American Concepts of "green"

Hilary Dees Kansas State University "It appears that **green** is a term that has become increasingly vague, at worst representing a self-defined symbol for those opposing perceived environmental transgressions with little thought into the practicality of such language and even less thought into the intellectual consequences of creating and using words in a way to describe a field in which intellectual rigor is required"

-Derek Wall

• What does it mean to *be* green?

- What does it mean to be green?
- What does it mean to *go* green?

- What does it mean to be green?
- What does it mean to *go* green?
- Why green?

- What does it mean to *be* green?
- What does it mean to *go* green?
- Why green?
- Is green good everywhere?

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10:

a (often capitalized): relating to or being an environmentalist political movement

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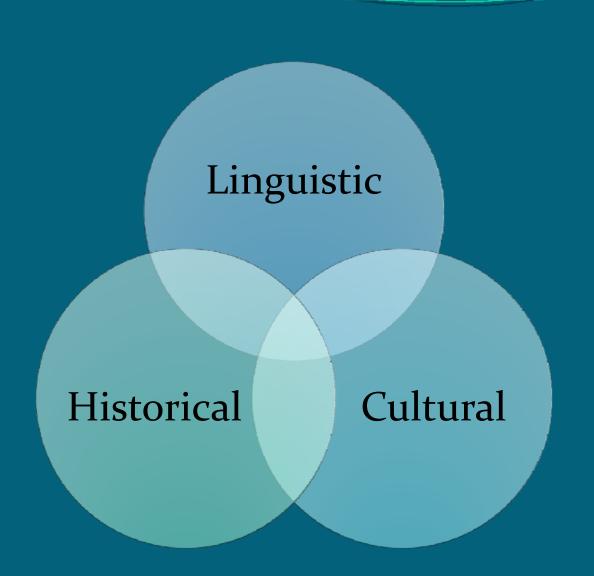
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c: tending to preserve environmental quality (as by being recyclable, biodegradable, or nonpolluting)



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- Wilhelm Trampe's idea of a language-world-system
 - Language and world are regarded as mutually interrelated
 - Languages and their environments form open, dynamic systems

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Ten Key Values of the Green Party

- 1. Grassroots democracy
- 2. Social justice and equal opportunity
- 3. Ecological wisdom
- 4. Non-violence
- 5. Decentralization
- 6. Community-based economics and economic justice
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- No where in the platform are any of the above instances of green defined in any way



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"The cornerstone of the new environmentalism . . . well crafted, fearless, and succinct." — Peter Matthiessen

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RACHEL CARSON

With essays by Edward O. Wilson and Linda Lear

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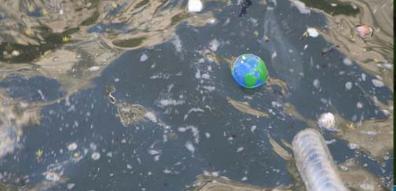


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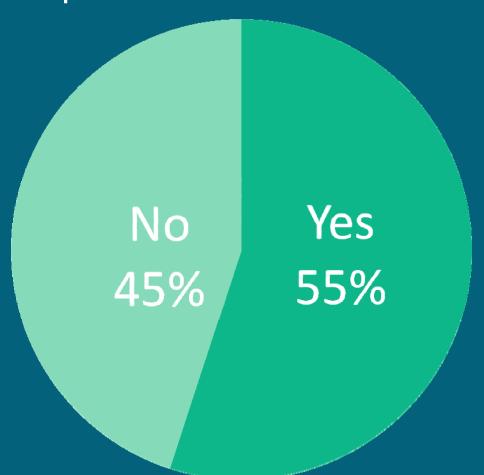
Violations Punishable





Have you made minor changes in your life to protect the environment?

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 68% of American's say they have taken steps to make their homes more energy efficient 68% of American's say they have taken steps to make their homes more energy efficient

Overall environmental activism is down

- There has been little to no attempt to establish systematic correlation between the material elements of the environmental movement and the information components of the social arena
 - i.e. the form and context of perception and representation

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 Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) are a start but still do not work from a standardized set of vocabulary and context • The use of apparently <u>neutral</u> words to invoke a sense of acceptable transformation of natural resources, when in reality it is often harmful to the environment.

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'ecologically sustainable development'

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 Referring to any grass that is not typical lawn grass as 'grazing material'

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• Many species of native plants or wildflowers as 'weeds'

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- Most common linguistic device used to mislead about the environment

- Examples
 - 'clear' as in 'clearing the forest'
 - · 'crop' and 'harvest' and their use in forestry
 - 'clean' as in 'clean coal'

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 - Habitat loss
 - Rainforest destruction
 - Natural vs. human induced erosion
 - Places and processes of natural greenhouse gas emissions vs. anthropogenic sources of emissions

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OUR readers are <u>evidently fascinated</u> by American attitudes toward global warming and/or climate change. I say "and/or" because it turns out that opinion on the subject is sensitive to the anguage one uses to refer to the putative meteorological phenomenon. A <u>new paper (ungated)</u> in the scholarly journal *Public Opinion Quarterly* by Jonathon P. Schuldt, Sara H. Konrath, and Norbert Schwarz examined the websites of conservative and liberal think tanks and found that conservatives are more likely to speak of "global warming" whilst liberals are inclined to speak instead of "climate change". The elite conservative usage seems to be a cause or effect (probably both) of conservative public opinion.

Republicans were less likely to endorse that the phenomenon is real when it was referred to as "global warming" (44.0%) rather than "climate change" (60.2%), whereas Democrats were unaffected by question wording (86.9% vs. 86.4%). As a result, the partisan divide on the issue dropped from 42.9 percentage points under a "global warming" frame to 26.2 percentage

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 The color to the right often is associated with Islam Many Asian languages do not distinguish between green and blue

In Thai, green also means 'rank' or 'smelly'

• The color to the right often is associated with Islam

• In SAE green mixed connotations; jealousy, envy and sickness are viewed negatively while money, prosperity, and growth are viewed positively

"Language is a powerful force that shapes people's and society's opinions, attitudes and ultimately behavior"

Moving forward

Moving forward

 Change the way we talk about the environment, work towards being more specific

Moving forward

 Change the way we talk about the environment, work towards being more specific

Demand more transparency and accountability

QUESTIONS?

dees@ksu.edu

References

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