



EXPLANATIONS OF THEMES CONTAINED WITHIN CHOSEN

WORKS BY J.M. COETZEE

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ABSTRACT:

*John Maxwell Coetzee, a relative of Africaner guardians, fostered an aversion to the happenings in South Africa as far as expansionism, colonialism, prejudice, human mistreatment and loss of nobility to man. Effect of expansionism is even seen on the planet, as the riverbanks consume, desertification sets in, fields are overwhelmed. As a nonconformist scholarly voice criticizing the politically-sanctioned racial segregation system in the 1970's and 1980's, Coetzee's compositions carry to public his dissatisfaction with strong subjects and themes. This paper records the different themes that are to be seen in progress of J. M.Coetzee. Themes in wording power struggle, racial matchless quality and conjugal disagreement, the possibility of human flesh consumption, positive thinking for better future have been utilized in *Dusklands* (1974), *Waiting for the Barbarians* (1980), *Life & Times of Michael K* (1983) and *Foe* (1986) that builds up subjects of connections among colonizer and colonized. Survey of writing demonstrates that the focal point of the specialists has been on the themes installed in the heroes and portrayal. The current review investigates the scholarly methodology representing the perspective of the colonized and the characters at the outskirts. Along these lines, the review is coordinated to characterize theme, distinguish different themes particularly the hopeful ones in nature, delineate the job of specific themes utilized exclusively to build up the subject of the connection between the colonizer and the colonized and investigate the provincial talk as a significant theme. The examination issue is broke down, talked about and deciphered in the soul of examination and scholarly understanding. A satisfactory endeavor of the enlightening and theoretical examination has been made to distinguish the idea of scholarly themes, the predominant themes and the themes utilized especially by J.M. Coetzee to uncover the*

colonized and the colonizer partition, well established during the politically-sanctioned racial segregation South Africa.

Key words: *motifs, themes, colonialism, imperialism, oppression, desertification, colonial discourse*

INTRODUCTION:

One of the scholarly procedures utilized by creators to give pieces of information to subject or build up thoughts they need to accentuate is 'theme.' It is a rehashed component, a predominant or repeating thought in an imaginative work that has importance at the representative level in any abstract account. "A theme is a representative picture or thought that shows up as often as possible in a story. Themes can be images, sounds, activities, thoughts, or words. Themes reinforce a story by adding pictures and thoughts to the subject present all through the account" (Literary Terms). A theme could without much of a stretch be perceived either by the reiteration of a specific picture, word or expression. It could likewise be a repetitive activity. The repetitive component could be a smell, a variety or even a reference to environment like downpour, daylight or snow. Along these lines, the very motivation behind a 'theme' as expected by the creator in an account is to elicit an attitude, illuminate significant topic, connect with the collection on an instinctive level, find unmistakable representative implications utilizing the procedure of repeat and start an example of thoughts. Subjects and themes are reciprocally used to allude to the running string of the work. They are unique and to be perceived as independent apparatuses of understanding. Subjects are, the matter or content, truth be told, the essential thoughts in a scholarly work that comprise the significance as well as bring out a progression of inquiries that figure out the account. Themes, then again, are rehashed components that demonstrate these subjects. At the end of the day, theme as a gadget is utilized to create subject. A separation between the two is- subjects are theoretical and conceptual, wherein themes are unmistakable and concrete. The subject involves clarification, they are far from being obviously true, however the theme is an inarguable plan in the text.

Like the relationship among's theme and subject, there is one more arrangement of gadgets that would seem comparative however are fluctuated

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and they are themes and images. Themes intermittently converge with images, however an image isn't reliably a theme. An image represents something to address. Ordinarily a red rose represents love and a crown addresses power. An image can show up only a solitary time in a story. According to the recurrence of appearance, an image could show up just a single time however theme goes through the account. With regards to scholarly setting, that's what freedman presumes "... when we consolidate the exacting and the metaphorical into a solitary nuclear family, we arise with what is maybe most precisely referred to the artistic theme as" (123). A portion of the occurrences drawn from the select books of J.M. Coetzee would represent the predominant themes utilized by the creator to build up the subject of all inclusive fraternity.

RELATED STUDY:

The motivation behind the term 'theme' with regards to J.M. Coetzee's books may broadly be perceived. First and foremost, Yadav and Yadav have successfully drawn out the intermittent thought of 'sex however no adoration' that outcomes in disgrace and disrespect of David Lurie, Melanie, and Lucy in Disgrace. The situatedness of embarrassment, humiliation, outrage starts the characters to look for encouragement and comfort in the sexual connection particularly, that of David Lurie with Soraya, Bev, different whores, associates' spouses, and the college collaborator. On the other, Thamarana and Mounika have featured in their review the depiction of colonialism and power parched nature of men utilizing first individual portrayal. Specifically, in Waiting for Barbarians, the theme of force can be distinguished in the justice who from his matchless quality, authority and capability is oppressed to manhandle. Michael K representative of something, to do one's most extreme to make him talk, as quietness turns into an unpretentious type of obstruction. These works have focussed on the themes installed in the heroes and portrayal. The current review investigates the scholarly methodology representing the perspective of the colonized and the characters at the outskirts.

MOTIFS IN SELECT WORKS:

Utilization of themes has been skilfully done in the select books of J.M.Coetzee to build up the subject of force, struggle, positive thinking, the colonizer and the colonized. Every one of Coetzee's books have been distributed since his re-visitation of South Africa and most are worried about the existence of individuals. Coetzee's books, reviewed to 1993, might be portrayed consecutively as starting with: "forceful colonialist viciousness in *Dusklands* followed by a settlement of questionable standing and length in, *In the Heart of the Country*. A protective period of expected transformation is introduced in *Waiting for the Barbarians*, and in *Life and Times of Michael K*, there is a phase of open common fighting. Adversary withdraws from the arrangement however is no less worried about inquiries of force and authority and expansionism" (Attwell, South 14). Notwithstanding being perceived as an essayist of postmodern period, he has not been associated with any nationalized or world developments. In his initial books, Coetzee portrayed the life, connection and circumstance of the local South Africans, the Afrikaners or the white South Africans and individuals from the provincial expert in the politically-sanctioned racial segregation society of South Africa using postmodern components. Coetzee's books center around oppressed and manhandled characters. His advantage in shamefulness originates from social and political mistreatment in South Africa. Coetzee's books stretch out past the geographic and social limits of his local country to incorporate all-inclusive subjects and characters. He consolidates components of purposeful anecdote and tale with a downplayed composition style and a political account viewpoint, projecting an existence where an offense against an individual turns into an offense against humankind.

Dusklands:

J. M. Coetzee's two-section novel *Dusklands* (1974) to be specific *The Vietnam War* and *The Narrative of Jacobus Coetzee* are set in 20th hundred years and eighteenth century consecutively. The hero Eugene Dawn unfurls the initial segment *The Vietnam War* which is a self-assessment and requires thoughtfulness. Eugene is an expert in mental fighting utilized at United States military in the midst of Vietnam War. As this work of Coetzee makes progress,

Eugene being likely to compressed conditions of his obligations punches his child Martin, summarizing the account. The accounts are in movement in the following piece of the novel, *The Narrative of Jacobus Coetzee*. Jacobus Coetzee, a Boer pushes forward on a hunting journey towards the forest of South Africa, vanquishes the terrains of Hottentot clan, by whom he was safeguarded previously. "Coetzee through his first-individual accounts prevails with regards to depicting the colonialism and power parched nature of men that is being neurotic." (Thamarana S. and Kallepalli Mounika 58). The storyteller unwittingly demonstrates in his portrayal a feeling of cutoff points and a meaning of his self. First light's comment about the bias framed by Americans towards the Vietnamese delineates it, "Our bad dream was that since anything we went after slipped like smoke through our fingers, we didn't exist. . . We arrived on the shores of Vietnam grasping our arms and arguing for somebody to stand up without recoiling to these tests of the real world . . . be that as it may, similar to all the other things they shriveled before us." (*Dusklands* 17). The fundamental focal point of the novel is about interrelations between the colonizer and the colonized. There could be numerous themes in *Dusklands* like power struggle, racial matchless quality and conjugal disagreement. Eventually it is the colonizer and the colonized that overwhelms the other minor themes.

Waiting for the Barbarians:

Alongside the subject of disconnection and antagonistic climate bringing about mental irregularity of the characters, the theme of force gets investigated in the novel, *Waiting for the Barbarians* (1980). Crafted by J.M.Coetzee turns on the existence of the Magistrate, who works for the Third Empire, which is a nonexistent substance and the novel is set in an indistinct verifiable period showing prejudice and the loathsomeness of colonization. The Magistrate goes about as an authority between the Colonel Joll from the Third Empire and the savages or the locals. As the Empire attempts to overcome the place that is known for Barbarians by getting into a physical altercation, the Magistrate feels sorry for the Barbarians. Ahmad has appropriately said "The power and expertise of the Empire, its specialty, lie in its ability to produce and afterward decipher its own signs" (148). The peruser can distinguish, associate and think

about the theme of force here as the Magistrate plunges from the man of capacity to that of a persecuted man. The novel contains one more picture to communicate the creator's theme, the picture that torment the officer's fantasies: youngsters playing in the snow in the town square. The youngsters make a snowman not to demonstrate a model of the unfilled town however the unremarkable young lady being not among them. The officer understands the significance of an exhausting excursion wherein the justice and his gathering of men approach the savages face to face, without a middle person in the mountains. He in the long run gives the young lady back to them, as she uncovers her readiness, her availability, to stop him and human advancement.

Foe:

Language is of no decent when it neglects to uncover the reality of history, its viciousness and repulsiveness, its mercilessness and fierceness, rather has accounts of islands where man-eaters figure out how to turn out to be great Christians. It's only the certifiable articulation of sentiments in Coetzee's novel, *Foe* (1986). Further, "... it is in *Foe* that Coetzee has made authoritative intertextuality an essential guideline: the original's way of continuing is to revamp, and intertwine, the life story of Daniel Defoe and those of a few of Defoe's fictitious people" (Attridge 169). Friday in *Foe* is speechless, emasculated, scarred and all the more significantly the victim of a broad verifiable injury. Furthermore the casualty is insufficient to convey his own story. Along these lines, the meta-fictitious work of Coetzee turns into a verifiable novel, representing the critical parts of subjugation and mercilessness. Adversary additionally investigates, examines and dives into the post-provincial subject. Susan Barton, the female hero is marooned on an island and finds Crusoe and Friday which reminds us Robinson Crusoe. The issues of orientation, power, race connection among colonizer and colonized, get investigated in this book. Human flesh consumption could be referred to as one of the models for the theme expected by the creator to build up the subject of the colonizer and the colonized. Friday alongside numerous others is thought to be a man-eater. The thought has been laid out by Crusoe. Subsequently, Susan is overwhelmed with the possibility that these man-eaters would endure with the flavor of human

tissue. She even envisions that Friday has a clandestine man-eater attitude. The idea of human flesh consumption has been utilized as a theme to uncover the unfortunate mentality of the colonizer towards the colonized. Susan further legitimizes her stand of restraining the thought barbarian, notwithstanding the way that she never encounters the forceful way of behaving of Friday.

CONCLUSION:

As a general rule, the significant subjects and themes of Coetzee are overall influence, conflict of races, want to lay out one's personality or more all it is for a man to carry on with a man's life. Consequently, any researcher of Coetzee's books genuinely should know the foundation data about the writer as well as the provincial worries with regards to predominant themes also.

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