The Awakening of Human Nature—On Tim Winton's *Shallows*

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Abstract: *Shallows* is one of the award-winning works of Tim Winton. Winton is a famous contemporary Australian writer. At present, the study of this novel by scholars and experts is limited to the interpretation of the ecological theme. The analysis of this paper is based on *Shallows*, using humanism nature theory to analyze the characters in the novel, the actions the dialogue and the mind of people to reveal the awakening of human nature. The awakening is the key to solve the imbalance between current human and natural ecological. Only when man and nature live in harmony, human beings can survive and develop for a long time, which is also beneficial to the self-improvement in the moral level.

Keywords: *Shallows*, Tim Winton, Awakening, Pity, Ecological harmony.

1. Introduction

The novel is about the fierce battle between whalers and anti-whalers in the town of Angelus in the late 70s. In the end, large numbers of whales swim to the beach, they commit suicide collectively. When people see the tragic scene, they all fall into deep meditation. Eventually, the whales make whalers awakened and a couple reconciled. This paper describes *Shallows* from human nature based on the ecological environmental protection. As humanity is the final depth of novels (Cao Wenxuan 2003: 256)[8]. In *Shallows*, Tim Winton describes the contradiction between farmers and the rich man Sterling. He also emphasizes multiple levels between environmentalists and residents of the town of conflict as well as the contradiction between Queenie Cooper and her husband Cliff, to explore and discover the human nature. Through the description of various contradictions and conflicts, the nature of human nature is revealed.

2. About *Shallows*

2.1 About Tim Winton

Whilst at Curtin University of Technology, Winton wrote his first novel, *An Open Swimmer* (1984) which won The Australian/Vogel Literary Award in 1981, launching his writing career. He has stated that he wrote the best part of three books while at university (Steger Jason 2008: 25-27)[4]. His second book, *Shallows* (1984), won Miles Franklin Award in 1984, which is the highest prize for literature in Australia. It wasn't until *Cloudstreet* was published in 1991, however, that his writing career was properly established (Steger Jason 2008: 25-27)[4]. He has continued to publish fiction, plays and non-fiction. The National Library of Australia holds the Papers of Tim Winton (unpublished 1980-1996), biographical cuttings and programs and related material collected by the National Library of Australia. In 1995, Winton's *The Riders* was shortlisted for the Man Booker Prize for Fiction, as later was his 2002 book, *Dirt Music*. Both are currently being adapted for film. He has won many other prizes, including for Miles Franklin Awards: for *Shallows* (1984), *Cloudstreet* (1992), *Dirt Music* (2002) and *Breath* (2009). *Cloudstreet* is arguably his best-known work, regularly appearing in lists of Australia's best-loved novels.

He is now one of Australia's most esteemed novelists, writing for both adults and children. All his books are still in print and have been published in eighteen different languages. His work has also been successfully adapted for stage, screen and radio. Winton is a prolific writer, and almost his every work has attracted the attention of critics as soon as it is published. Winton is an important contemporary Australian writer.

2.2 Introduction of *Shallows*

Shallows was published in 1984, the story takes place in Western Australia at the end of 1970s in Angelus Town, the main pillar industry here is land whaling, the story revolves the environmentalists and anti-whalers protest off the "Paris bay" whaling station. A group of whalers slaughtered whales in "Paris bay", which caused an uproar and protest of the foreign visitors. The vast majority of people from the town's attitude were surprisingly consistent—"foreign invaders out". However, a young couple in the small town of the heroine in Queenie Coop has joined the anti-whaling activities, which made Cliff showed no understanding on Queenie's behavior, which led to the relationship of a couple has been bogged down. A large number of whale swim towards the beach, they suicide collectively People saw the scene sadly and the couple finally reconciled.

2.3 The Domestic and Overseas Study of Tim Winton's *Shallows*

At home and abroad, most of the critics or literature lovers agree that the novel is a typical ecological theme novel, such as *the Washington Post* has highly rated *Shallows* as worthy as *Moby Dick*. A young scholar in China, Hou Fei, published a dissertation *An Interpretation of the Ecological Theme in Tim Winton's Shallows* (Hou Fei 2014: 6)[11]. Another scholar in China Xu Xianjing published a dissertation *Tim Winton's Ecological Thoughts in Shallows* (Xu Xianjing 2014: 1)[14]. They all agree that *Shallows* is an ecological theme novel. Huang Yuanshen, one of the top experts in the field of Australian literature studies in China, argues that *Shallows* is a novel about environmental protection. Critics P. J. Turner also believes that *Shallows* reflects the cessation of the Australian whaling industry (Turner J.P 1993: 79-85)[7]. Most criticisms are published in the form of periodical papers. Local

characteristics, in the works of ecological characteristics, sense of belonging, and misogynistic tendency theory have received enough attention. Critics and scholars also pay attention to the natural landscape in a prominent position, but the interpretation of the meaning of human nature is not profound.

From the topic frequency table provided by CNKI, it can be proved that people's research on *Shallows* tends to analyze the ecological theme. Thesis mainly based on text, they focus on studying the relationship between man and nature.

Therefore, on the basis of ecological theme, I put forward that the key to ecological balance is the awakening of human nature and getting rid of the thought of anthropocentrism.

2.4 Research Perspective

The central idea of the work is to protect the ecological environment. Winton wants to make people realize the responsibility of keeping balance between human and nature. What makes them wake up? My perspective is human self-awakening. On the one hand, human being is a part of nature, human evolved from the nature, we are a part of nature, on the other hand, people have to rely on nature to survive, because the material exchange between man and nature is the premise of human existence (Xu Hengchun 2002: 2)[13]. Emerson emphasizes the significance and the value of nature and life in *Nature*, and calls for the happiness and peace of life in harmony with nature. People damage the nature. And the damage leads to the disaster that whale stranded on shallows. In the "Paris bay" whaling station, people dismember whale brutally, it reflects human indifference. Blind worship of whaling workers shows convex humanity and the environmental protection of anti-whalers protesters were beaten scolded. All these reflect the ignorance and brutality of human beings. However, according to the theory of humanistic psychology, human nature is positive, under heavy pressure and terrible fears, people will show lots of behaviors like incredible brutality, terror destruction, etc. So, human can realize themselves' responsibilities.

Therefore, the "stranded" human nature awakens human beings realize that their responsibility to nature is the key to the harmony between man and nature.

3. The Causes of Awakening

The awakening of human nature needs to go through a slow process. Besides the internal causes of goodness of human nature, a series of external factors are essential too, such as living environment and natural forces.

3.1 The Internal Causes of the Awakening of Human Nature

3.1.1 The virtuous characteristic of people

Winton describes the manners and language of the visitors is to illustrate the goodness of human beings. In the novel, the virtues of people are also the internal cause of human awakening.

Down at the flensing deck, a long ramp running into the bloody shallows, a whale was being winched up, hooks through the flukes of its tail, chains and cables moving, taut, noisy. Man hosed the platform, standing in gumboots and bloodied singlets. Plumes of putrid steam lifted from the sheds, where boilers and furnaces and generators roared. Amid the bitter stench other gumbooted men wandered nonchalantly, waiting with what looked like long hockey sticks. When the whale's carcass was firmly in place (Tim Winton 2009: 35)[12].

Winton describes whale hunters dress besmeared with blood. He writes it from the side, which aims to the cruel and bloody carnage. Their impassive expression was a sign that the good side of humanity had been "stranded" in their hearts. This scene evoked the tourists' dissatisfaction and anger. When people are in face of this blood scene, they are willing to try their best to express their anger.

Behind the prostrate, pink-saturated young people with signs STOP THIS SLAUGHTER and BLOOD ON YOUR HEAD, PARIS BAY and BUTCHERS loomed the colossal bulk of a sperm whale which leaked from orifices and punctures. The great wound in its back exuded blood thick as lava. Queenie heard the middle-aged women shouting (Tim Winton 2009: 37)[12].

The most direct reflection of foreigners see the brutal killing of the scene of the whale and whaling slaughter whale mentality formed a strong contrast. People cried out for the slaughter of the whale to stop the slaughter. Humanity's kindness will eventually be awakened by slaughter and bloodshed.

From the cultural symbolic point of view, the ocean is the stage of challenge and human adventure. Therefore, the opposition between man and the ocean represents the stand of man and nature. The difference between tourists and town residents is that the town's inhabitants depend on marine resources for survival. The virtuous side of human nature has been covered by the exploitation of marine resources and the cruel slaughter of whale. The good humanity of tourists is not covered by the desire of exploiting, and the scene of bloody slaughter arouses discontent. In human hearts, the whales are the same as human beings. They have life and should be treated equally. In fact, such killings are the same as killing humans themselves. Human nature is good. Good nature will make people awaken, when human nature is stranded.

Environmentalists respect life. They don't treat lives differently by differences of positions

Ted Baer, almost dead, is pulled from the water by Queenie Cookson who, when she finally has him on his back in the bottom of the inflatable, gives a cry of recognition. He has been in the water forty minutes, floating stubbornly at the petering edges of the rip, and he is aware of no irony as he is resuscitated in the bottom of the Cachalot Zodiac (Tim Winton 2009: 253)[12].

At the very beginning, the town residents strongly resisted on the foreign environmentalists, especially for Queenie, they have extremely abusive whips to her. Inflatable boat environmental organizations fail to save whales immediately in the sea, but accidentally rescue Ted Bell, because he was too excited when he captured giant sharks. He was drowned. As this newspaper the ironic title of "ANTI WHALERS SAVE SHARK HUNTER". Environmentalists save Baer, the man who killed whales, they also saved him not because he was a whale hunter. They disgusted and outraged him. In the view of environmentalists, Baer's life is equal to whale's life. They not only save whales, but also save the slaughterer of whale, which is the embodiment of human beings' kindness. Environmentalists believe that this approach will bring people more moving, which are profound, and this will allow more people to rethink their attitude towards life, and lead to the awakening of more people who kill whale.

Environmentalists respect for the natural life equally. They don't treat lives differently by differences between human and animal.

Queenie saw Brent and Marks almost foundering in the bow-wave, right in the shadow of the ship, and over all their heads came the crack and the cable and, ahead, the smattering impact of steel and blubber (Tim Winton 2009: 247)[12].

Anti-whalers had to face a strong pressure of public opinion, the initiative and the protection of sea is in vain in the end. Environmentalists launched dangerous battles whale, because anti whalers are inexperienced, they will forget themselves to sacrifice life at any time. Anti-whalers try their best to use their lives to defend the dignity of nature. Human beings have responsibilities to protect whales and treat whales as equally as human beings. People are unable to adapt to sailing at sea extremely. Their bodies appeared seasick, nausea and other symptoms, but they still persist to chase the Paris whaling ship, which is a manifestation of human kindness and awakening. People are kind, which will inevitably prompt more people to join the ranks of the protection of whale, after that more people will wake up, knowing that whales are the same as human beings, they have life and freedom.

3.2 The External Causes of the Awakening.

3.2.1 A sharp reduction in the number of whales

The whalers on the beach inherited the passion of the ancestors of the colonists. So, as a result, there are few whales in the sea. The species will be forced to be extinct, and which has caused serious ecological damage.

The mysterious chain of nature has also been broken by human ignorance and cruelty. In the Australian continent, whale is a representative of a large number of animals that were killed. Seals and kangaroos and other species are also facing similar situations. Residents' survival resources is marine resources, whale fishery is a traditional industry for hundreds of years. Whale species has been faced with the danger of extinction because of the town residents' crazy massacre.

As tired and successfully executed on the east coast of the U.S. Where old whalechasers and seiners are converted into whale-observing vessels bearing tourists and students who can view these awesome mammals at close range in their own habitat. The right and humpback whales are almost extinct. The sperm, still hunted, could if left alone be replenished and move closer to land further facilitating a venture of this sort. Whale observation might not be as lucrative as whale exploitation, for many of those seamen and workers who must inevitably lose their jobs when finally the whaling industry in Angelus causes its own redundancy (Tim Winton 2009: 9)[12].

Winton through the file in Pell's drawer, expresses the future of the small town of Angelis whale fishery from the other side. Town residents must recognize the whale fishery's cruel. The file also reflects the necessity of awakening of mankind. People depend on the whale resources to survive. One day the species will extinct. Before that day comes, it is necessary to make people wake up quickly. People should take protective actions to prevent the extinction of whale. All these actions aim to live in harmony with whale.

Of course, Human beings depend on marine resources. However, human's greed has caused imbalance. Now, people use other ways to balance nature and man again. This is also a manifestation of human awakening. The reduction of the number of whales makes people rethink the relationship between man and nature. People seek new marine resources to meet the requirements of human development. Before human was crazy about killing whale to obtain economic benefits, but the harmonious coexistence between human and nature, human beings can develop for a long time. The rise of whale's tourism industry is that people are trying to do something to live in harmony with nature. People want to have a win-win situation with nature. The decline in the number of whales has made human rethink the relationship between man and nature.

3.2.2 The magic power of nature

The power of whale is one of the forces of nature. They have enormous and mysterious powers that human beings cannot conquer. In the face of human plunder and persecution, they will choose to suicide to show the dignity of life.

Whale collective suicide in the shallows, they declared the magical force of nature and triggered awe in nature and rethink the meaning of life.

The whales press on despite the narrowness and the sharp, too-quick return of their cries from the

bottom. A ripple of panic and dread moves through them. They continue (Tim Winton 2009: 287)[12]. ...rushed outside with a torch and ran down the wet sand in the rain and shone the torch and saw the huge, stricken bodies lurching in the shallows....Surf thundered and the night was images in touch beams. Masses of flesh and barnacles covered the sand, creeping up, floundering, suffocating under their own weight (Tim Winton 2009: 287)[12].

In front of mankind, whale is huge, but in the face of nature, whale is insignificant. Whale follows the laws of nature, they commit suicide collectively. It is a kind of heroic sacrifice. They make a declaration for human beings.

It is generally believed that nature itself is meaningless, and its meaning comes from the human's heart that gives it color, therefore different people have different understandings of nature. That's why the problem of dealing with whale is extremely different. People who kill whale and those who protect whale are the two parties. Human beings cannot be aware of the relationship between nature and nature. As time goes by, man and nature are isolated. What people see is their own shadow, not the real nature. That's why human nature is "stranded". Whale suicide collectively also makes the people who have separated from the nature wake up to recognize their environment again. People re-consider the relationship between man and nature. Whale awakens people to re-understand nature, to re-understand life, to fear life again. Such death is like a ceremony, whales use their own strength fight against human beings. They want to prove that life is equal, life needs to be respected.

3.2.3 Logbook

Logbook is another cause for the awakening of human nature. It can be said that the logbook is Angeles Cooper's whaling historical records. It recorded the Angeles town 150 years of bloody history of whaling. Logbook can be handed down from generation to generation, because the Coupar family has a long history of killing whale, and most of his family people have the skills to kill whale. When people read logbook, he will re-think many behavior they did.

What the logbook recorded was what the ancestors saw and heard in the course of killing whale. It is undeniable that the contents of the diary are very subjective. This kind of writing will convince readers to reflect. This sense of reality will stir up a lot of thinking about whether killing whale is right or wrong. Is it a provocation or a conquest of nature? Just because of this, Daniel Coupar did not read the journey in its several volumes until after his father's death in 1926. He had read it many times since with growing disgust (Tim Winton 2009: 76)[12]. This is a manifestation of goodness. The Coupar family has always been to kill whale for a living, this behavior just reflects Daniel Coupar's conscience and compassion as a human instinct. When Daniel Coupar read the logbook, he knew clearly that the killing of whale was a cruel act, and that he was kind enough to be awakened by what was recorded in the log book. Compared to other cruel, numb town residents, Daniel Coupar's attitude towards the

whale navigation logbook was the embodiment awakening of human nature.

Cliff had been reading the logbook all day, drinking and remembering. At the very beginning, Cliff didn't understand that why Queenie joins the anti-whalers activities, the couple always quarrels with each other. After reading the logbook, gradually, he knew that caught whale was a very cruel and irrational behavior. People who killed whale are cruel and bloody. The comparison between reading the logbook and not reading logbook, the different attitudes reflects the awakening of humanity from Cliff. But, too, as he read there was sometimes a vague unease, something more than sadness, like a splinter beneath the skin (Tim Winton 2009: 139)[12]. This uneasiness and grief is a manifestation of awakening. Cliff is one of the town residents, his awakening is also a kind of expectation of Winton, he hopes that the residents of the town can also wake up, they don't slaughter whale any more. They are harmony with nature. The logbook is a record of sin that human slaughter whales. The record of the content written in the logbook is similar to Paris massacre scene, which are all shocked.

4. The Manifestation of Awakening

Winton reveals the theme of human nature by depicting typical characters' movements, psychology and so on, such as environmentalists shouting, brave resistance, Daniel Coupar's introspection. Through the language and actions of these characters, we can reflect the theme of human awakening more profoundly.

4.1 Opponents' Cry Against the Killing of Whales

Anti-whalers are against killing whales. They cry against the Paris Bay, they force them to stop killing the whales. The most direct reflection is that foreigners see the brutal killing of the scene of the whale and whaling slaughter.

Later, members of cachalot came to the Capitol building in the town. Some people stand on the steps and raise their banners, "CACHALOT SUPPORTS THIS HUNGER STRIKE ON BEHALF OF INNOCENT CREATURES AND MOTHER EARTH." (Tim Winton 2009: 144)[12]. Others climbed up the tree, pinned the slogan on the tree trunk, SAVE YOURSELF: SAVE THE WHALERS (Tim Winton 2009: 144)[12]. People's strike demonstrators said that the killing of whale was inhumane because it could lead to the disappearance of the most intelligent species on earth.

Anti-whalers faced a strong contrast. Opponents had to face a strong pressure of public opinion, the initiative and the protection of sea which seems useless. So, they decide to launch dangerous battles whale, for an inexperienced anti-whalers, the selfless move will sacrifice life at any time. Opponents are using their lives to defend the dignity of nature. Environmentalists are risking their lives to save whales. Several times, the whalers contrast sharply with anti-whalers, each contest of anti-whalers fails.

Queenie saw Brent and Marks almost foundering in the bow-wave, right in the shadow of the ship, and over all their heads came the crack and the cable and,

ahead, the smattering impact of steel and blubber (Tim Winton 2009: 244)[12].

Environmentalists are using inflatable boats, they fought to stop whaling. Because they don't have sailing experience, and the power system of inflatable boat is very simple, they encounter great difficulties. Each time when they defend the whaling ship, they always fail, but they still did not give up rebelling.

Although the Environmentalists' humble power may not impede the huge "Paris" to sail to kill whales, which means "throw an egg against a rock". But Winton demonstrates the strength that prominent human forces against the brutal determination. This is the manifestation of awakening. Environmentalists also want more people to see cruelty of the whaling industry through their own actions, more people wake up and try their best to protect more whales, and people could be willing to develop whale tourism to achieve the harmonious coexistence of man and nature. The sacrifices and efforts of environmentalists are to protect whale. They are the most intelligent species on earth. Environmentalists rescue the rupture between man and the ocean.

4.2 Queenie's Inconsistency to the Family Tradition

Queenie is not confined to the traditional family thought. The only thing she inherited from her family is virtue.

Queenie inherited the family's revolt and the spirit of daring to struggle. In the beginning, Quinn is an anti-whaler, but she didn't realize it. She has refused to read the family's log book can be seen that she did not want to see the ancestors' behavior that the cruelty of killing whale. As the tour guide, she saw a group of foreigners holding a prepared brand slogan, in the Paris Bay whaling station, the moment demonstrates that she is an anti-whalers. Then she wakes up, and is willing to take actions to protect the whales. She disregard the condemnation of the residents and took part in the anti-whaling activities. She stopped the Paris ship from going to sea for whaling.

Queenie took photos with Brent's big camera until her arms became wooden with cold and her fingers could not adjust exposure or shutter speed, and for another three hours she rode the movement of the water and listened to the harsh melodies within the larger noise of the engine (Tim Winton 2009: 215)[12].

Sharks in the ocean can bite the inflatable boat in half, or knock over and catch it. Environmentalists risk their lives to save whale. Queenie tries her best to take photos. She wants to wake up more people to protect whales. She revealed what the Paris whalers did, and the cruel scenes of killing whale. She wanted to awaken the good humanity of people. The Coupar family sailed on the sea to kill whale, but, Queenie is to protect the whales. She was contrast to the tradition that ancestors were killing the whales.

Queenie grew up in the sea, she has a special feeling with sea.

Queenie Coupar has always been a curiosity in Angelus. As a child, she was smitten with innocence, unlike her deserting mother, a child who told stories at school that had the teacher wondering, stories about conversation with dolphins and hearing God in seashells, a fear of thunder and lightning which made her seem eccentric to all (Tim Winton 2009: 7)[12].

This kind of action is stark contrast to the history of Coupar family. Winton also paved the way for the later Queenie's rebellious spirit. Different from the ancestors who killed whales ruthlessly, she was close to the ocean. She liked playing with the dolphin and whale. She treated each ocean animals equally. She believes that whale is God's Messenger. She also believes that whale has high intelligence, they are the most intelligent species in the world. This is why Queenie has a special feeling for whale, she believes that whale is the sacred species, they should coexist equally. People should realize the relationship between them and the human.

Logbook is the family's history, people in Coupar family are proud of it and handing down from generation to generation. But Queenie refused to read logbook. She refused to acknowledge the history. I want to know why you're reading the journals. I want a decent answer (Tim Winton 2009: 29)[12]. She asked Cliff. From her tone, we can find that she was opposed for her family history of killing whale. She did not agree with the slaughter of whale, she did not want her husband to contact with such cruel and bloody history. Queenie was a member of environmentalist. She didn't put herself in the family's history. She did not inherit the family's living way---killing whaling, but to protected whale. This is the awakening of humanity, and also is the embodiment of goodness of human nature. In contrast with the residents' cruel. Queenie made boundaries between the family history and her, which was she stick to for a long time, because, it is Queenie's bottom line in morality. She is also holding on to the good human nature of humanity. She was not with the residents of the small town, which is a manifestation of good humanity having been awakened.

4.3 Daniel Coupar's Inner Introspection

Daniel Coupar spent the rest of his life reflecting on his experiences of killing whale when he was young. He also recalled the family's history of killing whale and thought about whale, the creatures that made him very confused all his life. His thinking is around whale. This reflects Coupar's inner awakening. He has a good humanity and constantly thinks about the meaning of life.

Thoughts and memories bore down on him. Early in life ideas had weighted him and excited him and punished him with their inconstancy (Tim Winton 2009: 75)[12]. he sat in the generous space between the granite armrest and looked down at the creaming lines of surf on the beaches that stretched away west, one after another, to Angelus, and in particular the beach directly below where his grandfather had hunted whales a century and a half ago, where his father had shot himself, where the ribs and vertebrae of whales and other mammals

surfaced each season in the moving sands (Tim Winton 2009: 78)[12].

History represents his family's killing and death. His grandfather killed whale, and his father killed himself because of whale. Daniel Coupar remembered family's history, in this way, Winton wants to show the process of the struggle of the heart. Winton wants to illustrate the sincerity of the human feelings well.

What had he been doing all these years? Thirty-four years? The realization almost stole the day's magic from him. Since 1932 much of his life had been spent working hard, hard enough to punish his body, and brooding, mulling over his defeat in Angelus and the nature of his ancestry (Tim Winton 2009: 80)[12].

The psychological state of introspection has been accompanied by a half year. The reflection of the history of the family whaling is actually a rethinking of human nature. The ancestors slaughtered whale mercilessly, without compassion. Finally, the fate of the ancestors was miserable. This fate let Coupar think the miserable death was the life cycle. All whales' life had made Daniel Coupar very confused, because they came each year to sojourn in the bay and then they move north. Whales stick to the ancient cycles of nature. These whales. Loyal to their own, loyal to the cycle and to the Creator. And me? Loyal only to this body, this shell of memories (Tim Winton 2009: 274)[12]. Whales loyal to cycle, respect for the laws of nature, which makes Daniel Coupar feel admiration and shame. Human beings are crazy about exploitation and killing of nature, but whale should live in harmony with nature at the expense of life. All these make Coupar introspect. From his inner activity, it can be seen that this is the awakening of good humanity. Melville indirectly tell people that we should reverence for life, respect for nature. Human beings should treat nature equally, respect its intrinsic value, and we should not deny the value of nature just to satisfy human desires. Human beings need to learn from whale how to respect nature and self-respect.

Quennie has naive kindness which touched Daniel Coupar. Then old age, disease also let him slowly thought back the past. Winton described a series of psychological activities of Daniel Coupar's inner heart to show the process of human's awakening, which is a kind of consciousness before going away.

Sitting on the solitary green tuft the bore, he remembered Queenie swimming through bracken mimicking the sounds of the windmill and the songs of the whales. She was an amphibian-child, skinny, skiny-shinned, shimmying through bodies of water and vegetation (Tim Winton 2009: 73)[12].

The granddaughter is lively and lovely and always gets along with natural creatures. This makes Daniel Coupar very touched and gratified. The cruelty and blood of the family did not bring pain to the granddaughter, nor changed her granddaughter's affection for the marine life. From his granddaughter, Daniel Coupar sees a lot of good things. People and nature can coexist harmoniously and get along

well with each other. This is a kind of awakening of human nature, the awakening of inner mind.

5. The Meaning of the Awakening

The meaning of the awakening is that man and nature could coexist harmoniously.

Engels, in *Nature Dialectics*, warned that, we must not be too intoxicated with the triumph of our human nature. For each such victory, nature will retaliate against us (Engels 1984: 304-305)[16]. We should treat nature equally. Respecting has intrinsic value. We should not deny the value of nature only to satisfy human desires. To the small town residents, the killing of whale is the way to live. The development of tourism has solved the problem of the survival and employment of the town residents. The development of tourism is to achieve a harmonious coexistence between man and nature.

In Winton's view human nature is good, positive, constructive, people are also eager to establish a close relationship with the nature, so if we can correctly guide the human to protect the environment instead of being destroyed. We will realize our dreams. We should have the love of nature, and make the effective use of natural resources to develop tourism, in order to live in harmony with the earth. People must regard nature as their mother, and take responsibility for the nature in the moral, they should respect nature equals to respect human beings, so man should remember that it is not the earth that belongs to man, but the man belongs to the earth, and man and other creatures live on the same planet should bear in mind that human beings are part of nature and that human beings are equal to all other creatures. The special thing is that human beings can understand and use nature correctly. As if man could be thankful to nature and treat her like a family member, the pavement of the society as well as the development of the economy would all benefit from the balanced relation between man and nature (Yang Jincai 2000: 12)[15]. *Shallows* is a lesson that Winton wants to let man think over what mankind did for nature, and how could man live harmoniously with nature.

6. The Exploration for Eco-friendly New Way

The way to explore the awakening of human nature is that people can awaken their kind mind, and strive to create and establish a sincere and trust between people and nature. The understanding of the relationship is conducive to the potential tendency that they will walk towards the direction of self-realization imperceptibly.

Throughout the history of human development, the relationship between man and nature runs through history. Humans initially rely on natural resources, due to the underdeveloped productivity, the utilization of natural resources is still at the primary stage. Later, with the development of productive forces, people's material demand gradually increased, the exploitation of natural humans begins to meet its needs. With the development of the industrial era, human began the crazy plunder of nature, man and nature. From this perspective, human beings need to reflect on the relationship between nature and human beings.

When people kill whales, the balance between man and the sea has been broken. With large numbers of whale swimming to the shallows, collectively commit suicide. The tragic scene touched the human Whales comply with natural cycle, and dare to face death. However, the human is constantly breaking the laws of nature, plundering of natural resources of greed. Humans need to reflect on one's own behavior in front of the nature. If human beings want to have long-term development, people only recognize the unique law of nature, harmony with nature, in order to develop themselves well. Winton describes whales' reproduction, migration, suicide, which profoundly enlighten people to improve the ecological awareness correctly. People should deal with the relationship between nature and human.

7. Conclusion

We learn to recognize and control those that at least a natural consequence of our most common production behavior. But the more things are that more people feel about themselves The integration of nature, spirit, substance, man, and oneself The opposite, absurd, anti-natural view of the soul are less likely will be (Marx and Engels 1995: 4)[16].

Winton wrote this novel from these aspects: the anti-whalers' cry in Angelus, Cooper's introspection, Queenie's efforts to protect whale, and Cliff's attitude towards Queenie's. Winton portrayed the characters, through a series of movements, language, psychological description, which reflects the process of human conscience awakening. Environmentalists are still in great suffering to fight with "Paris", the whaling ship. In a word, all these actions make a strong contract with town residents. Human destruct the balance between man and nature, there is still a part of people wake up from the bloody massacre to protect whale. They try their best to protect the marine, maintaining the harmony between man and nature.

In a word, Tim Winton's novel *Shallows* is not only an ecological novel, but also a masterpiece that reveals the awakening of human nature. Human beings are naked greed, selfishness, indifference, blindness and ignorance of nature in the industrialization era. Human being should reflect on the issue. The main characters in the novel Daniel Coop and Qunnie Cooper all have a sense of justice, goodness. They have a natural environmental protection consciousness. Winton thinks that human beings only love nature, effectively use natural resources for the development of tourism, and to achieve the earth's biological harmony. People belong to nature, cannot and should not go beyond the natural antagonism, and control the nature, only in this way, people can humanity to the right path, realize the humanism of "self-perfection".

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