

# [Man and nature in the loons](https://assignbuster.com/man-and-nature-in-the-loons/)

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“ The loons” by Margret Laurence’s
In the analyses of this short story, I will give details on, the general history of the author and the basic contents of the theme analysis of the story. Margaret Laurence was a Canadian writer who was famous in oral literature. She wrote a short story by the name “ The loons” that reflected on the ethical and ecological conflicts that was prevalent in humans and the environment, she criticized the ideological differences and similarities that surrounded nature and humans. She advocated for equality between women and men in the context of classes and races. In this short story, we deal generally with the ethics modulation and ecological maintenance in society.

“ The Loons” stipulates on humans conquest for equality and gives major analysis on, an eco-feminist theme that develops in the story profile. This mostly entails on oppression and women's subordination in society and specifically in the families. It also continues to stipulate on nature degradation through ideological indifferences. Margaret was more evidential in portraying the subject domination by the higher-ranked personnel or individuals to those who were not capable of many productions or those who were in the lower categories. This sums up the element of eco-feminist which analysis feminism associated with environmentalism.
In “ The Loons” parallelism, exist in natural forces and human life; through social and political movements we can expound the novel theme as cognition characteristic of inequality in the society. She states in the story that she “ I had just realized that the Tommerre family, whom I had always heard called half-breeds’, were actually Indians, or as near as made no difference”. These portrayed the presence of discrimination around where they stayed.
There was rapid racial discrimination, which the other clearly portrays in the short story. She insisted that equal education and economic and cultural divergence was eminent, for development and growth for a better future. The Tonnerrres were occasionally discriminated against and insulted by others in the society; the Europeans occasionally despised and judged them.
In this short story, we are able to get the general idea of change, this change theme and struggle for survival surrounds the Piquette family. This same applies to “ The Loons”; they do not get the opportunity to enjoy their life in the lake. Both Piquette and Loons are in the situation of being trapped, they do not have the freedom to enjoy their lifetime chance, without discrimination. They cannot grow or experience a change in their natural residences due to constant nagging and hatred. The author clearly stipulates the essence of symbolism in the change theme; we are able to sympathize with Piquette and the loons due to their dominating lifestyle.

The theme of change and struggle is well articulated by the author, as an unfortunate fate for both Piquette and Loons. She analysis the struggle that pushed Piquette family into agony and drinking, “ Sometimes old Jules or his son Lazarus would get in a Saturday night brawl, and we would hit at whoever was nearest or howl drunkenly among the offended shoppers of the main street." The loons also and similar fate as they tried to live under the harsh condition created by tourists, in the long run, they have driven away. There was hopelessness to both parties, as they became sacrificial lambs due to the serious challenges of culture to Piquette family and the ecological displacement for the Loons.

In conclusion, in the story “ The Loons” we are able to establish cultural convergence and ecological ethics, which ought to be maintained in society. Through this story, the author is able to outline, the theme of change and struggle endured men and nature, she puts both the ecology and humans as same, with a relationship of control that should be equalized to instill harmony and diversity.
Works Cited
Laurence, Margaret. “ The Loons.” Literature: An Introduction to Writing, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 2001. pp. 408-414. Print.