



# Scrutinizing Kazuo Ishiguro's novel "Never Let Me Go" with ideas of Social Injury and Trauma.

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## Abstract

Kazuo Ishiguro, a prestigious Japanese-British author, a recipient of the Nobel Prize for Literature authors the clever "Never Let Me Go" - a science fiction which narrates the awful experience of cloning gatherings. Kathy, the protagonist of the story, composes her recollections of individual clones and aggregate clones injuries. She saw different individual injuries of herself and her companions, yet additionally underwent the social injury of the clones through composition. According to the point of view of injury hypothesis, those horrible recollections can give way to individual torment, build aggregate social injury, and afterwards pass on a person's life into the question of existence.

**Keywords:** Trauma, cloning gatherings, singular injury, aggregate social / mental injury.

## Introduction

The novel *Never Let Me Go* is a science fiction by Kazuo Ishiguro distributed in 2005. It is written in the first-person narration with Kathy as the storyteller. It is a tale about clones, watchmen and backers. There are three main leading roles including Kathy, Ruth and Tommy, who all experienced childhood in Hailsham, an aloof school in England that raises students as material items yet paradoxically striving to thrust a soul into them. It's an abnormal and separated school whose "understudies" are without any guardians, no family members and surprisingly no last names. In the school, they are brought up to be part clones and they are raised to give their organs. After a few organ gifts, their lives also poses itself as a gift. This paper will discuss the injury story in the novel, break down and recollections of the protagonist Kathy on the individual and the clones in the counter ideal world society, and investigate the importance of recording injury.

### Individual Trauma in Kathy's Memories

"Injury" comes from the Greek word "wound" which is a piercing or revealing of the skin. But the paper focusses a piercing or break through the heart and the cognitive of the individual accounting for traumatic neurosis. In the narrative, Kathy has been a "carer" for a very long time, goingm between different clinical foundations consistently, witnessing the cycle of the clone's organs being cut by surgical tools and sadly being passed on the surgical table. These instances and the air that surrounded her turned Kathy into a traumatic casualty. She said, " I will consider a to be as a carer. A horrendous part" (Ishiguro, 2006, p. 226). Indeed, being an observer of these excruciating incidents was the start of her injury. Kathy has also seen the struggle of her companion, Ruth, before her passing: It resembled she was willing her eyes to see just inside herself, so she could watch and marshal every one of the better the different spaces of agony in her body—the way, perhaps, a restless carer may surge between three or four weak benefactors in various pieces of the nation... But only once, as she was bending herself in a way that appeared to be scarily unnatural, and I was very nearly calling the medical attendants for additional painkillers... .. It was one of those little islands of clarity contributors in some cases get to amidst their shocking fights ... (Ishiguro, 2006, p. 210). The last moments of a clone passing had driven steep into her in her months of being a carer. A couple of blunt depictions gives the reader an idea

of the savage attributes of organ gift and the massive enduring of the dead. For Kathy, this accounts for genuine mental injury.

Another significant injury that Kathy experienced was the demise of Tommy, the one she adored throughout her life. They are similar, drawn to one another, help and held each other when they were youngsters. Both of them were really inquisitive in finding out what happened behind the silence of Hailsham. They were more of analysts, giving importance to the words and deeds of their watchmen, expecting to discover reality with regards to their predetermination from the "hints" left by them. Afterwards, with the joint endeavors, they sorted out the realities identified with organ gifts. With the series of conversations and ideas exchanged between them, one might say that they were more than companions and in a clandestine affair that even they didn't express to each other. In any case, they couldn't get together. After Ruth and Tommy's passing, Kathy just said, "I lost Ruth, and afterwards I lost Tommy, yet I won't lose my memory of them" (Ishiguro, 2006, p. 286). Behind the short epitaph is the aggravation that cannot be put into words in any language. One might say that before the immense injury, Kathy expressed a condition of separation—enthusiastic harshness and etymological shortcoming by isolating the self from the difficult reality and the muffled desires.

### **Collective Trauma of the Clones**

In the novel, Kathy, Ruth and Tommy are transporters. They are people who bear the aggregate injury of clones straightforwardly. An aggregate injury is an awful mental impact shared by a gathering of individuals of any size, up to and including a whole society. In the novel, the aggregate injury of Kathy and different clones come from their personality tension, which is their wellspring of mental injury. The clones are restless about their uncertain character, their status and their life. Kathy and all the other clones experienced the concept of otherness with one of the ordinary individuals from human culture, the Madame. In Hailsham, to confirm Ruth's view that "she is frightened of us", Kathy and her companions walked out to Madame in a creepy way and noticed her response: she just froze and sat tight for us to pass by. She didn't scream or even let out a panting breath. In any case, we were all so acutely went into getting her reaction... . And I can, in any case, see it now, the shiver she was by all accounts stifling, the genuine fear that one of us would inadvertently brush against her (Ishiguro, 2006, p. 33). Kathy understood that Madame was in reality terrified of them, as though an individual

feared arachnid. A long time later, Kathy recalled the present circumstance, calling it "the cool second". This instance towards the end gives the reader the understanding that Kathy was somehow above the order of the other clones. She understood the reality that she was the other whereas the other clones took time to put it into their minds because they thought that were of the higher order. To put it plainly, the separation from the ordinary individuals and the activities they were prohibited to do makes the clones realize that they are "the other". Later they make themselves prey to the human society outside Hailsham. This is the aggregate injury from the clones; however, they have no explanation or capacity to stand up to.

### **Cultural Trauma: Declaration of the Clones' Painful Experience**

After 1980, the injury hypothesis was extended to a huge number of fields. Social injury is based on the environment. American social scientist Jeffrey C. Alexander gives his meaning of social injury. In his view, social injury is an agonizing encounter that has an adverse consequence on the fate of individuals and groups. It depends on its gathering measurement, which is a sort of aggregate physical issue movement, including the aggregate character. The agonizing involvement in the novel has a place not exclusively for Kathy, yet in addition to the whole cloned individuals—they are abused and butchered overall. Clones are hungry forever and desire to defer the hour of organ gift; they have a yearning for the future and desire to understand their expert goals like typical individuals. In any case, a short life with a dismissed future and dreams, and butchered glum reality, makes the person's life difficult and weak to oppose the evading disaster. Life in a society would include all the above and when unfortunate, these individuals become victims of the so called social injury. They are left with no other chance rather than acceptance and live at the moment phrase. The composition of the experience of the clone's social injury in the novel is self-evident.

### **Conclusion**

On a concluding note, *Never Let Me Go* is Kathy's narration of individual and aggregate injury stories. She is not only affected by her individual trauma but is also forced or thrust with the clone's trauma. She lives their traumatic life too thereby ending in mental injury. By viewing the novel as a horrible account, we will be

able to decipher each individual's trauma and the struggles undergone to overcome it. They cannot be completely portrayed as victims as these individuals rarely showed instances of resilience shining through them. Though trauma ate them up, they did not expect another life rather tried to extend the days so as to share their feelings with their loved ones. Their acceptance of death seems hidden meanwhile their trauma is also highlighted. A deep probing of the novel with the reader showering light on the resilience and the acceptance of they were born for such a purpose is sure to take the novel towards varied perspectives.

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