

Discussion

[Linguistics](#), [English](#)



Discussion Discussion Place is the role of an entity vis-à-vis a specific reference point or a certain constant. Place determines the disposition and influence of all components in any system. In nature, place applies to the function of a being with respect to its ecosystem. From a psychological perspective, man is the consciousness of the natural world. On the other hand, from an ecological and spatial perspective, man is subject to nature (Huxley, 1936). Regarding the psychological viewpoint, man is the only being that can understand the natural world. For example, using technology and observation, man studies nature and interprets it in a more advanced way than all other beings. However, this is where the influence ends. Contrary to conventional logic, man is neither inherently superior to other beings nor the custodian of nature (Huxley, 1936). In fact, even from an intuitive standpoint, some animals complement nature better than man.

Ecologically, man exists in nature, not vice-versa. For example, children are born in environments in which the elements necessary for survival (water, breathable air, sunlight, etc.) already abound. As such, man along with other beings, forms part of the mostly passive occupants of the natural world.

Nature affects man more than man affects it, and the relationship between the two entities relies on man's responsibility towards nature (Huxley, 1936).

The universality of nature means that through individual responsibility, everybody has a right to make decisions concerning nature. Nature is everywhere, whether in the hinterland or 21st-century cities. When many people make bad decisions about their respective ecosystems, a diffusive effect is created that puts the universe in jeopardy (Dillard, 2011). This implies that individual responsibility is the best way to coexist (not govern)

nature. In summary, although resources can be controlled via legal avenues, nature itself cannot be controlled by a designated group.

Reference

Dillard, A. (2011). The present. In *Pilgrim at tinker creek. Hymns Ancient and Modern Ltd.*

Huxley, A. (1936). Time and the machine. In *The olive tree: And other essays.* London: Chatto & Windus.