A Study of Humanistic Views from the Ecological Perspective of Marine Literature

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Abstract. As an indispensable part of literature palace, marine literature has been paid more and more attention. Through the interpretation of marine literature, it can be found that marine literature is also an inseparable part of cultural carrier. With the development of human willpower, material world and spiritual world, the exploration and cognition of the outside world has never stopped. Literary works are permeated with the brand and shadow of the times. We can excavate and refine the epitome of history and culture from literary works.

1. Introduction

The ocean is boundless and vast, and there is surging under the calm; there is warmth under the surging. Life comes from the ocean and it gives birth to all kinds of things in the world. Marine literature is not only eulogizing the sea, but also the process of seeking roots. Although there are time differences in historical evolution, the root is consistent. As a part of literature, marine literature plays the main purpose of understanding life, nature and law. On this point, the eastern and Western cultures have something in common.

Marine literature is also an inseparable carrier of cultural. With the development of human willpower, material world and spiritual world, the exploration and cognition of the outside world has never stopped. Literary works are permeated with the brand and shadow of the times. We can excavate and refine the miniature of history and culture from literary works.

2. The Content and Essence of Marine Literature

The common understanding of humanistic care is very simple, that is, caring for people. "Humanity" is a concept with extremely rich connotation, but it is difficult to specify exactly. "Humanity" is closely related to human value, human dignity, human independent personality, human personality, human survival, human ideal and human destiny. But now the critiques of good works are generally what they reflect, what they expose, what they criticize, what they explain profoundly and so on, which are also reflected in marine literature, but more important is to reflect the humanistic feelings and thoughts. The resonance of literature lies in whether it conforms to the times, conforms to the law of development, reflects the national conditions at that time, and arouses the readers' subconscious recognition\textsuperscript{[1]}. 
There are two basic points of natural law: survival and death. The survival and evolution of organisms and species need to obtain energy from the natural environment at the cost of the lives of other species. In *The Discovery of the Value of Natural Environment*, Huan Qingzhi pointed out that: the modern view of environment and nature holds that nature is a dynamic balance formed by long-term geological and natural evolution among animals and plants, organic and inorganic substances, and the earth and other planets. It is a kind of objective material, which is full of vitality organism.

On the surface, one species takes the sacrifice of another species as the cost of development, which is contrary to the concept of equality between species. But at a deeper level, it embodies the development of natural selection. Every species has the right to live, develop, and to show the tension of life on this blue planet. In foreign marine literature works, there are pictures of people fighting with the sea, including fierce waves, sea fish, lonely boats and fighting people. Under the background of sharp conflict, this paper depicts the characters in literary works and embodies the keynote of literary works--perseverance and determination.

This is particularly obvious in the Old man and the Sea. In this book, the relationship between the old man and the sea is not only the conflict between man and nature. They are the two sides of the dichotomy, to realize the transformation of contradictions and achieved integration and unity in their struggle.

At the same time, if the competition among species is carried out within a controllable range, it conforms to Darwin's evolution theory, and promotes the advancement of species and the ability to adapt to the changing natural environment. As the dominant species in nature, human behavior should be controlled by science. The issue of "degree" is particularly important. Although the ocean has a vast area and a large number of species, the development of the ocean is not an isolated circle. The whole biosphere is mutual accommodation, mutual restriction and mutual influence. In the process of exploring and conquering the ocean, human beings constantly invade the marine biosphere. Although the ocean has the ability of self-healing and self-purification, it also needs our protection.

The ocean has become an integral part of Chinese literature since the classic book *The Classic of Mountains and Rivers* which was published more than 2000 years ago. Chinese marine literature also fully embodies Chinese culture. There are many categories, such as poetry, CI, opera, novels and so on. Chinese marine literature integrates the thinking of the relationship between man and the sea, and pays more attention to the exploration of the true value of life. Through the analysis of marine works, we can find that the marine literature works in each period are the reflection of the culture of that time. It can be used as another confirmation of the culture of the times.

In a large number of marine literature works, all of them describe the truth, goodness and beauty of the sea in the process of understanding and conquering the sea, which embody the tenacity, determination and unyielding of human beings. In ancient Chinese literary works, the sea is used as a carrier to express emotion. In Chapter 66 of the Tao Te Ching, there is a saying that "The river and the sea can be the king of hundreds of grains because of its good qualities." In Laozi's eyes, the sea is broad and unfathomable, but the sea also has a tolerant and introverted side. Those who are introverted and modest are able to conform to the law.
In Shang Li Yong, the romantic poet Li Bai praised himself as a ROC and expressed his expectation for life. He expressed his cross-sea friendship in *Crying for Chao Qingheng*. In the *Enchanting Sea*, Deng Gang, a contemporary writer, describes two "fishing masters", one old and one young, looking for treasures hidden in the depths of the sea and guarded by the wrong fish. The sea is described as “the man's sea” in this work. They went to look for their ancestors’ conquest of the sea. It reflects the attitude towards life—fighting in the sea and seeking hope in this process.

Ancient Greek civilization is the birthplace of marine civilization. In *Homer's Epic*, the sea is described wildly and freely, which embodies the spirit of the marine nation and advocates freedom, spiritual strength and adventurous spirit.

The sea runs through the deduction of history and reflects the progress of history from the aspect of paying attention to the ocean. Literature is closely related to history and culture. The literature of any era is based on the historical background at that time, so is the marine literature, which plays an important role in encouraging fighting spirit and positive mentality. In John Mesfield's *Love of the Sea*: “I must go down to the seas again, for the call of the running tide is a wild call and a clear call that may not be denied; And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying, And the flung spray and the blown spume, and the sea-gulls crying.” This poem shows the vigor of youth and the indomitable fighting spirit; after experiencing the noise of life, it returns to the simple heart.

Compared with the warm, romantic and idealistic characteristics of Chinese marine literature, foreign marine literature embodies the yearning for free life and the importance of primitive symbiosis. This is because from the cultural essence, the Yellow River Basin is one of the sources of Chinese civilization, and the river culture occupies the main part. The sun rises, then the sun sets, and there is no dispute between them. Therefore, this is also reflected in Chinese marine literature, which embodies the spirit of the Chinese nation: creation, struggle, unity and dream.

3. Harmonious Coexistence of Man and Nature

With the rapid progress of human beings, the pursuit of nature in human survival gradually faded. Instead, how to coordinate the relationship between man and nature, to discover nature, to affirm nature and to shake hands with nature have become new trends in literature. At the same time, it is also becoming the source of inspiration for those engaged in literary and artistic creation. Through literary works, people can be inspired to pay attention to nature and cherish it.

The relationship between man and nature has both opposition and unity. Unity is embodied in opposition, and opposition is contained in unity. Many marine works describe the conflict between human beings and nature, but this is not only opposite, but also interdependent. In opposition and dependence, it embodies the strength, spirit and value of both sides. The sea provides a source of life and a stage for the brave. In the ocean, the mind and body continue to grow. Many marine works tell us that there is no loser in life, the body can be turned into nothing, but the spiritual world will be forever. The essence of life is sublimated in the exploration and mutual understanding between man and nature. Human beings should respect nature, act according to objective laws and realize sustainable development. Life itself is a miracle. In the miracle of self-growth, the spiritual world is constantly enriched. With the progress and development of human beings, marine literature will play a greater role in promoting the deepening of the understanding of the sea.
4. Conclusion

Marine literature is a part of literature treasury. It has been preserved in various literary forms more than 2000 years ago. As the protagonist of discovering, understanding and transforming the world, man occupies the main part in literary works. Nature (including the ocean) is the original cultivated land for human civilization. In the process of seeking symbiosis with nature, culture is gradually born and formed, and continues to develop. As one of the carriers of culture, literature always shoulders the mission of the times. The inheritance of humanistic thought is also continued through works. Literary works are always the spokesmen of the culture and humanistic thoughts of the times. At the same time, it also provides research materials and research approaches for history researchers.

References


