Shaping environmental ethics through linguistic framing in eco-philosophy

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Abstract

Linguistic framing looks at the complex relationship between language and its environment, focusing on how environmental factors affect language's variety, structure, and growth. This study looks at the connection between linguistics and ecology from the point of view of linguistic framing, looking at how changing conditions affect language use, shift, and loss. The study used an integrated approach that combined linguistic, anthropological, and biological views to show that language is deeply connected to its surroundings. Information from indigenous groups, languages dying out, and language areas stresses how different languages are connected in Eco-Philosophy. The results show that losing spoken languages is linked to environmental damage. To protect both, efforts to keep languages alive should be combined with measures to protect the environment. The study looks at how language affects how people see nature and how different languages show how people have adapted to their surroundings. Because global warming and globalization pose long-term risks, it is essential to have a unified plan for language and sustainability to protect biological and cultural diversity.

Keywords: Environmental ethics, Linguistic framing, Eco-philosophy, Ecological diversity

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Introduction

Language does more than communicate; it's an integral part of cultural identity and how the research shares knowledge (Gontier, 2022). In addition, it shows how people interact with the wild world. It is important to note that linguistic ecology shows how speech and its surroundings are connected (Khodjaev *et al.*, 2024). Like biodiversity, linguistic variety is influenced by its environment. This means that different languages have different vocabularies and patterns that are formed by their surroundings (Peeples and Murphy, 2022). Language and natural diversity are under pressures that have never been seen before because of globalization, industry, and climate change.

Research Issue and Aims

The loss of languages is happening at the same time that the environment is getting worse, which shows that there is a strong link between language and sustainable growth (Ganesan, Sethuraman and Balamurugan, 2024). Languages that preserve ancient ecological wisdom are vanishing, erasing critical information regarding environmentally friendly living procedures, medicinal flora, and ecosystem stewardship. The present research examines outside alterations' influence on linguistic diversity and development.

- Examine the function of language in safeguarding environmental knowledge and cultural identities.
- Investigate linguistic modifications in response to environmental changes, encompassing lexical inventions and linguistic occurrences.
- Evaluate the integration of measures to protect the environment with initiatives for linguistic conservation.

Importance of the Research

Comprehending language ecology is crucial for safeguarding language and ecological variety (Zhou, Nijhuis and Dijkstra, 2024). Indigenous languages encapsulate ecological understanding essential for biodiversity preservation (Hategan, 2021a). Numerous indigenous societies have evolved intricate terminology to articulate their natural environments, providing knowledge about environmentally friendly habits. As language goes, so does this understand (Arellano *et al.*, 2024). The present research enhances discourse on preserving languages by emphasizing the necessity for the simultaneous development of ecological and syntactic preservation efforts (Mehra and Iyer, 2024).

Materials and Methods

This paper aims to elucidate its objective through qualitative investigation, which includes comparing features of Eco-Philosophy (EP) and modern philosophy, accompanied by a bibliographic evaluation of the principal theoretical ideas examined (Nakamura and Lindholm, 2025).

A study of contrast was conducted to elucidate the distinctions between EP and modern philosophy, along with the unique attributes of each method. Beginning with examining the role of philosophy in environmental issues and studies, they delineated specific characteristics of EP that can be analyzed about aspects of modern philosophy, represented through two diagrams

(termed patterns) that organize the identified characteristics radially (Hategan, 2021b).

The bibliometric analysis seeks to uncover the transdisciplinary connections among the examined topics to ascertain their significance in the scholarship. Examining current theoretical materials led to various methodologies by scientists who presented their findings in books and volumes but were not included in the Web of Science (WoS) (Bromham *et al.*, 2022), Core Collection managed by Clarivate Analytics (CA) (Moreau and Sinclair, 2024). These studies were excluded from the analysis, resulting in non-overlapping analyzed information (Guo, Ramli and Cui, 2024).

The results were obtained from the WoS, a database encompassing journals relevant to the researched topic. The terms suggested for the bibliometric study originated from the fundamental areas; the most pertinent information emerged solely from the primary phrases: philosophy, the environment, and ethics. Initially, 195 publications published during the past 32 years were found across several study domains (Mi *et al.*, 2024). In light of the paper's focus on the social and humanist dimensions of the examined ideas, 16 articles published in journals indexed within the Science Citation Index's Expanded group were excluded to enhance the importance of the assessed works (Gilbert *et al.,* 2023). One hundred seventy-nine papers from different fields published between 1990 and 2025 were incorporated into the collection for the bibliometric evaluation.

Given the limited number of discovered papers, no additional selection criteria were employed, allowing the sample to be examined through efficiency analysis and mapping of science methodologies (Ravshanova *et al.,* 2024). The evaluation results considered the overall trend of ideas, the number of materials or references of the documents, their categorization by writers and affiliations, and the academic categories of the books in which the research findings appeared (Oladinrin *et al.,* 2023).

The program VOSviewer was selected for the processing of data due to its status as an open-source tool designed for creating, visualizing, and exploring bibliometric diagrams, having been previously employed in several research domains to yield pertinent outcomes (Banerjee and Sowards, 2022). A bibliographic review of ecosystem-related services was conducted, the investigation into ecosystems for innovation was undertaken, and a study focused on entrepreneurial environments within the public sector (Kubayev *et al.*, 2024). The development of science mapping included co-occurrence research and co-citation evaluation, emphasizing the relationships between various nodes through normalizing connection strength (Tunga, 2021). The investigation that will be conducted will focus on identifying the clusters and their interrelations within the three domains examined in the research, excluding any additional analyses provided by the software instruments (Reddy and Qureshi, 2024).

Discussion and Consequences

The results indicate that the paper successfully achieved its purpose by emphasizing the intersection of

philosophy and ecology while disseminating concepts and tools throughout communities. The response to the initial inquiry concerning the development of literature (RQ1) was delineated, with bibliometric examination revealing a heightened interest in research in the environment, philosophy, and ethics domains throughout the examined time. The inquiry of the document (RQ2) sought to elucidate the interrelations among the examined theoretical notions, as depicted in the science map, which yielded a robust network. The third issue (RQ3) pertained to the identification of pragmatic ways to integrate the investigated areas for the good of society as a whole at large, emphasizing the role of ideology through its actions. To facilitate this, the research focused on a domain of logical practice known as philosophical therapy and advice, an area of expertise that emerged in the 1980s across various countries, created by professionals with backgrounds in logical practice, treatment, and ethical application. Philosophical practices are applicable in individuals' lives to elucidate real-world circumstances or resolve dilemmas. This domain can effectively engage with ecology by incorporating particular ideas from theology or linking with moral approaches to the surroundings, reflecting genuine trends toward eco-centrism and internationalization, including global morality.

To emphasize the principal methodologies of the examined concepts, the research employed the provided comparison wherein the research delineated the different features of the two ideas under scrutiny, underscoring the significance of integrating ecology into practical philosophy with beneficial implications for the observed pattern. Philosophers can engage in this domain through innovative ecological methodologies and ethical principles, which are integrated within the scope of contemporary procedures, thereby assisting programs aimed at populations.

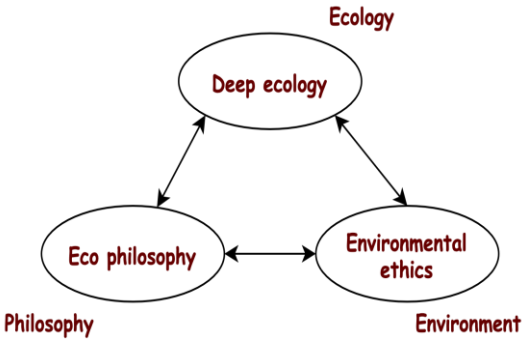

Figure 1: Collaboration view.

Figure 1 illustrates a working suggestion wherein each analyzed domain can yield a functional sequence, collectively forming a shared interactive space—depicted visually as a puzzle—facilitating collaboration on a novel concept underpinned by the active engagement of EP, profound ecology and ecological ethics, with every idea contributing to the project stemming from the primary fields of study.

To establish a new ecological component within the field of philosophical execution, it is essential to integrate ideas and instruments from both theology and the fields of Ecology and Environment. This integration prompts the development of a training course specifically designed for eco-philosophical professionals, as illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Elements of the program.

Figure 2 illustrates the possibility of integrating the three sectors, which have only intermittently exhibited connected interests, typically through theoretical and psychological frameworks, without transcending this realm of linkages. Upon comparing psychology with the three areas and analyzing the significant distinctions revealed, the research concludes that they work together to attain a similar objective. The study proposes integrating them into initiatives developed from logical execution, utilizing current logical counseling services in various countries. Combined with insights from EP and ecological ethics research, this can establish a fresh training course grounded in EP. The current endorsement of environmental education has introduced specific eco-centric trends that distinguish it from other learning forms and facilitate the creation of a program centered on this topic. The principles inherent to EP should be considered when developing such an initiative.

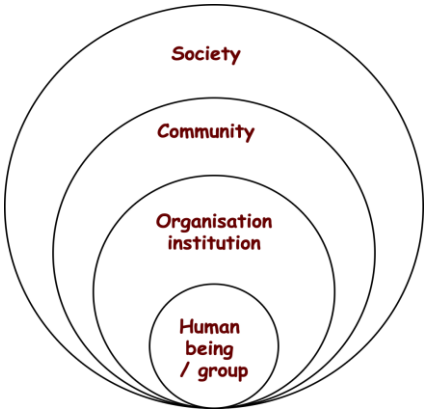

Figure 3: Eco-philosophical practice.

Philosophical actions engage people and teams who enjoy philosophical methodologies, are displayed through group assistance, or are effectively implemented in structures such as organizational philosophical contacting and ethical application. Fig. 3 indirectly illustrates the beneficiaries of the logical practices outlined in the suggested approach, wherein the research advocates expanding concentration in EP. This can intersect with the domains of philosophical therapy, originating from logical actions applicable at various levels.

The research denotes the domain of individuals and collectives, companies and structures, with the focus encompassing neighborhoods or areas, ultimately extending the application to society, thereby attaining a global dimension in light of the universal implications of climate change.

Figure 3 illustrates the extent of inclusion of every tier within a broader framework, emphasizing its interconnection and collaborative potential, united by a shared objective. Each part is crucial in pursuing modern society's overarching goal: preserving nature and life on Earth through

environmental stewardship and communal welfare.

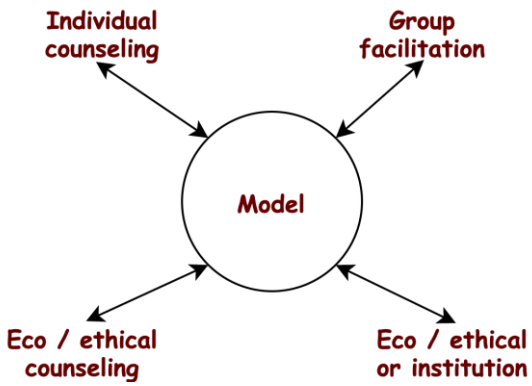

Figure 4: Ecological counseling model.

To elucidate the nature of these contacts, the research has delineated in Fig. 4 those who benefit and the proposed modalities of work, which function as philosophical procedures, reflected in different kinds of consulting tailored to the beneficiaries of the activity.

Figure 4 illustrates the first expression of EP at the human level, manifested through practical personal consulting. The dimension involves teams of individuals who can engage in counseling via a kind of philosophic action known as group assistance. The process persists through its implementation in ecological counseling and ethical conduct, which can be integrated into their organizational processes. The final quadrant of the figure pertains to the last two tiers of people of these methods: the local level and the societal level, both of which can derive benefits under identical formal circumstances established by EP actions and ethical decisions tailored to these domains and sectors.

The growing ecological responsibility of businesses and institutions within a community highlights sustainability as a significant moral objective, attainable more readily through the environmental philosophy known as the EP. Philosophical therapy typically evolves within philosophical actions by employing distinct concepts, tools, and methodologies that characterize this emerging specialization, differentiating it from the traditional roles of philosophers and other forms of psychotherapy aimed at individuals or groups.

Beginning with the theoretical foundation of thought that examines studied concepts in conjunction with those offered by the natural environment and sustainability ethics, the research gets to philosophical execution, which pertains to the expression and application of philosophy within the ecological domain or for the preservation of nature. Spiritual guidance can be implemented across diverse domains, emphasizing environmental and sustainability concerns.

Figure 5 illustrates the intellectual origins of the principles and practices endorsed in the paper, depicting the progression of psychological counseling during which EPcom was formed.

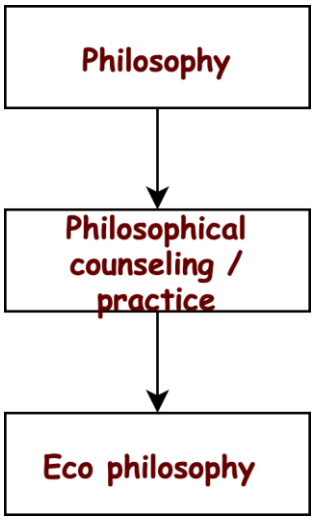

Figure 5: Evolution of philosophical practices.

The practical consequences arise from observing that beneficiaries of this specialty coincide with individuals engaged in the philosophical activities

illustrated in Fig. 5, enabling the commencement of initiation processes at the neighborhood level. The suggestion serves as an operational framework that is more readily evaluated locally, allowing for refinement or modification based on its execution, incorporating ideas from theology, ecology, and ethical science, and offering practical instruments or procedures for those utilizing EP4com.

Results and Discussion

Results

- *The Impact of Environmental Factors on Linguistic Diversity*

Research demonstrates that geographical and environmental contexts profoundly influence linguistic diversity. Languages living in biodiverse places usually have a more extensive vocabulary for discussing plants, animals, and natural events. Many native languages have more than one word for things like snow, water, and different kinds of forests. This shows that speakers of these languages have a deeper understanding of the world than speakers of non-native languages.

- *Language Loss and Damage to the Environment*

Data show a strong link between language endangerment and environmental damage. Deforestation, climate change, and ecosystem loss cause people to move, which damages languages. When ecological changes force native groups to move, the next generation learns the dominant language and stops using native ecological terms and acting in ways that aren't compatible with it.

- *Understanding Indigenous People and Protecting the Environment*

Native languages hold essential biological knowledge, such as how to grow crops that don't harm the environment, use plants as medicine, and predict the weather. This knowledge is often deeply rooted in oral traditions, sayings, and customs. Language loss makes it harder to share knowledge about the environment, leading to unsustainable use of resources and species loss.

- *Language Flexibility and Changes in the Environment*

Languages change because of changes in the environment, especially changes caused by climate change. People living in places where ecosystems are changing come up with new words to describe changes in temperature, animal migration patterns, and farming methods. Rapid environmental changes cause people to give up their native languages in favor of foreign ones that are better for business.

Discussion

- *How Language Helps People Share Knowledge About the Environment*

Languages store ecological knowledge, which sustainably affects managing resources. Language loss makes it harder for people to pass on their knowledge to younger generations. This weakens cultural ties to the environment and old ways of protecting it. According to research, places with many different languages also tend to have many different kinds of plants and animals. This links language and environment are even more potent.

- *Policy Questions for Protecting Language and the Environment*

Conservation efforts must include language preservation to protect both languages and the earth. Scientists, politicians, and activists should work with Indigenous people and linguists to record endangered languages and their ecological knowledge. Language and natural diversity can be increased by having bilingual schools, protecting native land rights, and community-led preservation efforts.

- *What globalization means for the variety of languages*

Even though globalization has made it easier for people in different places to talk to each other, it has also made languages more similar. For social and economic reasons, many indigenous groups are adopting mainstream languages. This is causing native language expressions related to environmental problems to become less common. On the other hand, digital tools like online dictionaries, multimedia stories, and social media offer ways to bring languages back to life.

- *Possible Research Pathways*

The studies should look into how digital globalization changes the nature of languages and how to bring back endangered languages in protection settings. The research can learn much about how language ecology trends apply to other situations by comparing results from different biological settings.

Conclusion

A key part of the linguistic environment is the connection between language and ecology. In its report, the study focuses on how environmental factors affect the different languages spoken and how language can help people learn about the world. The results show how important it is to take conservation steps to protect language and the environment. Protecting biodiversity and valuing linguistic variety is essential for keeping cultural heritage alive, encouraging people to be good environmental stewards, and ensuring everyone can benefit from growth.

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