectives circulated through it. Those are recycle and renewable.

As E.Odum, an ecologist, says ecology is always concerned with population, communities, ecosystems, and the biosphere. (Rueckert, pg.112). It means nature is a symbol and an action. Man takes what he needs and accesses the possibilities for the future. If men get ride over nature, the end of biosphere purgation may be near. Preservation and protection, the beasts or birds, hills or dales, flora and fauna, is essential for future generation. Let us remain one of ecology basic one, “we are not free to violate but free to allocate the laws of nature”. We acquire it fromtotalitarian and egalitarian principles for sustaining every species in earth. Sustainable preservation and maintaining the balance of life with nature is hard thing. Because of, human beings are exhausting and accessing every possibility of things from nature. If Nature conks out, man is like a fish out of pond.

Man is a supernatural beingand who is deeply converting naturalistic life with nature. Nature is not stable; their main objects that change is a way of life. Snyder mentioned that there is a patience of the wild in the wilderness. Man easily loses patience when he needs possibilities with nature. The wild patience is dominance over nature. In ecological visions, going against one, especially nature, tragic flaw must be. It is also an anthropocentric vision. When man forget the law of nature, then start domesticate, violation, exploit energy natural things. This is cause to tragic flaw in every human beings life. Nature is a mutual, joint stock world, if something goes wrong that will be affected everywhere. Nature is realistic evidence that is so overwhelming and terrifying. Those species had born before human existing.

Thus, the conception of facsimile is an artistic 'spitting-image' of nature. This knocks off originality and superiority of nature. Though, Eco-literature has not enough privilege to see ecological disaster. It encouraged to plain citizenship, the separation of vision and action. This artistic vision carried out under a flight stimulated condition in environment. Here,the ideas aresubjected to forcing by the art of facsimile which is articulated with the help of images and concepts.

Works Cited:

- Buell, Lawrence. “Representing the Environment”. Pg. 177-181
 Collie, Joanne and Stephen Stater.*Literature in the Language Classroom*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 1987. Print.
 Cruse, D.A. *Lexical Semantics*. Great Britain: Cambridge University Press, 1986. Print.
 Gifford, Terry. “The Social Construction of Nature”.Pg.173-176.

- Greimas, AlgirdasJulien.*Narrative Semiotics and Cognitive Discourse*.London: Pinter Publishers, 1990. Print.
- Hochman, Jhan. "Green Cultural Studies". Pg.187-192.
- Snyder, Gary. *Turtle Island*. USA: New Direction Books, 1974. Reprint.
- Palmer, F.R. *Semantics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996. Print.
- Rueckert, William. "Literature and Ecology".Pg.105-123.
- Seuren, Piter A.M. *Discourse Semantics*. Great Britain: Basil Blackwell, 1985. Print.
- Sykes, H and C. Turner.*Language and Literature*, 3rdEd. New Delhi: Willey Eastern Limited, 1986. Reprint.
- www.jstor.com
- www.deepecology.com