

KAZUO ISHIGURO'S NEVER LET ME GO: THEMATIC ANALYSIS**A. Maria Tiffany**

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ABSTRACT

The history of dystopian literature can be traced back to reaction to the French Revolution of 1789, and the prospect that mob rule would produce dictatorship. Until the late 20th century it was usually anti-collectivist. Most experts in literature agree that the origin of dystopian fiction is rooted strongly in utopian fiction (Thomas More, Utopia, 1516). Dystopian fiction emerged as a response to utopian fiction, usually has satirical elements interwoven in it. It is based on imagined scenarios rather than real ones, but they are incorporated into storylines that readers can relate to the present. Historical background of dystopian fiction, it is almost impossible to talk about it without referring to the historical background of utopian fiction. Utopian text often made promises, while dystopian text issued warning

The science of human cloning is not the primary concern of Never Let Me Go and Ishiguro's takes artistic license with some of the details of how humans are cloned in his novel. In 1960s and 1970s the stem cell research was first beginning to be conceived and human cloning began to look like a real possibility. The scientists Joshua Lederberg and James D. Watson wrote articles arguing that cloning was dehumanizing and could result in unforeseen ethical problems. Ishiguro's novel could arguably read as a rejection of the notion that cloning is dehumanizing indeed, the purpose of Hailsham is to convince the public that the clones are human.

Keywords: Identity, nostalgia , dystopia, dehumanging.

The word dystopia was used for the first time by J. S. Mills in 1868 in his political speech on the state of Ireland, where he used the word in contrast with the term utopia. As dystopia is defined as being the reverse of utopia, the latter term must be elaborated on prior to attempting to Define the former Utopia" is a fictional village created by Thomas More in his eponymous book It represents his concept of an ideal society. Literary dystopia has been perceived in many different ways throughout the 20th century. The changing political situation in the world propelled famous writers in different periods to create this

heterogeneous detailed work of fiction. The product of fiction such as exploitation, war, etc. have expanded the scope of sophistication in which dystopia can be perceived.

Dystopian literature is a genre of fictional writing used to explore social and political structures in a dark, nightmare world. The term “dystopia” is defined as a society characterized by poverty, squalor or oppression and the theme is most commonly used in science fiction and speculative genre. The term is rooted with Sir Thomas More’s Book Utopia, which helped to push both the development of dystopian fiction and that of communism. Dystopian literature is a form of speculative fiction that began as a response to Utopian literature. Dystopia is an imagined community or society that is dehumanizing and frightening.

Kazuo Ishiguro is a Japanese born British novelist who won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2017. He is the most celebrated contemporary fiction authors in English speaking world. He was born on November 8, 1954 in Nagasaki, Japan. He is a British author. He was born in Japan but immigrated with his parents to England in 1960. His nationality is British. He has citizenship in Japan until 1983, and obtained in United Kingdom since 1983. He has received the primary education from Stoughton Primary School and secondary education from Working County Grammar School. He obtained B.A degree at University of Kent at Canterbury and MA degree at University of East Anglian.

Kazuo grew up in an English town, attending English schools and singing in the choir. When he was 15, his family decided to remain in Britain permanently. He did not see the country of his birth again until his mid30s. As a boy, Ishiguro enjoyed television Western and spy stories and wrote easily without entertaining any serious ambition of becoming a writer. The great creative awakening of his adolescence came at age 13 when he discovered the songs of Bob Dylan. He spent the next years learning to play guitar, writing songs and studying the work of Dylan. Leonard Cohen, Joni Mitchell and other singer-song writers of the era.

In bioethics, the ethics of cloning refers to a variety of ethical positions regarding the practice and possibilities of cloning, especially human cloning. Perspectives on human cloning are theoretical, as human therapeutic and reproductive cloning are not commercially used. Scientists and the public have made efforts to distinguish between “therapeutic cloning that is, the cloning of cells and tissues to help cure diseases and “reproductive cloning”,

which would involve creating “whole” individuals. Many countries, including the United Kingdom and the United States, allow therapeutic cloning. Ishiguro novel merges the two, reproductive cloning is pursued for therapeutic cloning purpose.

Never Let Me Go is famous not only for its provocative plot, but also for its unusual mode of narration. Narrated in the first person, the novel uses the rhetoric of speech, as opposed to the Literary register more common in fiction. Ishiguro takes pain to make Kathy’s voice seem spoken, as opposed to written. He accomplishes this primarily through a series of qualifications and modifications. Kathy says, Then it all stopped, not overnight, but rapidly enough. I was, as I say, watching the situation closely around then, so I saw the signs before most of the others. It started with a period-it might have been a month, maybe longer, when the pranks went on pretty steadily (21) Ishiguro’s main point is that in his universe, forced organ donations are quotidian and even banal. The theme of willful ignorance begins to take center in this novel. The readers often choose not to press Miss Lucy for more information about donations. It demonstrates that the impulse to willful ignorance is inherent to human nature it’s not just something that crops up in life or death matters like the organ donation. In this novel, more information is gradually revealed about the donation process and the political realities that underlie it. Ishiguro suggests that there is another secret beyond the donations system.

Ishiguro hones his focus on the clones origins, using Ruth’s quest to find her possible as an Opportunity to explain how the clones came to be, and how the shroud of mystery around their origins affects their psyches. In Ishiguro’s world, the longing for a parent is a crucial component of human nature even for those who have no parents. As Kathy tries to explain, Finding a possible might lend some insight on with finding their originals reveal a deep seated belief in fate and predication after all, finding one’s original is only meaningful if clone’s present and nature. The clones seated belief in fate and predestination the clones are in some way bound to be fate. Their mentality on issues of free will is consistent with their lives: they are bred solely for the purpose of organ donation, and it makes sense that they might feel that other parts of life their personalities, their futures are similarly out of their control.

Never Let Me Go takes place in a dystopian United Kingdom, where disease has been eradicated. This apparent blessing has been accomplished by breeding human clones, who are forced to donate their vital organs when they reach early adulthood. Kathy. H, a thirty-

one year old clone who will soon make her first donation, narrates the novel. Kathy is a career, she acts as a nurse and a companion to clones that have started the donation process. She is proud of her skill as a career. She is allowed to choose the donors she cares for, a special privilege. She often chooses to work with students from Hailsham, the boarding school she attended in her youth. It is implied that Hailsham was a very special school, and most clones did not have Happy childhoods, as Kathy did. Kathy often reminisces about her time at Hailsham. As a child, She mostly played with other girls, especially Ruth her best friend and occasional rival. Although the two women had a tumultuous relationship in their youth, they enjoyed reminiscing About Hailsham together as Ruth recovered from her donations. She recalls watching from the Sports pavilion as one boy, Tommy, was bullied by his friends. The other girls laughed when Tommy threw a tantrum, but young Kathy was concerned. She began to pay more attention to Him. Because of his awkwardness, his short temper, and his bad work in art class, all of his peers Reject Tommy.

At Hailsham's, art was an important part of student culture and a person's social stat was often led to the quality of their "creations In that place, a mysterious woman w Madame took the students best artwork to a place off-campus called the Gallery. The students were never allowed off campus. In Junior 4, the students begin to reset. Madame for taking their best artwork away to the Gallery. They would otherwise be able to trade these pieces for other students' work at Hailsham's quarterly Exchanges. Eventually, the Guardians agree to reimburse the students with tokens for the art is taken away. However, the controversy inspires one girl to ask Miss Lucy why the art is taken to the Gallery.

Miss Lucy refuses to explain because she believes the students would not understand if she told them. There are many confusing moments in Hailsham. Sometimes students misbehave at the Sales, and Miss Emily's lectures after these incidents always bewilder Kathy becomes friends with Ruth. Ruth invites Kathy to join the 'secret guard', a group of girls who pretend to be bodyguards to Miss Geraldine, their favourite guardian. They imagine a plot to kidnap Miss Geraldine and take her into the terrifying woods that surround Hailsham. Kathy is disgusted and storms away, which leads Ruth to expel her from the secret.

Kazuo Ishiguro was an eminent Japanese-born British novelist. He pursued his education in different places. He held prominent position in the society as a British novelist, screenwriter and short story writer. He is one of the most celebrated contemporary fiction authors in the English-speaking world. He contributed notable works to the literary world. He

has won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2017. He was born in 20th century and belonged to the 'Modern Age'. There are many other well-known contemporary writers of his time. He dealt with difficult subject matter complex issues. He has employed various content, style and techniques in his work. In *Never Let Me Go*, Ishiguro utilized scathing critique of human ignorance. Many critics have posed their comments about Ishiguro's, *Never Let Me Go*.

These three themes are all mordent when looking closely at the lives of Kathy, Ruth and Tommy from the time they are at Hailsham school to the time they become carers and eventually donors. It also reveals about hanging for the past, as well as a novel which allows the reader to question the ethics of human cloning Kazuo Ishiguro's novel revolves around the lives of three characters, Kathy, Ruth and Tommy. Their stories are told through Kathy's memories. By the end of the novel, she is the only one of the main characters left alive. Minor characters such as Miss Lucy, Miss Emily and Madame play important roles as their actions, words and decisions impact upon the lives and hopes of the three main characters. Kathy, Ruth and Tommy are former Hailsham students who grew up together and became Life-long friends. This friendship becomes complicated through a love triangle and through Kathy's decision to become a carer, first to Ruth and then to Tommy. *Never Let Me Go* Takes place in the 20th century, in an England where human beings are cloned and bred for The purposes of harvesting their organs once they reach their adulthood. These clones are reared in boarding school type institutions maturity much in 42 made, in the clone self the diffracted between one institutions and another. Hashem is a place where Jones grew up as inmate before their "promotion", is mythologized for its special ethos N Aisha childhood is idealized, with somewhat grotesque and faintly Dickensian sentimentality gaffed bray by those who were "born into less fortunate circumstances. The clones are guardians who have the quasi parental function of the hoarding schools.

Miss. Emily explains that Hailsham was a part of a small progressive movement dedicated to making the donation program more humane. Many people preferred to see the students as less than human, because this made it easier to justify using their organ. While most clones grew up in terrible conditions, Hailsham offered a benevolent alternative. Miss. Emily and Madame showed the students artwork at special exhibitions to prove to the public that clones had souls. Hailsham had many supporters in the seventies, public opinion eventually turned against them. One contributing factor was the Morningdale scandal named for a controversial scientist who wanted to produce genetically enhanced children. Hailsham closed after losing all its sponsors Horsham thus lives up to its name, exposed as a sham

maintained through elaborate yet Miss. Emily also confirms that acts of among the guardians at Hailsham. Their main motive is to protect their innocence of acts of deception. Blood. Their response to the inevitability of losing one another is to hold on tightly, 43 deception were a central source of VCRMt the plea embedded in the song title *Never Let Me Go* Kathy allows her to engage in fest fantasy, as she imagines Tommy coming over the horizon after his completion Her action in the novel is both characteristic and tragic- she drives away, leaving behind Norfolk and the fantasy of recovering those she has lost

Never Let Me Go, like the clones it portrays, has in the end something of a double nature, for it both attracts and annihilates. It is a work of unremitting bleakness and gratuitous torridity. At one level Ishiguro seems to be saying that art is a con-trick, like religion, that it obscures from the knowledge or awareness of our own mortality, knowledge that in the case of the Hailsham Children is brutally withheld. We believe that art is immortal, and so we represent creativity as an absolute good, but in making this representation to children, are we interfering with their rights to know about and accept death.

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