

Fundamental Research on Westward Ecological Feminist Literary Criticism

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Abstract: Ecological feminist literary criticism literary criticism pays attention to the connection between gender oppression and natural oppression under patriarchy, and requires the establishment of a sense of association between nature and women. Based on the analysis of the related research literature on ecological feminist literary criticism at home and abroad, combining the characteristics of feminist literature and the current development of western ecological feminist literary criticism, this paper discusses the correlative theories of ecological feminist literary criticism and analyzes the western major schools of ecological feminist literary criticism, constructs the discourse system of western ecological feminist literary criticism. The research results of this paper enrich and develop the theory of literary criticism, and lay the theoretical foundation and realistic basis for further research.

1. Introduction

Literary criticism is the scientific activity that analyzes and evaluates literary phenomena based on literary appreciation under the guidance of certain literary theories. Ecofeminism combines the two concepts of female movement and nature conservation, emphasizing the inner relationship between women and nature, and organically linking the concepts of equality between men and women and protecting the ecological environment, with the aim of improving gender relations and repairing the relationship between the human beings and nature. Ecofeminism believes that "only destroying the hierarchy that puts people above nature and re-recognizing nature's initiative and intentionality can truly eliminate the hierarchy of men above women. To save women, we must save nature at the same time. "Ecological feminist literary criticism, "while criticizing the patriarchal cultural concept for women's domination and oppression, introduces anthropocentric devastating and plundering of nature, and explores the intrinsic link between oppressive women and plundering nature. The critique of criticism rises from the patriarchal cultural concept to anthropocentrism, questioning and criticizing the binary opposition system of logocentrism behind these two ideologies. The focus of ecological feminist literary criticism is on the connection between gender oppression and natural oppression under patriarchal system, and it is required to establish the association consciousness between nature and women, and on this basis, construct ecological feminist literary criticism.

Ecological feminist criticism carries out literary criticism from the dual perspectives of environment and gender, indicating that "nature" and "female" have finally moved back to the forefront from the forgotten corners, from "absence" to "presence", indicating that the tentacles of literary studies are not only extended to the other half of human society, more importantly, has begun to reach out to the natural world outside the human society. Ecofeminist criticism puts literary criticism in the context of gender discrimination and ecological crisis. It reflects the ultimate concern for environmental crisis and the survival prospect of all human beings from its ecological and female perspective. Its broadness, openness and intersectionality has injected vitality for literary research, provided a new critical perspective, and enriched and developed the theory of literary criticism. At present, Western ecological feminist literary criticism in China is too dependent on

western theory, and there is no breakthrough in the theory itself. It lacks the courage and courage to dare to innovate and dare to propose its own criticism method. Based on the analysis of the relevant research literatures on ecofeminist literary criticism at home and abroad, combined with the characteristics of feminist literature and the current development of western ecological feminist literary criticism, this paper focuses on the core theories and methods of western ecofeminist literary criticism to lay the theoretical foundation and realistic basis for further research.

2. Correlative Theory on Westward Ecological Feminist Literary Criticism

Western ecological feminist literary criticism needs theory as the guide. At present, complete theoretical system has not yet been formed. The representative theories include the following four:

(1) British feminism. British feminism values history, emphasizes facts, and pays more attention to summing up experience from practice. It mainly reveals the historical facts of female oppression by analyzing the social history of literary works, and pays attention to the connection between inside and outside the article. The criticism of British feminism focuses on living women, including their difficulties, pains and practical experiences. From the personal experience of women to the theoretical height, it is a kind of "social-history" criticism, based on the theory of female experience. method. Feminist criticism in the United States has more academic characteristics, while the UK is more concerned with popular culture.

(2) French feminism. French feminism is greatly influenced by Freudian and Lacan's psychoanalytic theory, and is interpreted using deconstruction theory and semiotic theory. French feminist criticism is influenced by post-structuralist criticism theory, paying attention to language criticism and psychological construction, focusing on how to subvert and break the male discourse, and studying the female view reflected in writing. "Female writing" is the most important theory. The core of French feminist theory is manifested in three aspects: establishing the equal relationship between the two sexes in the literary symbol, deconstructing the male center, and creating the female reading and writing system.

(3) Ecological feminism. Ecofeminism explores the connection between conquering nature and controlling women. It is both feminism and ecology, and at the same time transcends both. Transcendence is reflected in the close attention to global ecological problem, calling for the end of all forms of oppression, with striking moral and ethics glory. The ethical color is reflected in the two fields of nature and society. In the natural field, it recognizes the status of equality between nature and mankind, opposes the theory of moral superiority and "anthropocentrism"; in the social field, it sends out the voice of justice ethics, opposes various forms of social rule, supports the marginalized vulnerable groups, and represents the underlying society benefit.

(4) Multiple theoretical perspectives. Although ecofeminism agrees that male oppression of women is closely related to human domination of nature, both stem from oppressive patriarchy. Due to the different experiences, positions and theories of reference, the views on the reasons for the dual rule and the outlet are different. They criticize the patriarchal system from different angles and present an umbrella pattern of multiple theoretical perspective. The various schools of ecofeminism explored the dual roots of women and nature and the ways to save them from the perspectives of philosophy, culture, society and spirit, and internally argued and learned from each other, which promoted the development of ecofeminism in depth and breadth. The doctrine is characterized by inclusiveness and multi-symbiosis.

3. Major Schools on Westward Ecological Feminist Literary Criticism

Ecological feminist literary criticism also contains ecological thoughts and feminist criticism. Feminists believe that female encounters in human society, just like nature experiences in human society, are full of oppression and tyranny of patriarchal culture. The natural ecological problems were quickly and consciously incorporated into their own criticism. Western ecological movements and feminist movements have jointly spawned ecofeminist literary criticism. Scholars of different academic backgrounds have joined the study of ecofeminism, bringing their own unique academic

perspectives, and different ways and understandings of emancipating nature and women, thus forming ecological feminism of different schools. Through the combing and induction of related literature, the following five schools are summarized:

(1) Cultural ecological feminist literary criticism. Cultural ecofeminism believes that there is a close relationship between women and nature. Male governors place women and nature in a subordinated state of repression and depreciation, oppressing the "naturalization" women and the "feminization" nature. Exclude the two from the mainstream culture of male power and include both in the patriarchal rule. Cultural and ecological feminism advocates re-gaze at the objects depreciated by male powers such as women and nature, constructing a new eco-feminist worldview, and liberating women and nature through direct political action. Cultural ecofeminism has a radical feminist spirit and has strong literary criticism. In improving the relationship between women and nature, female culture is better than male culture, and it is more sensitive to the inner relationship between women and nature. We should face and highly evaluate the value of women and nature.

(2) Philosophical ecological feminist literary criticism. Scholar from this school analyzes the inner relationship between women and nature under the dual domination at the conceptual level, and believes that human behavior is dominated by concepts. The control of women and nature are determined by a common concept structure, in order to liberate women and nature, the most important thing is to break this "conceptual structure." Warren pointed out that the rule of women and nature is rooted in the conceptual framework of patriarchy. The patriarchal system has three characteristics: dualistic thinking, value hierarchy and domination logic. Dualism and value hierarchy are not the root of the problem. The logic of domination is the most important for the conceptual framework of oppression. It is the epistemological root of gender oppression and the epistemological root of other oppressive systems. It is the use of govern logic that makes the concept of superiors and inferiors evolves into the concept of power, making people's understanding of the differences between the two groups with oppression.

(3) Social ecological feminist literary criticism. The school is dedicated to changing the way human beings view on women and nature and the way they write in literature, thereby affecting people's concepts and further changing the world in which humans live. Most of the ecofeminist literary criticisms with social ecological views have inherited the Marxist theory of social practice, and regard natural activities and female fertility as a kind of human social production. According to Marx, human beings understand nature and transform nature through their own production practices. Human activities have never left nature, and also the human writing. The school pays attention to the combination of criticism and social practice. In addition to being deeply influenced by Marxism, it is also influenced by post-colonialism and neo-historical doctrines. It advocates the diversification of cultural subjects and strives to establish a fair and rational social system.

(4) Psychological ecological feminist literary criticism. The school is committed to completely subverting the patriarchal cultural foundation, establishing a new religious ethical order, and restoring and promoting the maternal belief tradition. The ecofeminist movement is a liberation movement in which a diversified subject shifts to the center of power discourse. It not only liberates the social status, but also involves the freedom and liberation of the spiritual world. The psychological feminist criticism is to break the power to suppress the construction of the subject. No matter the economic and social status, ethnicity, school and sexual genus of the individual, they have the position of the cultural and political subject. Committed to the cultural foundation, liberating the spiritual world of women, restoring female subjective consciousness, no longer tolerating the suppression of male society. Psychological ecology inherits the enthusiasm of psychological feminism to the mother earth. The second wave of feminism, the dissident movement and the ecological movement have spawned psychological ecofeminism.

(5) Green ecological feminist literary criticism. From green environmental movements to deep ecological concepts, green ecofeminists advocate loving nature, protecting animals, caring for the planet and equality of species. They actively participate in social activities, anti-war and anti-violence, anti-pollution and anti-resource abuse, anti-meat and anti-caricide, maintain gender equality and world peace, and advocate nature without borders and vegetarianism. Under the

influence of ecological and organic ethics, critics stand in the perspective of ecological things, through the art of empathy, to feel and describe the world with the eyes and mind of women or animals and plants. In fact, the idea of loving nature and protecting animals has been existed for a long time, and the aesthetics of nature in the history of literature has become part of classical literature or romantic poetry. The beauty or difficulty of nature is human-centered, and nature itself is not in the sense of personality, and does not have aesthetic subjectivity.

4. Discourse System on Westward Ecological Feminist Literary Criticism

The discourse system of literary criticism, takes literary criticism as the main perspective, systematically expounds the external representation, intrinsic traits and causes of literary criticism discourse from multiple levels, by investigating concepts, dimensions, orientations, strategies, methods, forms and stylistic features. In terms of features, it reveals the complex relationship between traditional literary theory and modern criticism, and summarizes the lessons learned from the modern transformation of traditional literary theory. The discourse system on western ecofeminist literary criticism includes three aspects:

(1) Natural maternal consciousness. The connection between women and nature has a long history. The natural connection between women and nature has become a necessary condition for males to control women and humans to conquer nature. Cultural and ecological feminist literary critics also strongly recognize the connection between women and nature. They believe that nature and women and culture and men are equal to each other. Even the former can promote the development of social relations and the sustainable development of ecology. Cultural and ecological feminist literary criticism theorists advocate the establishment of a new type of female culture through the cultural revolution, re-evaluate the patriarchal discourse under the patriarchal system, and fight against any cultural behavior that devalues women and nature. In western culture, nature is personalized into the existence of a woman. Modern society, especially ecological science, proves that nature is a whole, and it is an organic whole, which exists in a systematic way. With such a theoretical orientation, the relationship between women and nature is natural, and there is no need to argue between men and women, men and logos, women and culture, and humans and nature. In the ecofeminist literary criticism, it is necessary to accurately determine the relationship problem, not the specific connection and difference, but how to break the hierarchy, and then carry on the dialogue and interactive continuity.

(2) Unique gender perspective. Caring ethics is an important theory in contemporary western feminist ethics. From the perspective of feminism, it affirms female unique moral experience, emphasizes the emotions and relationships between people, and an ethical theory of mutual care. The ecofeminist literary criticism extends the objects involved in "caring ethics" from people and people to people and nature. The moral care here is endowed with a core feature that keeps away from personal preferences and emotional attitudes. Since women have natural unique perspectives and feelings, it is especially necessary for women to speak. The oppression of women has an important connection with the oppression of nature. Understanding the nature of these connections is necessary to fully understand the oppression of women and nature. The theory and practice of feminism must include an ecological perspective and the solution of ecological problems. It must also include a feminist perspective. The true feminist must be an ecofeminist. Due to the increasing global ecological problems such as globalization and biodiversity loss, eco-feminists have gradually realized that it is extremely necessary to care for non-human nature from the unique perspective of women, and it is of great significance for building ecological integrity. . Therefore, paying attention to female voices and paying attention to marginalized groups can fundamentally overthrow natural exploitation, racial discrimination and gender oppression, and build the harmonious ecological globality.

(3) Three-dimensional language construction. Adopting the first-person narrative method is superior to the ethical consciousness that the traditional writing mode lacks. It is a model that pays attention to the "relationship" itself, which can highlight the ethical consciousness. The subject can fully feel the object and make the eco-feminism close to reality and maintain the convergence of

theory and practice, which presents a alive dynamic trend. In the first-person narrative, a kind of caring attitude is embodied, so that the feelings can be generated, the attention can be diverted, the voice of the speech can be diversified, and the central language component with suppression and compulsion can be removed. Ecofeminist literary criticism advocates this traditional narrative method, which makes readers feel the sense of intimacy. The experience of mutual integration makes the emotions full and more shocking. It is not only a simple "I" narrative, but also how to place the self, how to integrate the complex interactions with each other. Ecofeminist literary critics believe that the literary creation and research under the leadership of human beings are incomplete, even the suppression and persecution of all things in nature. Under the guidance of ecological holism, not only let humanity abandon its central position, but it also gives an equal status to nature and gives it its subjectivity. Human beings can communicate with nature and listen to the sound of nature. Giving human emotions to nature is not imposed on nature in accordance with human thinking model. It is to truly give the identity of natural subjects, let the silent nature make its own voice, construct mutual relations from the perspective of ecological holism, and cultivate human ecological emotions. .

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