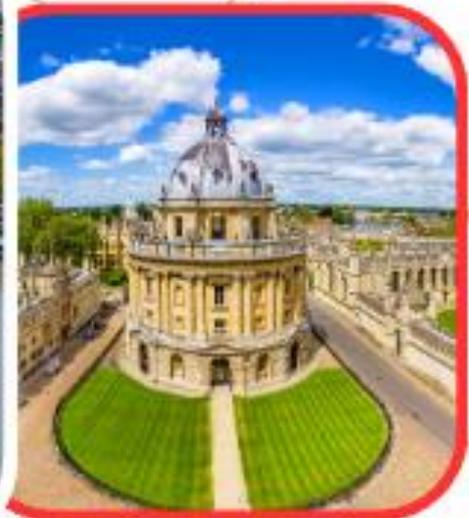




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ECOCRITICAL PERSPECTIVES IN CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH LITERATURE: NATURE, TECHNOLOGY AND GLOBAL CRISIS

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ABSTRACT. Ecocritical perspectives in contemporary English literature reveal the deep interconnection between nature, technology, and the ongoing global crisis. Through ecocritical and posthumanist lenses, writers explore how human actions have disrupted ecological balance and how technology both intensifies and potentially mitigates environmental degradation. Contemporary authors use narrative to question anthropocentrism, emphasizing the shared vulnerability of all living and non-living systems within a global network. By blending ecological awareness with technological critique, such literature not only reflects the anxieties of the Anthropocene but also calls for ethical reimagination of humanity's place in the world. Ultimately, ecocritical readings of modern texts challenge readers to recognize literature's power to inspire ecological consciousness and global responsibility in the face of crisis.

Key words: Ecocriticism, environmental literature, anthropocene, nature and culture, technology, posthumanism, sustainability, eco-consciousness, contemporary english literature.

INTRODUCTION

In the twenty-first century, contemporary English literature has increasingly turned its attention to the complex relationship between humanity, nature and technology. As global environmental crises such as climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss intensify, writers and critics have sought new ways to understand and represent these challenges. Ecocritical perspectives provide a vital framework for examining how literature responds to ecological degradation and technological dominance. Through novels, poetry and essays authors explore the consequences of human exploitation of the natural world and question the ethical boundaries between human progress and environmental responsibility. By engaging with themes of sustainability, posthumanism and the Anthropocene, contemporary English literature becomes a powerful medium for raising ecological awareness and reimagining humanity's role within a fragile global ecosystem.

ECOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGY IN MODERN ENGLISH FICTION





The term “Erocritical perspectives” combines eros with criticism and in literary and cultural studies it often refers to ways of reading that emphasize affect, connection and desire especially in relation to nature, the body and technology. When applied to contemporary English literature, erocritical perspectives explore how love, intimacy and emotional or sensual engagement intersect with global issues like ecological destruction, technological transformation and cultural disconnection. Here’s a detailed explanation divided into key sections. Erocriticism focuses on how desire, love and affect shape human relationships not only between people but also between humans and the non-human world. It challenges detached, purely rational approaches to literature and instead promotes empathetic, embodied, and emotional modes of understanding. It is influenced by ecocriticism but adds the emotional and sensual dimension seeing love or desire as a way to reconnect with the natural world. It also interacts with posthumanism, which questions the boundaries between human and machine, body and technology. Nature and the Erotic Contemporary writers often portray the natural world not just as a background but as a living, feeling entity that interacts with human desire and care. Examples: Jeanette Winterson’s *The Stone Gods* explores both love and ecological collapse, merging human emotion with environmental awareness. Margaret Atwood’s *Madd Addam Trilogy* uses intimacy and reproduction to comment on genetic engineering and ecological ruin. Amitav Ghosh’s *The Hungry Tide* intertwines human relationships with the fragile ecosystems of the Sundarbans. In these works, the erotic becomes a means of ecological awareness to love the world is to care for it. Technology and the Posthuman Body Erocritical readings also engage with technology and desire how digital life, artificial intelligence and biotechnology reshape human emotion and identity. Literature imagines new forms of intimacy between humans and machines or across digital networks. Kazuo Ishiguro’s *Klara and the Sun* explores love, consciousness and care between a human child and an AI robot. Ian Mc Ewan’s *Machines Like Me* questions whether technological beings can feel love or moral responsibility.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of contemporary English literary texts through an erocritical lens reveals that love, desire and affect are central modes of engaging with global issues such as environmental degradation, technological transformation and human alienation. Erocritical reading demonstrates that writers use emotional and sensual connections not merely as personal experiences but as ethical responses to global crises. The main findings can be summarized as follows: Reconnection with Nature: Many contemporary authors portray eros as a restorative force that reconnects humans with the natural environment. Works such as Jeanette Winterson’s *The Stone Gods* and Amitav Ghosh’s *The Hungry Tide* show that emotional and sensual





relationships between humans and nature create awareness of ecological fragility. Eros and Technology Novels like Kazuo Ishiguro's *Klara and the Sun* and Ian Mc Ewan's *Machines Like Me* represent how technological advancement reshapes intimacy and ethics. Eros in these texts becomes a tool to question whether artificial beings can love and whether technology can sustain genuine human emotion. Global Crisis and Emotional Ethics Through works such as Margaret Atwood's *Madd Addam Trilogy* and Ali Smith's *Seasonal Quartet*, eros appears as a moral and emotional framework that helps characters respond to ecological and humanitarian crises. Love, care and empathy emerge as acts of resistance against indifference and global chaos. Interdisciplinary Relevance Ecocritical perspectives combine insights from ecocriticism, posthumanism and affect theory, showing that literature offers not only reflection but also imaginative solutions to environmental and technological challenges. The results suggest that contemporary English literature uses eros as a critical force to challenge the boundaries between human and non-human, natural and artificial, emotional and mechanical. This move away from anthropocentric thinking represents a deeper cultural shift in how modern society perceives the relationship between emotion, environment, and technology. Eros as Ecological Awareness in an age of climate crisis, the erotic becomes a language of care and interdependence. The representation of love for the earth or empathy for non-human life reflects a desire to rebuild lost harmony.

This emotional engagement aligns with eco-ethical principles, suggesting that the survival of the planet depends on rekindling affective bonds with nature. Eros and the Posthuman Condition: The increasing presence of artificial intelligence and biotechnology in literature reflects the blurring of boundaries between human and machine. Ecocritical readings emphasize that emotional connection, rather than biological origin, defines humanity. Thus, novels featuring AI lovers or sentient robots question what it means to love in a posthuman era. Crisis, Vulnerability and hope the global crisis environmental, political or social generates despair and detachment. However, contemporary writers transform eros into a symbol of resilience and hope. Emotional openness becomes a radical act that counters apathy and promotes solidarity. Literature thereby functions as both critique and healing, reawakening the human capacity to feel. Theoretical Implications ecocritical perspectives expand the scope of literary criticism by combining emotion, ethics and ecology. They challenge traditional academic detachment, proposing that critical thought itself must be infused with empathy and desire. This approach echoes thinkers like Donna Haraway and Rosi Braidotti, who advocate for relational ethics in the Anthropocene.

CONCLUSION





The exploration of contemporary English literature through ecocritical perspectives reveals that love, desire and emotional connection play a vital role in confronting today's ecological and technological crises. Far from being merely personal or romantic, eros emerges as an ethical and philosophical force that redefines the human relationship with nature, technology and the global community. Ecocritical analysis shows that authors such as Jeanette Winterson, Margaret Atwood, Kazuo Ishiguro and Amitav Ghosh use the language of love and intimacy to express ecological awareness and moral responsibility. Their works suggest that emotional engagement with the earth, with others and even with machines is essential for survival in an era of disconnection and crisis. The blending of ecocritical and posthuman themes demonstrates that caring for the world requires both emotional sensitivity and ethical imagination. In a time marked by climate change, digital transformation, and social fragmentation, eros becomes a mode of resistance a call to empathy, care and reconnection. Through the lens of ecocriticism, literature transforms from a mirror of crisis into a medium of healing, reminding readers that affection and responsibility toward the world are intertwined. Ultimately, ecocritical perspectives invite readers to reimagine love as a global and ecological act - not limited to human relationships but extending to all forms of life and existence. Contemporary English literature thus stands as a powerful space where emotion, ethics and environment converge, offering hope and renewal amid the challenges of the modern world.

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