

Dedications

I dedicate this work to my parents

To my husband who always supported me, to my son Islam and my

Brothers

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Abstract

The present dissertation examines one of the principal elements in postcolonial literature: the encounter with the other. Commonly, postcolonial criticism stresses the wide differences existing between ‘the self and the other’ in terms of culture. As such, it highlights the hierarchical relations between cultures, i.e. the culture of the coloniser as the predominant one and that of the indigenous people, who all too often assume the task of rescuing it from obliteration. Within this vein of thought, an attempt has been made to educe the concept of the self and the other in John Maxwell Coetzee’s *Waiting for the Barbarians* (1980). Through a thematic analysis of the novel, it has been revealed that the construction of the other as primitive, uncivilized, strange and hostile is necessary for the existence of the self. Besides, the novel- being a sample of postcolonial literature- serves a voice of the powerless, homeless and poorest members of indigenous people.

Key Words: Postcolonial literature, *waiting for the Barbarians*, the self, the other.

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

General Introduction

Colonialism and postcolonialism are two paradoxical terms related to each other and almost any form of relation featuring inequality in the sense of power, but without colonialism the phrase postcolonialism does not appear. Postcolonialism literature is a genre of literature that has been created as a voice to the unable and the poor countries of the globe, it responded with the English language whether those under oppression or the ones in a powerful position.

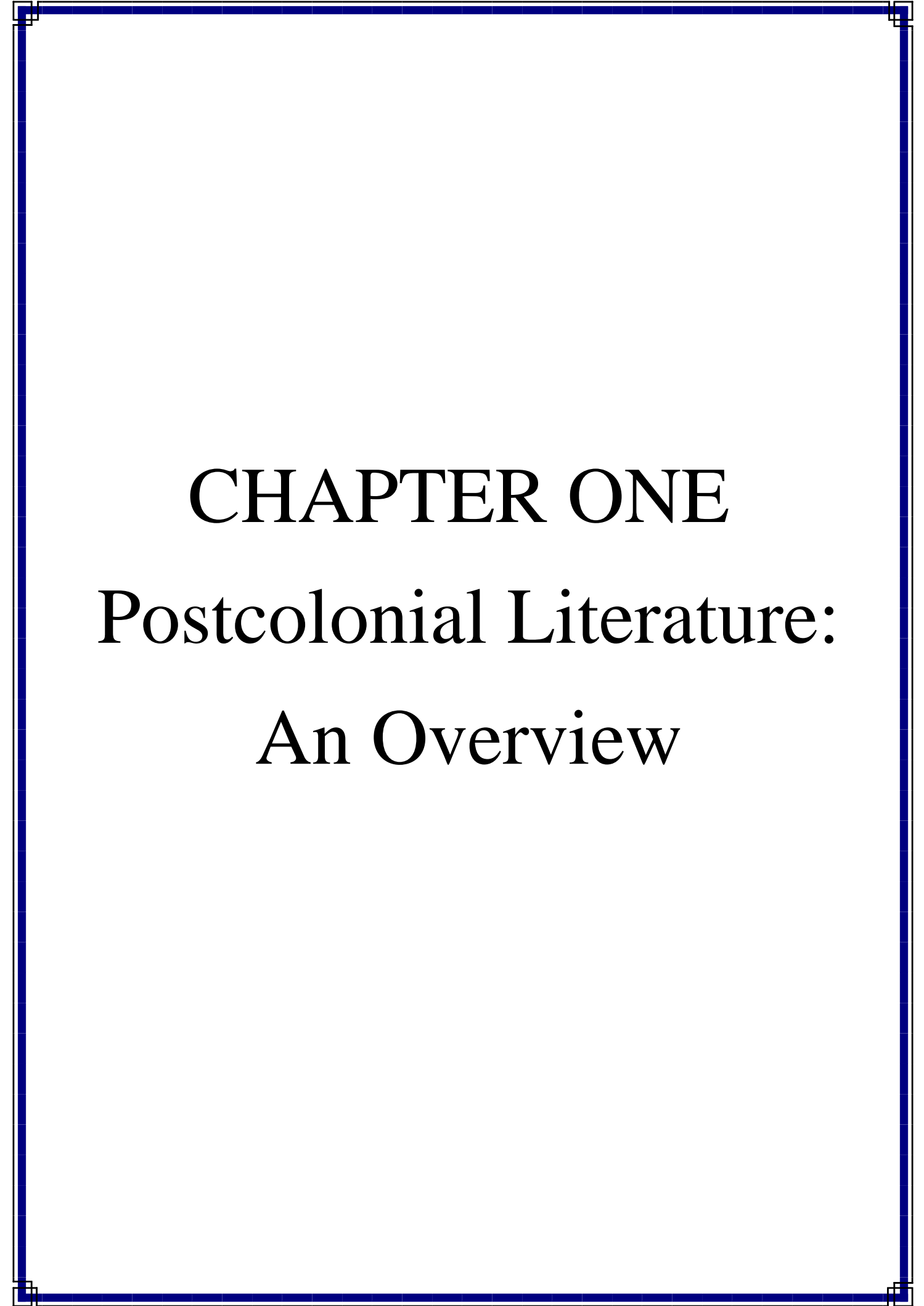
During the system of decolonization, postcolonial themes tried not only to liberate their lands but also to free their cultures. While independence was regained, the process of postcolonialism opened with the reclaim of the past and newly gained identity started to be analyzed. In this work we will try to discuss the notion of postcolonialism literature.

Waiting For The Barbarians is one of J.M. Coetzee's most famous and controversial novel, it is a story which shows injustice, oppression and inequality through the characters. This novel was written in 1980 over the apartheid era. As a result, the researcher has undertaken this study to investigate whether the self/other binary oppositions are applicable to Coetzee's writing. In fact the self was always different from the other, yet are interrelated to each other. The present research attempts to answer the following questions:

- What does the concept of the self and the other denote within a postcolonial literature context?
- How does Coetzee address and represent the issue of self and otherness in his novel *Waiting for the Barbarians* ?

The present work is divided into two chapters. Chapter one is an overview about postcolonial literature. It attempts to highlight the tenets of this kind of literature that often addresses the problems and consequences of the decolonization of countries, particularly questions that are closely related to the political and cultural independence of formerly subjugated people.

Chapter two is a thematic analysis of the novel *Waiting for the Barbarians* with the application of the triangular of otherness depends on the three characters, also an exploration of the period of oppression and the other/the self relationship. It simply tries to suggest what exactly meant by civilization /barbarism dichotomy.



CHAPTER ONE

Postcolonial Literature:
An Overview

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1.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the tackled issues are colonialism, postcolonialism, postcolonial literature and some leaders of postcolonial theory .A brief and yet an ample definition of each will be provided.The relationship between colonialism and postcolonialism will be also enlightened.The chapter will also deal with the objective of post-colonial theory in literature and how it first originated .

1.2 Colonialism Defined

Accordinging to Oxford Learner's Dictionary "**Colonialism is the policy or practice of acquiring full or parcial political control over another country occupying it with settlers and exploiting it economically**" ¹The Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines colonialism as "**a system in which powerful countries control other countries**" ².However, the difinition of colonialism differs from one critic to another.Ronald Horavath writes "*It seems generally ,if not universally agreed that colonialism is a form of dommination the control by individuals or groups of the territory and/or behaviour of other individuals or group*" (Horvath ,1972 :47).

Moreover, colonialism has originated from the term colony the latain word colonus meaning farmer, Edward Said offers the following distinction "*Colonialism is*

¹ Oxford English Dictionary ,(http//en.oxforddictionaries.com/definitioncolonialism,accessed on January 03 ,2016).

² Cambridge Dicticonary,(http ;//dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/colonialism on January 03 ,2016).

almost,always the concequences of imperialism,s the imperialism of settlements on distant territory”(Said ,1993 :68).

Going a steps farther, for Fanon colonialism controles the mind of the colonised in order to end colonialism. Firstly, colonised peopel must see the myth that has been placed on them for Fanon(1963:95), in his book *The Wretched Of The Earth_*:

Colonialism hardly ever exploits the whole of a country it content itself with bringing to light the natural resources which it extracts and exports to meet the needs of the mother country’s industries there relatively rich but the rest of the colony follows its path of under development and poverty or not all events sinks into it more deeply.

The last extensive difinition held by the German Historian Jurgen Osterhammel says that : **“colonialism is a relationship of domination betweenan indigenous or forcibly imported majority and a minority of foreign invaders”.**(Osterhammel,2005:44).

The term colonialism means the practice of a stronger power which extended its control over weaker ones,involving natural resources.Furthermore,the dominating power is ordinarily extended thus by military forces,in this context Robert Young(2003 :15) that colonialism : **“involved an extraordinary range of diffrent practicies carried out with respect to radically diffrent cultures over many countries”.**

Colonialism is a system in which one country innovate a goverment by taking over other lands and making them into colonies and the mother country takes riches from the colony ,it is not a fair system.

1.2.1 The History of Colonialism

First of all, the historical miracle of colonialism is one that spread around the globe and across time yet, colonialism is not a modern phenomenon, as it started earlier. The phrase colonialism go back to the fifteenth century with ‘ The Age Of Discovery’ led by the Porteguese and Spanish exploration of The Americas the new world, The Middle East and Africa .

Kumar (2011) found that the history of colonialism was linked to the expansion of European countries like Spain,Holland,Portugal,France and the British Empire ‘ the empire on which the sun never sets’. In the third world territories however, expansion of these countries brought many changes around the world in all field, economic,political and cultural arena, but also left larger imprint of their culture in the minds of the people of the third world countries.

The end of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries saw the first era of decolonization when most of European colonies gained their independence in the nineteenth century .This led to what has been termed new imperialism or the scramble for Africa in which France,Belguim,Germany and Italy were participant³

1.3 The Impact of Colonialism

The main objective of colonialism was that the colonizers and their citizens generate economic wealth for their own countries besides discarding and marginalizing the indigenous populations.

³Retreived from (http://.wikipedia.org/wiki/history_of_colonialism.accessed on february25,2016).

The impact of colonization is huge and widespread at different levels and the debate on the negative and positive aspects of colonialism has lasted for centuries and it is still a sensitive issue to the present day. Sukarno the prominent leader of Indonesia Nationalist Movement during the Dutch colonial period declared **“I hate imperialism,I detest colonialism and I fear the consequences of their last better struggle life we are determined,that our nation and world as a whole ,shall not be the play thing of one small corner of the world”** (Sukarno,1955:01).

Moreover, colonialism has always had a bad reputation especially in the late nineteenth early twentieth century.It has been offered a huge negative impact on the social, economic and political structures of the indiginous populations.But, it is also claimed that colonial goverments built roads, railroads, brought new technologies and other benifits for the colonized countries.On the whole , it is undeniable that many colonial systems left numerous people poor and some of them without a lands.

1.3.1 Colonialism in Africa

Colonialism had an enormous impact on Africa. The trail began in the late 1400's when European arrived and establish trading posts in Africa hence ,colonialism in Africa created nations and shaped their political,economical and cultural development **“Cap town was the half way house between east and west,and in due course north and south europe and africa met in the interior”** (Marquard ,1962 :01).

Oppresion is a basic ingridient of colonialism since the colonized peopel are savages in need of education and rehabilitation the culture of the colonizer.Before 1952 African tribes lived in south Africa then the Dutch come and settled in a group called Boers Africaners they fought and they built their comminity and adopted South Africa as their homeland, later the British come and colonized it their culture started

to penetrate that society, in 1860's diamonds and the boers monopolized all the natural resources and the natives became workers exploited as a labour force to an extreme level(Sammon ,2006).

In sum, South Africa is considered a good example because of the concentration of colonialism in it . Mordjik (1981) argues that South Africa is a major economic power,it has the highest gross national production in Africa it is also the highly industrialized country on the continent .

All in all, we notice that the imposition of colonialism is not just in South Africa as the whole continent but it affected other countries ,in which culture was watered and traditions were taken.

1.4 Colonialism in Literature

World history is loaded or affluent with stories of conquest and foreign domination,people within and outside the colonial center started to critique the practice of the colonizer.

In general, colonialism in literature usually associated with writings of colonized people, for example some symbolic writers of symbolic texts like Chinua Achebe in his novel *Things Fall Apart*(1958) shows the destruction brought by the western missionaries to civilize Africa , as Chinua Achebe put it : **“The white man is very clever.He come quitly and peacebly with His religion we were amused at his foolishness and allowed him to stay ,now he has won our brothers and ower clan can noLonger act like one,he has put a knife on the things that held Us together.. ..and we... have...fallen.. apart”** (89).

The second example of another writer, Homi K.Bhabha in his book *The Nation And Narration*(1990) in which he states that narratives lose their origines in the myth of time by the colonizer and how a nation is defined by culture.

Colonial expansion inspired interest and generated writing during the age of the empire ,novels of exploration and exotic locales such as Rider Haggard's or Rudyard Kipling's work, enjoyed great popularity ,for example Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*(1814) describes a family that owns plantations in Antigua and the made women in the attique in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*(1847) is a woman from Jamaica colonialism figured heavily in the popular western imagination ,who focuses especially in the African society.

Nevertheless, colonialist literature is an exploitation and representation of world at the boundaries of civilization a world that has not yet been domesticated by European significant or codified in details by its ideology ,that world is perceived as uncontrollable,choatic,unttainable and ultimately,motivated by his desire to conquer and dominate(Ashcroft et al ,1995).

1.5 Postcolonialism

When postcolonialism is evoked it is necessary to associate with decolonisation since postcolonialism began with the end of colonialism ,the fall of the great power(the British,Dutch,Spanish and French),sometimes also called the postcolonial theory.

First of all, the term poscolonial does not mean post independence or after colonialism because it would be falsely ascribe an end to the colonial process, *“post-colonialism,rather begins from the very first moment of colonial contact.It is the discourse of oppositionality which colonialism brings into being”* (Ashcroft et al ,1995:117).

However, poscolonialism does not simply seek to tell the story of what happened after decolonization but seeks to cover all the culture affected by the actions of the imperial process as Young (1999:11) assumed that *“postcolonial critique focuses on forces of oppressions and coercive domination that operate in the contemprrary world :the politics of anti-colonialism and neo-colonialism, race,gender,class,nationalism,class and ethnicities define its terrain”*.

On the other hand, many scholars believe that this fact notice the inception of postcolonialism or third world studies a term coind by the French Demographer Alfred Sauvy.

The term post colonial and postcolonialism first appear in scholarly journals in the mid 1980's and subtiteles in textes such as Ashcroft,Griffiths and Tiffin's previously mentioned powerful work.As it is mentioned before, postcolonialism refers to a various field of study in which even spelling provides sundry alteranatives post-colonialism,post colonial or postcolonialism,when spelled with a hyphen(post-colonialism),the term refers to writing that set out in one way or another to resist prespectives both before and after the period of colonization but today the most common splling of the three varriants is postcolonialism(Jane ,2009).

In addition, many postcolonialism's adherents suggest that there are two branches which criticize the period after independence , the first views postcolonialism as a set of diverse methodologies that possess no unitary quality as argued by *Homi k.Bhabha* and *Arum P.Munkhrjee* ,the second branch includes those critics such as *Edward Said*, *Hrlow* and *Gytari Chkravorty Spivak* who views postcolonialism as a set of cultural strategies centred in the history(Ibid).

The conclusive word can also be split into those who think that postcolonialism refers a period after colonized countries have gained their independence, as opposed to those who consider postcolonialism as reffering to all the characteristics of a society or culture from the time of colonization to the present moument. Moreover,some critics want to diffrenciate between two terms postcolonialism and postcolony for instance Gyatri Spivak (1990:224) says : ***“neo-colonialism is not simply the contunation of colonialism,it a diffrent thing,that is what i call postcoloniality,and i find that the word post-colonial just totally bogus”***.

1.6 Postcolonial Theory

Among the most spread concepts of the contemporary world, the phrase “postcolonial theory”, an academic discipline that analyzes, explains and responds to the cultural legacy of colonialism and imperialism. In brief, postcolonial theory focuses on the reading and writing of literature written in formerly or presently colonized countries for that postcolonial theory tries to find a critical investigation to what happened between two clash cultures, one of which fashions itself as superior.

Postcolonial theory deals with the writers who reflect a postcolonial past and how they surviving a new way to create and understand the world, it largely emerged in the second half of the twentieth century. In addition, their purpose is to combat the harmful consequences of colonial oppressions that have been carried over the third world countries.

Although, it is uphill to formulate a single theory to deal with all forms of the blasts or winds of changes (social, political, academic, military and economic) consequently, postcolonial theory becomes a constant and continuing struggle in the company of humanity (Bhabha, 2001).

Postcolonial theory focus on the atrocious actions of Europeans before their decolonization such as race, power, leadership, segregation, identity but the most noticeable definition for this notion is the theory that examine the ways in which writers from colonized countries, attempt to enunciate and even glorify their cultural identities..

The term postcolonial has been used for the period before independence and a term indicating a national writing (Ashcroft et al, 2002). In sum, postcolonial theory is a field which arouses a great deal of excitement and confusion as well as skepticism (Sharmin, 2010).

1.6.1 The Literature of the Colonized

More than three quarters of the people living in the world today have had their lives shaped by the experience of colonialism (Ashcroft et al.). Colonized writers attempt to deal with cultural and social problems even focus on the way in which literature by the colonizing culture distorts the experience and realities of the colonized people in fact, they try to articulate their identity and reclaim their past, since postcolonial theory is built in an enormous part around the notion of otherness subsequently every other are different as Abdul Jan Mouhamed argues on *the manichean allegory*⁴ **“if the west in order ,rational,masculin,good ,then the orient is chaotic ,irrational,feminine,evil, simply to reverse this polarizing is to become totalizing and identity destroying power”**.(59-87:1985).

The most noticeable notion treated by the writers or theorists after the brutal era of colonialism is that colonized people are highly diverse in their nature and their traditions they are also different tone from other and from their own pasts. Thus should not be totalized or essentialized.

Furthermore, writers also built around the concept of resistance since they are with the ideas of human freedom, liberty, identity and individuality but there are problems with the fact to produce a literature which helps to reconstitute the identity of the colonized since the concept of producing a national or cultural literature is in most cases foreign connotation to the traditions of the colonized peoples. According to the western colonized peoples had no writing at all ,consequently the concept of nationality or identity may be difficult to conceive or to convey in the cultural traditions of colonized people.

Moreover, the writers faced some complexities and perplexities around the difficulty in writing with a language which is not their own language and genres, which now are not the genres of the colonized ,one result is that the literature may be written in the style of the speech of the inhabitants people or area such as the igbo

⁴JanMouhamed,A.B(1985) *The Economy Of Manichean Allegory :TheFunction Of Racial Difference In Colonialist Literature*.The university of Chicago Press,12(1):59-87.

dialect used by Chinua Achebe in *Things Fall Apart* (1958) and J.M Coetzee's *Disgrace*(1999) which set in South Africa.

Although, writers as Edward Said, Homi Bhabha and Chinua Achebe wanted to correct the false image of the colonized countries that has been fabricated by western explorers, poets, novelists, political theorists philosophers, in this context Bhabha in his book *The Location Of Culture*(1994) represents cultural difference as an alternative to cultural diversity according to him a culture is an object of knowledge, now it was time for postcolonial writers to tell their own stories, from their own perspectives.

1.6.2 The Literature of the Colonists

In addition to the literature of the colonized there exists the literature of the colonizer, i.e. *The Colonial Discourse*. It is a Literature written by colonizers in the colonized countries, on the garment of the model home country and often for the home country as an audience.

In fact, Europeans moved into landscapes established new founding national myths and struggled to define their own national literature against their colonized people. On the other hand, the colonist writers imposed their language and culture to show the other that they were uncivilized, primitive and they need to enlightening civilizing and even humanizing them according to their writing for a good instances, Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*(1899) which is generally regarded as one of the most greatest short novels in the English language. Also it based upon Conrad's own experience in the Belgian Congo. Elleke Boehner (2005,03) *In Colonial And Postcolonial Literature* argues that: **“literature is a way reflects the social and historical moments, it was written by and for colonizing Europeans about non-European lands dominated by them...colonialist literature was informed by theories concerning the superiority of European culture and rightness of empire...”**

Additionally, the literature of the colonizers it was about the relationship between colonized people and their colonizers to Lois Tyson (2006,419) **“colonialist literature was based on the colonizers assumption of their own superiority which they contrasted with the alleged inferiority of native (indigenous) people of the lands they invaded.”** The colonizer writers using myths symbols and definitions of other cultures in their writings to show their superiority and civilization.

In other words ,the colonizer writers considered that their writings was extremely civilized and that is why they define native people as savages or undeveloped. Obviously, colonialist writers reflect the realities of the world in the nineteenth century.Hence, the Europeans regard Africans as primordial and immature to colonize them .

1.7 Postcolonial Literature

It is sometimes uphill to use the label *Postcolonial literature* since it is a large topic ,postcolonial literature means different things to different people.In broad sense, it is a kind of writing which has been affected by the imperial process from the moment of colonization to the present dayAchcroft et al(2002:01),Despite the fact that post-colonial writings is distinctly a response to the colonial process (*what are postcolonial literature ?*)Achcroft,Griffiths and Tiffin ask : **“If considering only the semantic meaning of the term postcolonial Literature could easily be misinterpreted as a restricted label only Reserved the literature which was written in the wake of the colonial Power’s withdrawal from the colonies in the period after independence has been obtained”**.

But to grasp the hidden meaning, the term was regarded as being in some measure misleading ,contemplating that the field of postcolonial literature symbolize written works on both sides during and after the time of colonization.Traditionally the

postcolonial writers wanted to make an intrinsic change to the word "otherness" from "other" to "us" which makes "us" adhere to a biased view of history, this case was supported by Ashcroft, Griffith and Tiffin in *The Post-colonial Studies Reader* (2002:318) : **"the map of the world can be seen as a palimpsest on which Europe has written its own dominance through the agencies of history"** .

The literature became a remedy for postcolonial writers whereas ,the postcolonial literature seeks to give voice to those people who previously were wordless by the colonial power. The postcolonial narratives recount a different story of colonization to share their colonial trail, revealing sides of colonization that previously were put a lid on postcolonial literature.

In fact, postcolonial literature includes all literature affected by the colonial process from the moment of colonization to the present day and makes the African countries, Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, India, Caribbean countries and India ,all postcolonial literatures (ibid). Besides the issues of language and hegemony and what have been discussed before, postcolonial literature always featured the issue of place and displacement through the narration, description and dramatization of their writers as Ashcroft et al think that : **"the special post-colonial crises of identity comes into being the concern with the development or recovery of an effective identifying relationship between self and place"** (Ashcroft et al ,2002 :03).

Nevertheless, the native cultures of those countries were often marginalized and suppressed. In response, much postcolonial literature seeks to assert the richness of indigenous cultures in an effort to bring back pride in practices and traditions that were systematically degraded under colonialism ,even for writers who were described as being postcolonial for instance Chinua Achebe was recurrently described **"as Igbo writer, a Nigerian writer, an African writer, a Commonwealth writer, a Third World writer but seldom if ever as a "postcolonial" one"** (Lazarus ,2004 :03)

The current definition given by Mark Stein in his book *Black British Literature : Novels of transformation*, said : **"postcolonial literature can be defined as those**

“Europhone literature that have arisen in the wake of European colonialism” (Sten ; 2004 :201), with time history has become crucial issue in literature, thanks to postcolonial literature.

1.8 Major Postcolonial Theorists

When ever we hear the names Frantz Fanon,Edward Said,Homi Bhabha and Gyatri Spivak,we directly think of postcolonial literature .Also they represent any writings after independence hence, they tackle some subjects among them :the new cultural identity of the colonized,the notion of independence in itself and the issue of marginalization and alienation.

1.8.1 Frantz Fanon

Frantz Fanon was born on the Carribean Island of Martinique which was a french colony,his father Casimir Fanon was a descendant of enslaved africans,his mother Eléanore Médélice was a black Martinician,and white Alsatian descent and woreked as a shopkeeper.Fanon was the youngest of four sons in a family of eight chidren two of whom died in childhood ,Fanon’s familywas socio-economically middle-class .

Aimé Césaire as one of his teachers.Frantz Fanon has an important leading role in the field of postcolonialism.In Algeria1954 he resigned his post a presedent of psychiatric department in Blida Hospital, Fanon integrated with the Algerian revolutionary against the French conquest.

The breif period of Fanon in Algeria between1953-1957 provided the experiences and observations that formed the essays which was collected in *A Dying Colonialism* (1959),he influenced by the modern philosophers and poets such as Jean Paul Sartere and AeméCésare .Fanon wrote excessively and trubulently about the damage of the french colonialism upon millions of peopel who bear its vigor.

Fanon's publications include two polemical books, *Black Skin, White Masks* (1952) and *The Wretched Of The Earth* (1961), the books deal warthfully with the mechanics of colonialism and its huge effects, this two work have made Fanon a prominent contributor to postcolonial studies, in one of his known work *Black Skin, White masks* he look at the psychological impact of colonialism, by drawing upon his experience as a psychoanalyst, in a narrative both exciting and depressing.

Hence, Fanon looked at the harm of the individual who lives in a world under the circumstances of his or her skin, also in the chapter of "Fact Of Blackness" Fanon remembers how he felt when in France white foreigner pointed out his blackness with phrases such "a dirty nigger" or "look a nigro".

Frantz Fanon write his consequences of identity formation for the colonized subject who is forced into internalization of the self as an other. Moreover, Fanon left France and travelled secretly to Tunis, he was part of the editorial collective of "El Moudjahed", for which he wrote until the end of his life. He also served as ambassador to Ghana for the provisional Algerian Government (G.P.R.A). He attended conferences in Accra, Conkry, AddisAbaba, Cairo and Tripoli, many of his shorter writings from his period were collected posthumously in the book *Toward The African Revolution* (1964).

Fanon deid in Bethesda, Marland on 6 December 1961 under the name of **Ibrahim Fanon** after being wounded in Morocco during a mission for the Algerian "National liberation front", he was buried in Algeria after lying in state later his body was moved to a martyr's (Chohada) Cemetery at Ain Kerma in Eastern Algeria.

1.8.2 Edward Said

Edward Wadie Said a Palestinian writer and a founder of the academic field of postcolonial studies, he was born on the first of November 1935 and he grew up in Cairo he belongs to a wealthy family. He went to school at S.T George's the American school and later to the academy of Victoria, Edward Said is one of the most

exceedingly known writer who having done more than any other person to his homeland .He was always with the Palestinian Case since his works focus on the struggles with identity,cultural oppresion and imperial power .

Said was a clever, radiant and brilliant students who spoke various languages,he graduated from Ptincton and later attended at Havard university where he finished his PH.D this doctoral dissertation was on the criticism of the works of the novelist Josaph Conrad ,subsequently he occupied a position at Colombia University as a second hand professor in comparative literature but he abndoned this position when the Arabic-Israeli war broke-out ,according to him that moment changed his live .

Ten years after he wrote hit trilogy Orientalism (1978), The Question of Palestaine(1979) and Covering Islam(1981),” **Edward Said a public intellectual unlike any other conemporary critic ; Orientalism was ‘voyage’in which signalled said’sarrival and catapulted him to the position of public intellectual”** (Achroft et Ahluwalia, 2008 :49).Surely Orientalism considered to be a very significant writing on the postcolonial theory. Moreover, has been translated into many languages.

On the other hand, Aimé Césaire (1983:76) puts a summary for Said’s endeavour **“no race has a monopoly on beauty, or intellegence or strength and there will be a place for all at the rendez vous of victory”**. He died of Leukemia on 25 September 2003 after fighting the chronic disease for twelve years.In turn, Barack Obama was one of his students in colombia university.

1.8.3 Homi.K. Bhabha

Homi Bhabha has become one of the main pillars in postcolonialism since the early of 1980’s ,he was born in Mumbai India he belongs to a parsi wealthy family ,he recieved his B.A from Bomby University and his M.A.D from the Christ Church Oxford University.

After teaching in the department of English at The University of Sussex for ten years ,he also work as a visiting professor in Princeton University.hence, between 1997-2001 he presented as chester professor in the Humanities at The University of Chicago Homi Bhabha is extremely influenced by western poststructuralist theorists especially,Jacques Darrida and Micheal Foucault since bhabha'swork in postcolonial theory owes much to poststructuralism .his works include :*Nattion And Narration*(1990),*The Location O f Culture*(1994) and *Edward Said ;continuanig The conversation* (2005) ,each one of the trilogy has it's themes and purposes.

There is no doubt that *in Natttion And Narration* (1990) Bhabha claims against the tendency to essentialize the third world countries towards the mixture of identities Otherwise, he argues that all sense of natiohood is narrativized, then this study includes some important ideas such as : homogenous identity ,mimicry and hybridity which reflected in his literary works .

In The Location Of Culture (1994) a collection of his principal essays treated the issue of the polarization of the world into the self and the other, his arguments in this book attacks the western production and achievement of certain binary oppositions, he also provides a basis for the west to preserve less violent relationship with other culture.

Homi Bhabha was considered as a thinker of the twentieth century .Recently ,his works has begun to examine the complexities of the third world countries under the porcess of colonialism.

1.8.4 Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak

Gyatri Spivak is considered one of the most effective postcolonial thinkers, was born on 24 February 1942 in Calcutta ,India to paresh Shandra and Sivani Chakravorty .Spivak is an andian scholar and feminist critic ,she attended Cornell university where

she finished her M.A in english ,Spivak continued to traking her P H.D in comparative literature from Cronell.While also teaching at university of Lowain 1967 her dissertation was about William Bulter Yeats and titled as *Myself Must Remake : The Life Of W.B.Yeats*.Then in march .2007 Spivak lecturing as a professor atColombia University.

On the whole, among her works : *Can The Subaltern Speak* (1983),*In OtheWords :Speak Essays In Cultural Politics* (1987),*The Postcolonial Critic* (1990), *Death Of Disciline* (2003) and *Redeangs* (2014) .But one of his prominent work put a knife through the heart of the nation entitled *Can The Subaltern Speak* first published in (1983) ,she discusses the lack of an account of the sati practise leading her to reflect on wether the subaitern can even speak and she demonstrates that the western academy has obscured subaltern experinces by assuming the transpatency of its scholarship also she recounts how sati appears in colonial archives.

Spivak is questioning how can the third world subject be studied without collaboration but with the colonial policy.she devoted her life for works that attacks such these misconceptions.

1.9. Conclusion

From what have been listed above, we come to the conclusion that the notion of postcolonialism replace and restore phrases such as third world.It border what kind of writers should be called postcolonial and what literature genre classified under it,so this term does not simply seek to tell the story of what happened after decolonization but also examines the social and cultural changes that exist in both periods during and after colonialism ,which touched also the identity of the colonized.

The postcolonial theory discussed the superiority that exercises by the colonizer on the colonized people, they damages their self-identity under the myth of civilization and human development.a matter that led postcolonial writers to write against it and attempt to reinforce their identity .postcolonial theory also deals with complexities like hybridity, ethnicity and multiculturalism.

The term postcolonial literature was used to define the historical era of colonialism and decolonization,that many postcolonial narratives wrapped through their literary works ,it was also denote only written in english or comonwealth literature but the European languages are not the only process of expression of this literature.

Postcolonialism does not imply only the decolonization of lands but also the decolonization of cultures and the loose of identities.the term postcolonial as a theory or a period changed the unpleasant regard that haild by Europeans.

CHAPTER TWO
The Self and the Other
In "*Waiting for the
Barbarians*"

Outline Chapter Two

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2.1. Introduction

Broadly speaking, literature is any unique body of written works however, the distinctive features about this way of writing is its exceptional and splendid style. No doubt that this collecting words was used as a means for investigating the clash between two cultures and the domination of one of them over the other. The South African literature is one among the literature of the world, as a result to the suffering for centuries, the South African writers prefer to portray in their literary works. Rivalry over South Africa began under the masque of exploitation therefore, imperialism and colonialism were the main themes discussed in most African literature writings. The objective of the current chapter is to give a practical overview on both concepts the self and the other and how John Maxwell Coetzee reflected the notion of otherness in his third allegorical novel entitled *Waiting For The Barbarians* (1980). He used his novel as a mirror that reflecting the fight of the Apartheid in the African societies.

The chapter also highlights the denotation of the term otherness and how it became a matter of time. After, conducting an analysis of the possible presence of a relationship between the two concepts with the depicting of example from the novel. The analysis of any literary work requires the studying of the context on which the work has been produced since postcolonial studies have devoted many researchers to examine this concept, all these components are dealt with this chapter.

2.2. South Africa under the Apartheid

South Africa is a rich country loaded with an abundance of natural resources containing high-yielding farm lands and unparalleled mineral resources such as

diamonds and gold. Consequently, it was colonized by the English and Dutch in the seventeenth century.

The South African population is divided into different ethnical and racial societies in this respect Guelk (2005:01) assume that: **“the southern trip of the African continent had been the center of racism and injustice for a long time before the coming on Nelson Mandela into presidency”**.

The larger part of the population are the natives while the rest of the minorities are whites Indians coloureds. The whites symbolized the upper class in the South African community however, the rest part represented the poorest one. Guelke (2005) states that both races African and whites fell under a sufficient ethnic separation.

The Africans did not like the dull life of the whites did, the distinction between the two of them was such the difference between the first world and the third world. Europeans wealth symbolized the progressing countries in the universe but the Africans were typically like the wretched countries of the third world.

South Africa as any other wealthy countries brought the attention of the colonist powers, as started earlier and turning back through time the coming of the Dutch to the Cape Town in 1652 was an attempt to build a tremendous companies. Meskell and Wesiss (2006:89) reported that :

The commerce taking place between indigenous South African, specifically the Khoekhoe population did not go well and the reason behind that is that the Dutch offered poor terms of trade. The official of the Dutch company named Jan Van Rubech launched series of wars against the Khoekhoe population in order to take their lands and turn it to commercial farms where the Europeans settlers run it and the imported slaves work on it.

This how the imperialist power used their racial and ethnic division. However, the Boers replaced the Dutch who wiped the dust of the bogus truth that the indigenous or

natives are the others who racially cannot be considered as human beings since they were savages and rascals. Can stem from the fact, that the intermarriages between the Dutch and the Khoekhoe natives emerged a new community into the Cape town called the community of “The Afrikaners” (Clark & Worger, 2004).

The interest of the British Empire in the eighteenth century in the South African soil began to grow, the Cape town became a British colony in 1806. Unlike the Boers who brought just some changes and traditions into South Africa, The British produced towns and villages. Moreover, The British transported with them a new style of life for both whether are natives or new settlers, whites or blacks since the Boers treated the Africans very badly. Therefore the new section called for a good and simple remediation by giving them equal rights as the Boers (the whites).

Whereas, the British expanded their territories arriving to the Afrikaner's area as a result wars lasted for many years between the two sides. Surely, the victory was for the British but for the Afrikaners it was the end of their era. They obliged to live in the cities suffering of poverty and joblessness so, they decided to flee the limited policy of the British rules running through what is famed by “The Great Trek (1835-1846) was a journey for a new homeland. Clark and Worger (2004:3) argues that: **‘under the modality of conquest the British government expanded over the South African territories, their white civilizing mission started in the South African societies. Thus segregation took place between the whites and the blacks’**”

In spite of all these truth, the word Apartheid translated from the Afrikaners sense “apartness” this policy was supported by the national party government and was inserted in South Africa in 1948. Apartheid called for the separate development of the different racial groups in South Africa. It is decisive to set apart the different groups that formed the South African society in 1948, the indigenous are part of the South African

inhabitants .However,they were considered only as the labour for progressing their economy unlike the coloureds who are the former .

Beyond all these, the Anti Apartheid movement began to appear and to take its place in the mother country after a long period of fight against the unsuccessful process with the use of all means to obtain their purpose, the South African community especially the oppressed classes .Eventually, they got their rights of equality and fairness through the preventing of the Apartheid system officially in 1994. (Racism&Apartheid, 1974:45).

2.3. About John Maxwell Coetzee

Is one among the powerful literary voices who spoke against the oppression of the Apartheid System during the 1970's and 1980's ,he was born in 1940 the son of Zacharias and Vera Wehemeyer Coetzee .His father was a lawyer and his mother is a school teacher ,he belongs to a Cap town hence he studies varied between English and Mathematics.In Cap town and the computing programming in England .He wrote his Doctoral Thesis in the United States entitled '*The Style Of Samuel Beckett's English Fiction*,Cotzee worked at the University Of New York as a teacher for three years subsequently ,he decided to get back to cap town to practice his favorite profession there after becoming a professor of general literature in 1984 at his Alma Mater(Djebbar,2016).

To take a prominent position in literature field as a professional writer you should require a certain level since: **“the more the writings are special ,the more the international interest grows more and more.Coetzee’s novels occupied a significant place in the South African Literature”** (Head,1997 :01).Besides to this academic fiction works and translations Coetzee had the ability of producing an imaginary works every four or five years arriving overall seven slender novels,for that this affluent production brought a great benefits for African Literature in general and the Southe African one in specific.

Therefore, he was on the head of the list of the Booker prize since he awarded the prize twice: first for *Life and Times Of Micheal .k* in (1983) and once again for *Disgarce* (1999).

In 1974 Coetzee published his first novel *Dusklands* which created a new sense to the South African postcolonial imagination without forgetting the issue of colonialism, then in 1977 he published his second famous novel *In The Heart Of The Country*. Moreover, Coetzee's life is full of achievements and successes rewards, internationally he was won the Geoffrey Jerusalem Prize (1987) and the Nobel Prize (2003). **“Coetzee's two first novels were not internationally noticed till the release of his third novel Waiting For The Barbarians (1980)”** (Head, 1997 :02).

Life And Times Of Michael .K is Coetzee's fourth novel published in 1983, this novel ensured Coetzee's prominence, it created a new irritation clarifying the poor life of an individual who have a close interaction towards the social and the political expansion and development. Nevertheless, the protagonist Micheal K plays an essential difference role from the above mentioned interaction because he refused being put in the middle of such integration.

Coetzee's most important imaginary literary texts is clearly represented through his fifth novel *Foe* (1986), he tried to connect between three themes: literature, history and colonialism performed by the character called Friday. The writing of *Foe* woven around the existing plot of Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* (1669-1731), the objectivity of Coetzee was shown explicitly in his 1990 novel *Age Of Iron*. It is among his most popular works, he paints an image of social and political tragedy uncovering a country destroyed by discrimination and racism.

Four years later the master of Petesburg novel is on the market. The last novel in the collection is the post-apartheid and the best selling novel *Disgarce* (1999), it picturing the consequences of the Apartheid system used in South Africa such as rape and violence.

As already mentioned about Coetzee ,he is a type of a mystry person who does not share his personal life with the others,in addition he is familliar of his aversion towards interviews Head (2004:04) mantains that : **“Coetzee is a very private person ,who has a reputation for being unforthcoming with interviews”** However, on the late half of his carrer he decided to write his two memories giving the title *Boyhood : Scenes From Provincial life* (1997) and *Youth* (2002).These autobiographical works are like a mirror that reflecting his own life,*Youth* (2002) disscused his experience in London between (1959-1964) then, the former tells his life experience up to the age of thirteen in Australia .

Coetzee is not an Afrikaner but a white south african yet, Coetzee can not escape the implications of being South African (Fletcher,1993).Therefore, most of his writings were created during his trail in South Africa .In the apartheid years Coetzee confessed that he could be branded the evil of Afrikaner ,he described both periods in his works associating with the crimes refined by the whites of South African .

The writings belonged to any novelist reflected his ethnic identity **“there is a crucial relationship in literature that brought the attention of many literature scholars ,it is the relation between the literary and ethnic aspects of identity”** (Head,2009 :04).

Head (2009), supported the notion that Coetzee’s works are openly experimental and self-conscious fictions for the use of Europeans theories and literary genres.Yet Coetzee confessed that must be not denied the truth that the Europeans influences helped in the developments of the South African Literature for that, Scholar Isidore Diala (2002:51) states that : **“J.M. ’Coetzee ,Naddine Gordmier and Andre Brunk ,are three of South African’s not distinguished white writers nall with definite anti-apartheid commitment.”**

2.4.About the Novel

The South African wrters J.M.Coetzee published his third allegorical novel *WaitingFor The Barbarians* (1980), he wanted to be part of the African Society.In

fact Coetzee took his novel's title from the poem of Alexandrian Greek Poet Canstantine Petrou Photiades Cavy since 1904, he wrote a poem entitled *Waiting For The Barbarians*. Coetzee's novel represents an allusion to Cavay's poem the usage for both the theme and the title. Also, he transmits the same idea that that poem conveyed .

Coetzee's fictional novel based on the binary operations between the civilized and the savages, the human and inhuman ,the master and the slave ,superior and inferior Ayoubami (2006:108)) postulate that : *“waiting the barbarians was written to present the unequal relations of power based on binary oppositions “us” and “them” “first world” and “third world”, “white” and “black” “colonizer” and “colonized.”*

Coetzee's novel in general,turn around unknown place and the barbarians who at any time arrive or exist ,moreover the novel does not give a broad sense or an explicit account of south african history but rather it is an allegorical clarification of Apartheid system in any place of the universe.

As well as ,Coetzee asks his readers to examine the full nature for both the self and history by examing the preversions of the artificial power ,which breaks down in a situation of crises and to proof in the fragility of the face of an atavistic fear (Castillo,2010).

The allegorical novel *Waiting for the Barbarians* is an investigation of the terrible world with all horrific ways of torture,oppression,harshness and human suffering.In fact ,it represent the losing of all regards for human dignity,soul and honor.

2.4.1 The Plot summary

the major plot of the novel is related with the Empire's incessant efforts against the enemy,narrated in the first person *Waiting for the Barbarians*(1980) tells a story of a magistrate living in a small garrison on the border of an undertermined empire.

One day like the other tranquil days, the life style of the unknown magistrate completely changed.The empire declared a state of emergency through its third

bureau about an expected attack by the indigenous of that colonized zone or” the Barbarians” as the colonists calling them. The representatives arrive spreading fear among the settlers by telling them that the natives represent a great fear.

As a reaction to the predictable assault, colonel Joll (of the third bureau) went quickly to the colonial settlement of the magistrate, he taking a look at the situation and he organized an expedition with his soldiers, the campaign took a period of time but the colonel Joll came back to the magistrate’s settlement with a large number of prisoners who were supposed to be the barbarians. He used all the possible cruel ways of torture which lead sometimes to their death, these such evil actions was all the time justified by searching for truth which can not be resolved without pain, after a period of time he returned back in the capital in attempt to prepare for a huge campaign against the barbarians. The magistrate put an investigation concerning these troubles as a result, he observe that the brutal ways used by colonel Joll it’s seems like the legitimacy of imperialism in other sens colonialism.

The prisoners were mixed between males and femals, one among the tortured prisoners was a barbarian girl. The magistrate discovers her physical state which showed the British acts of the suppressor Joll on her body, after releasing her from jail the magistrate increasingly decided to nurse and to takes care of her . While doing so ,feelings began to grow towards her therefore, he decided to take her for a journey through their homelands without justifying the reason that lead to this trip to the third bureau . He returned the girl to her people ,the journey was difficult but to some extent it was successful.

Upon his return safe to the town ,he found Joll waiting for him and accused him for the alleged conspiracy with the barbarians (the enemy) without giving him any chance to defened himself against this crime in front of public ,despite the powerful past position of the magistrate in the settlement he was kept in the prison for some months ,tortured there and left without food . Finally, he released after the exucution but he was not allowed to work he became a vargant and a beggar but her personal dignity suffered the most .

The garrison recovered its safeness for a while and colonel Joll went for a new expedition with his soldiers. However, Joll came back with more prisoners publically all the barbarians were tortured without pity.

The magistrate ultimately regains his former position and things turned out for the colonel after loosing his last enormous campaign against the barbarians ,he was dfeated a lot of his soldiers died ,on the other hand the other escaped the fear caused by the oppressor.Peace returns but the magistrate has many regrets about the past .He realizes is unable to provide a historical account of what happend ,the reality of life through sesons and cycles rather than event with beginings and ends⁵.

2.5. Otherness

the concept of otherness variously built on the premise of the point of view and the discourse of the person who regarded the others as such opposing“us” or “the self”.The connotation of otherness has been a major preoccupations of the western thought however,it’s essential function stands on the act of division between groups,societies and even nations who divided into classes for instance Hall(1997:258-259) defines otherness as : **“a form of power based on leadership by a group in many feilds of activity at once,so that its ascendancy commonds widespreads consent and appears natural and inevitable.”**

This battle of power also called the struggle of hegemony,the creation of such concept is the result of a logical system by which a dominant in-group (us,the self) constructs many dominant out-group.(Hall ,1997).

2.5.1. The Self And The Other

To be called other means to be diffrent from the person who perceives the other side completely opposing to him,as a reason to that postcolonial writers focuses on detecting answers to quetions that shed light on such topics .

⁵Waiting For The Barbarians(<http://www.bookrags.com/studyguide-waiting-for-the-barbarians/chapanal001.html#gsc.tab=0>,accessed on march 15,2017.

The comparison is always present when you discussing the connotation of otherness the opposition between two or more different groups in terms of characteristics and features Gallos and Ramesy (1997:44) asserts that **“any individual or a society are labelled as being “other”, must have experienced that in many ways.”**

According to Ombelet (2007) the self and the other are in some sense mirror images of each other ,each different yet somehow the same and therefore, connected by their reflection.The terms meaning refers to the truth of not being similar.

Its crucial definition put in order the image of one’s own “identity” or one’s own self .As well as, the term otherness ascribe the fact of being different and qualified furthermore ,the notion of otherness typically based on two logical terms identity and difference without the accomplishment of difference the sense can not be produced.

The concept of otherness views the world as subdivided into two reciprocally dissenting opposites ,the self is organized, rational,civilized and good then ,the other is disordered ,irrational,evil and uncivilized.This structure of the other is a system of demonization ,which in itself expresses the ambivalences at the very heart of authority (Ascroft et al,2002).In the other hand ,*Frantz Fanon* the postcolonial writer exploited in his studies that the other is the ‘not me’ he is the ‘other’.

To Spivak (1996) the concept of the other is a universal phenomenon in which the self claims to be the subject and the rest come under the category of the other .The double other concurrently produces the colonizing other (capitalized) and the colonized other (not capitalized).In general the other is anyone who is dissociated from one’s self however,the presence of others is very important in defining a specific place in the world,the other is considered to be inferior because the lack of the essential features possessed by a group.

Stanzak (2008, 19) defines otherness as **“the result of a discursive process by which a dominant -group “us”, “the self” constructs one or many out – groups “them”, “the others” by stigmatizing a real or imagined difference, presented as a motive of discrimination”**.

The concept of otherness is a desirable element in the process of self – identification when it is only definitional the close relation between the self and the other. In other words between ‘us’ and ‘them’ appears empty of violence and hostile the other symbolized only the individual in every unique person (Harle, 2000).

Foucault (1972) argues that the other is perceived as abnormal made and delinquent person. To sum things up, there is an unstable relationship the self and the other surely, the self is the one that contains the other but identity is the most important thing in the construction of the self.

2.5.2 The Enemy

As mentioned earlier, the other have two different sides: the positive and the negative, René Girard (1977:92) says that: “no cultural themes without anthesis” The enemy is a special status representing the evil other.

From Zur (1991:350), it is implied that **“the concept of the enemy comes from psychological and social-psychological studies where they are defined by and large the commonly held stereotyped ,dehumanize images of the out-group”**, The other is not naturally the enemy but the enemy is constantly the other, despite the fact that the term enemy occupied a special case in speaking of the other. In other words, when the other appears the difference between the enemy and the other is essential.

The other is required for the construction of identity, but the enemy is necessarily for blaming bad things in life (Girard, 1994). Furthermore, the enemy’s appearance shows the struggle between good and evil, the result of that definition is the good connected with “us” but evil with “them”.

The enemy is the waste produced by living creatures and societies, its representation is related to the injustice, wrong, left, disordered and death. According to Aho (1994): the enemy comes from the lower part of society, all these steps gathering in one sense which is the enemy come from the third world society.

2.6. Thematic Analysis

Postcolonial writers through their writings seek to show how literature describes the concept the self and the other ,they wanted to maintain the notion of the other in any colonial situation politically as well as culturally ,the self and the other are represented as the colonizer and the colonized ,the good and the evil,the ordered and the chaotic.It is Frantz Fanon who involved the idea of the other in his writing according to him “the other” is the “not me”.

In other words, postcolonial writings it has become the postcolonial voice as Bill Aschcroft says: in his book *Key Concepts In Postcolonial Studies*(2000:07)... **“The discussion of postcolonial writing which follows is largely a discussion of the process by which the language, with its significance of its authority has been wrested the dominant European culture”.**

The central issue of the novel is the struggle between the self and the other in *Waiting For The Barbarians* ,the magistrate and the barbarian girl represented the other while the colonel Joll symbolized the self ,Saunders (2001) describes the term other as “the foreigner who speaks different language”(16).

“Did no one tell him the difference between fishermen with nets and wild nomade horsemen with bows ?”

“Did no one tell him they don’t even speak the same language ?” (W.FB :18).

The idea of the self appeared in the first chapter when Joll a representative of colonial force arriving to the capital with a few knowledge of customs and traditions is considered as insiders while the natives or “The Barbarians” of the settlement closely are termed “enemies”,his own foreignness displays in the novel when the magistrate tells Joll :

“The barbarians you are chasing will smell you coming and vanish into desert while you are still a day’s march away.They lived here all their lives,they know the land,you sand I are strangers you even more than I”

(W.F.B :11)

Coming back through the first paragraph in the novel within the beginning lines the glasses describes prohibit of the viewer from seeing Joll’s eyes on the other hand the man in dark glasses represented frightfulness and modernity .Moreover ,colonel Joll’s task is to eject barbarians in their place via military powers ,this point reflected the notion of the self.

Under the colonial control,the oppressed or natives are no longer masters of their mother country while the oppressors attempt to produced something that remembered them of their homeland,the oppressed became the masters and the oppressed became the servants in the real sense the self became the other and vice versa.

Joll in the first pages of the novel looking for the truth that the barbarians « others » were the enemies.

“I am speaking of a situation in which I am probing for truth,in which to exert pressure to fin dit .first I get lies you see-this is what happens first lies ,then pressure,then more pressure the more lies ,then more presure then the break ,then more pressure the the truth ,that is how to get the truth.”

(W.F.B :05)

Clearly ,because he is searching for the truth which is desired to be truth he effect the succeds when he tortured a boy and taking all things he needs,here the magistrate blaming the boy for his recognition :

“do you understand what this confusion of yours means?”

It means that the soldiers are going to ride out against your people there is going to be killing ;kinsmen of yours on going to die,perhaps even your parents,your brothers and soldiers .Do you really want that ?”

(W.F.B :10)

The process of colonization is used by colonel Joll to getting the truth indirectly through the novel Joll said ;

“certain tone enters the voice of a man who is telling the truth...training and experience teach us to recognize that tone .emphasis added .” (W.F.B :05)

This proves the relationship between the self and the other because colonel Joll used violence to bring out the truth through training and experience over the natives.this concept is important in postcolonial novel in general and this novel in specific.

These methods are not exercised by collonel Joll and his soldiers but also by the magistrate himself when trying to get the truth from the barbarian girl and his talk with the cook in this regard, the magistrate is like Joll in his dealing with the other the magistrate informs the cook that :

“Tortures they thrive on subborn silence, it confirms to them that every soul is a lock to them they must patiently pick”(W.F.B :124).

The relationship between the barbarian girl and the magistrate put him in an Enviabile situation after, his returns from his successful journey colonel Joll tortured his as the other prisoners, he himself has experienced the process of torture and violance .finally, the magistrate understands the meaning of the world “truth” and the truth of being “other”.

“I walked into that cell a same man of the tightness of my case ,however incompetent I continue to find myself to describe what that cause may be ;but two month

among the cockroaches with nothing to see but four walls and an enigmatic soot mark..."

"I am much less sure of myself ...and what is the point of suffering at the hands of the men in bleu if I am not iron men in my certainty." (W.F.B :93).

The bad treatment offered to the magistrate includes a public beating ,the nock hanging and and the force feeding of gallons of salt water show him the meaning of humanity (Al-saidi ,2014).

The injured body of the barbarian girl represents the occupied territory with another sense 'South Africa', also she is seen as representative other because of his identity .The colonizer seemed the barbarian girl as the other furthermore, the spell attracts the magistrate attention since he always attempts to recover her unwounded body but he can never envisage her face ,the magistrate declared :

"I cast my mind back ,trying to recover an image of her as she was before.I must believe that I saw her on the day she was brought in by soldiers roped neck to neck with the other barbarian prisoners(...) my eyes passed to her ,but I have no memory of that passage." (W.F.B :33).

Washing the traces away from the barbarian girl body ,which torture has left Is impossible but the victim is apparent but also the guilty .(Aytemiz,2016).What is interesting in the novel is the self attempting to absorb the other ,the destruction Of the barbarian enemy it can widen the prespective of the self

"the third bureau sends troops into the hand beyond the frontiers of the empire ,at first reports of victory :then,a nervous silence ;finally the troops return ,dazed and bedraggled,we were not beaten" (W.F.B :142).

Finally, the self lost the battle and the other regained its freedom and dignity truly, the empire is motionless, placeless and timeless but through the scrim of empire W.F.B renders a moment in their politics ,style of thier justice ,precisely this power of historical immediacy gives the nove lits trust ,its larger and universal value(Al I Saidi,2016),the “self” is no longer the “self “and the “other “is no longer the“other”.The dichotomy of otherness has disappeared.

2.7.The Triangulation of Otherness

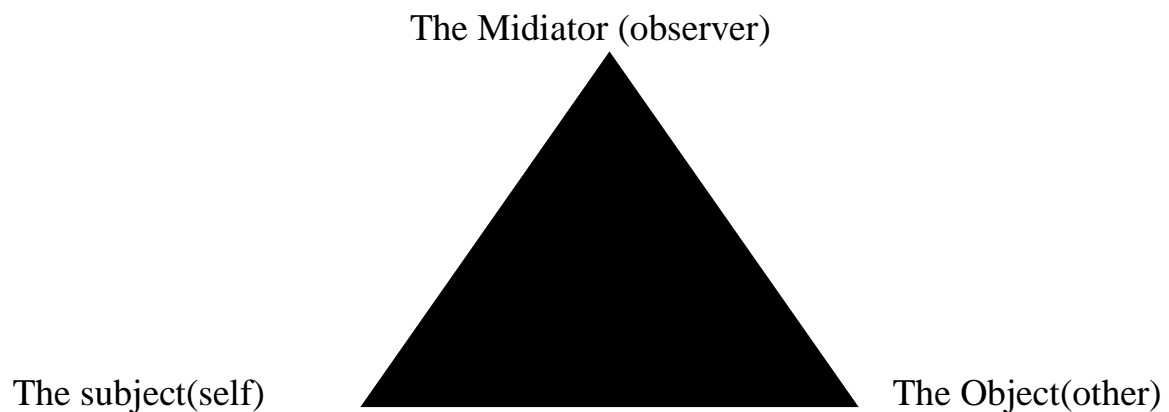
The construction of the self and the other in W.F.B is not only between the colonizer and the colonized,it involves also the destruction between the characters of the novel Kehinde (2006:92) argues that **“the distruction of otherness in waiting for the e barbarians is not only between two elements but a more complex relation between three entities ,namely are the magistrate ,the girl and colonel Joll.”**

On the other hand ,the concept of the self and the other is uregently recommended to gear the needs of binary oppositions ,the worthy point here is that ,the binary oppositions are generally characterize the concept of otherness.In addition ,to the two contrary status of the self and the other,the mediator observer is the third person involved in the structure of the triangel changes ,in W.F.B there is always a straight line present immediately in the relation between the characters (Al Saidi,2014).

J. M .Coetzee was a prominent example of a fiction writer influenced by the French author *René Girard* (1923-2015) especially in this novel ,Girard created a mimetic theory which means human being naturally initiate the desires of other human being ⁶.Although, Girard in his book *Deceit Desire And TheNovel* (1961) he introduced this theory in the first chapter of the book “self and other in literary structure”he examined the idea of the ‘ttiangular desire’.In effect the triangular structure consists of the subject representing the self ,the object and a third model called the midiator ,the complicity of this theory ,highlights the notion of the self’s desire which brought from

⁶Memetic Theory(<https://woodybelangia.com/what-is-mimetic-theory/accessed> on March 22,2017).

the other ,in this sense the relationship between the subject and the object is not a direct one (Williams,1996).but we have another model existing in the middle ‘’the midiator’’



Girard’s Triangular Desire (Al Saidi:2014,100)

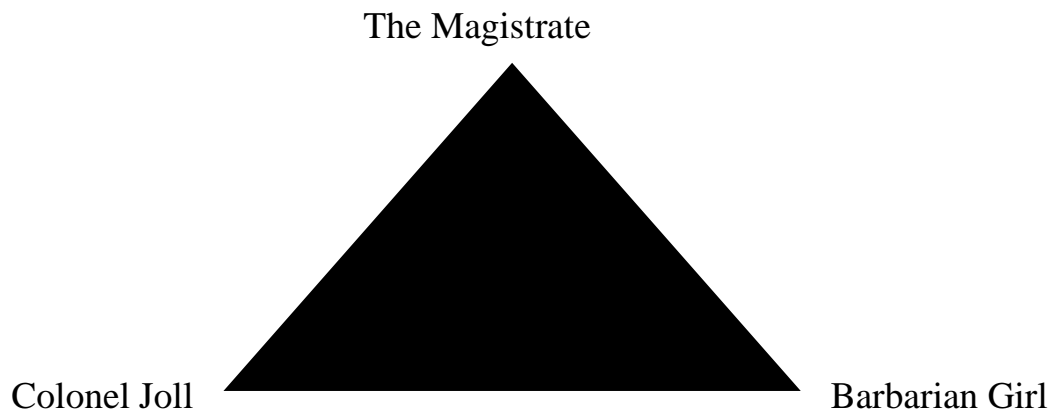
What was attractive in the novel was the position of the barbarian girl which was never changed while both colonel Joll and the Magistrate can be seen in all the three position in the triangular structure.The arrives of colonel Joll to the town and his expedition to the barbarian region in doing so ,for catching a number of prisoner under his force ,the prisoners are brought into the magistrate’s unnamed town where Joll obliged them to uncover the truth by using badly method of torture because he think that ‘’pain is the truth’’.The barbarian girl is one among them,her injure body shows the status of otherness.

According to these events,we can not deny the fact that colonel Joll is the subject self who exercised his power against the other and directly the girl put in the position of the object.

“Her skin is dark ,straight black ,eyed brows and the black her barbarians” (W.F.B :03)

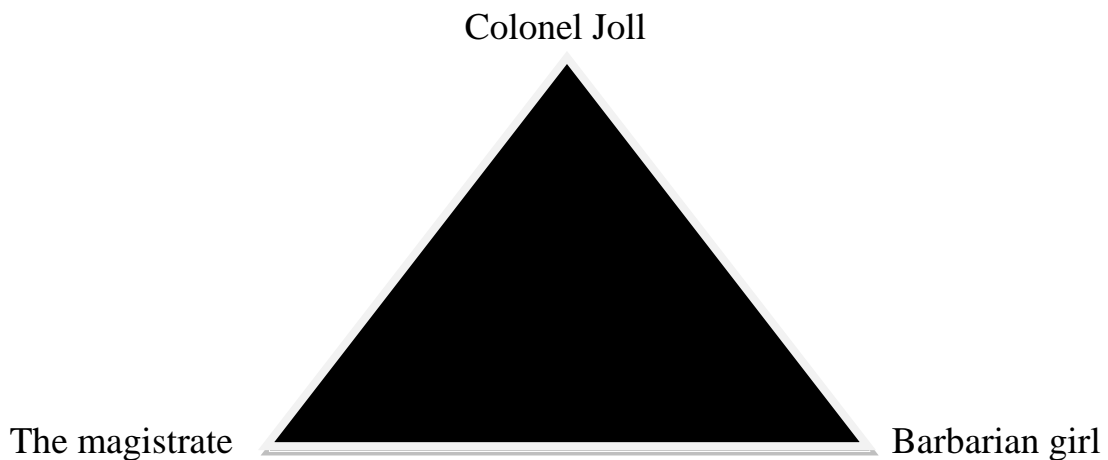
While, the barbarian girl and colonel Joll were in a complex situation, the magistrate represented the model of the mediator observer.

“I wave a hand in front of her eyes, she blinks. I bring my face closer and stare into her eyes, she was wheels fromn me”(W.F.B:26)



(Al Saidi,2014 :100)

The circumstances changes the plot of the novel in the second part and even the structure of the triangular. With the come back of colonel Joll in the town finally, the prisoners have been released and the girl was one of them but the magistrate decided to take care of her wounded body ,in fact the magistrate represented the self and the barbarian girl the other .He wanted to show his superiority and kidness in comparison to the colonel’s by taking her back to the barbarian town .

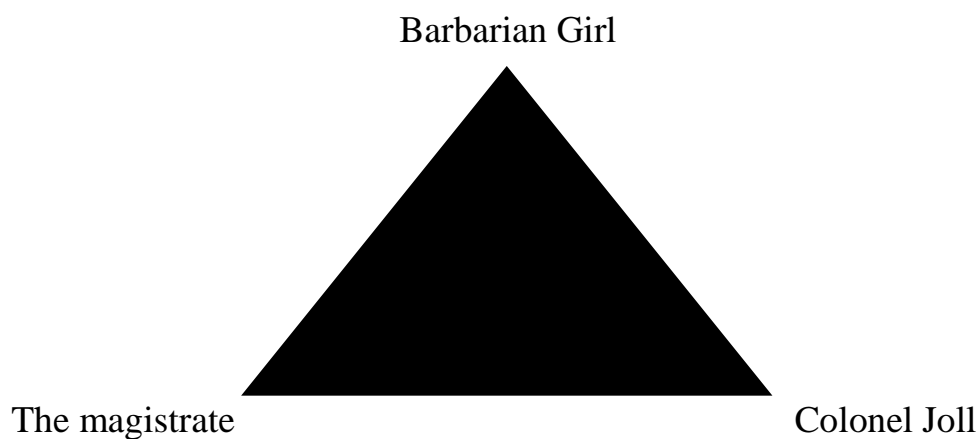


(Al Saidi,2014 :100)

The connection between the element of the triangle have once more changed since the troubled situation of the magistrate against Joll(fig 4).the subject self is the magistrate who is completely against the Joll’s torture and evil deeds by clarifying :

“Ther is nothing to link me with tortures,people who sit waiting like beetles in dark cellars... Imust assert my distance from colonel Joll! I will not suffer his crimed”
(W.F.B :50).

Therefore, returning the girl back to their own town who belongs, would show this awarness to Joll’s evil who is the passive object to the magistrate’s good impression Thus, the barbarian girl in this section is the mediator observer.

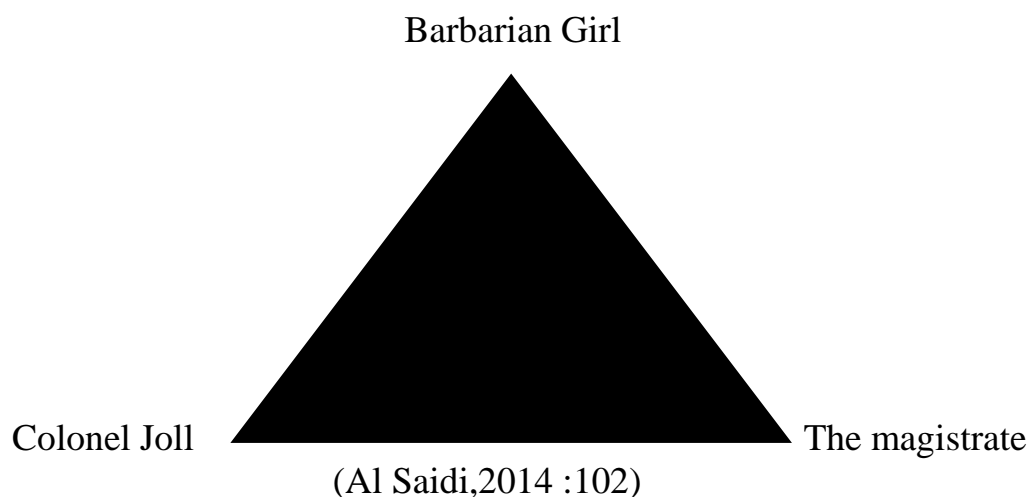


(Al Saidi,2014 :101)

Eventually,the magistrate released the dream of the girl by taking her back to where she lived ,here the magistrate shown his separation from the empire he anounced : **“my alliance with the guardians of the empire is over ,I have set myself in opposition,the bond is broker”** (W.F.B :76).

According to the magistrate the empire is merely “the empire of light” but to some extent “the empire of pan” (Al Saidi,2014). Upon the magistrate return safe to the town he finds himself under the eye of accusation .being questioned and accused for treasonously consorting with the enemy (Djebbar,2016).

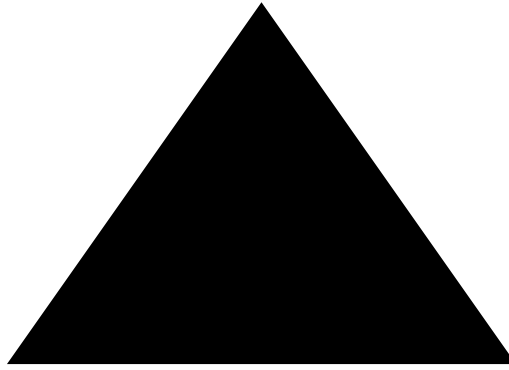
Consequently Joll tortured and abused him like any other prisoners , his self awareness drove to his classification as any other, what is remarkable in the first part of the novel, the barbarian girl was the enemy of Joll who practised his superiority over subsequently her presence in the garrison was significant for convincing him being the superior self. But, things for the last have been changed for him, the barbarian girl turning back to her town safe this creat a problem for colonel Joll, his no more in the position of power, here the girl became the mediator observer.



The position of the magistrate became as it is at the first part of the novel (fig6) and he describes his status as follow:

“ I have taken the lead no one has challanged me my beard is trimmed ,Iwear clean clothes,Ihave in effect resumed the legal administrationthat was interrupted a year ago by the arrival of the Civil Guard” (W.F.B :140).

Barbarian Girl



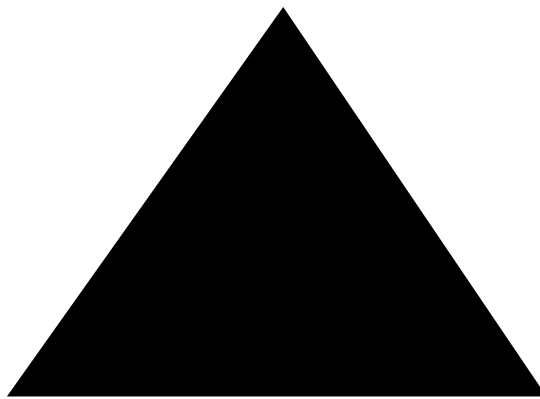
The magistrate

Colonel Joll

(Al Saidi,2014 :102)

At The end of the novel, the barbarians depicting the image of experienced warriors in addition,the barbarians show that they are against the foreigners into their lands,they show this idea implicitly through the novel with a peaceful way unfortunetely the colonel lost his war against the barbarians ,also he lost his superioryy,the barbarians became the subject self and equally ,the others being the colonel Joll and his soldiers.

The magistrate



The barbarian

Colonel Joll

(Djebbar,2016 :48)

2.8. Conclusion

Through this chapter, we tried to show how the concept of the self and the other is conceived in J. M. Coetzee's *Waiting For The Barbarians*. The issue of self and the other is made quite explicit in the main conflict represented between the three characters of the novel: Joll, The magistrate and the barbarian girl. Coetzee shows that colonization led to the creation of otherness. As a result, the master is the self and the slave is the other.

The issue of otherness is represented in the novel by *The Giradian Triangle Of Desire* (1961), each one of the three elements position circles between the other object, the subject self and the mediator observer. Many scholars agreed that the other can never be put in the position of the self but it is not a case when we speak about Coetzee's novel '*Waiting For The Barbarians*' since at the end of the novel the structure of the triangle changed then as a result to some events, the Binary Opposition existing between the two the oppressor and the oppressed or the unequal distribution was shown explicitly by the writer in the novel. However, Coetzee while debating the present dichotomy Barbaric/Civilization, he will lead the reader to a paradoxical thinking.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

The field of postcolonial literature has been winning prominence since the 1970's. *Waiting For The Barbarians*(1980) is a postcolonial novel which transmits the idea of otherness very explicitly this idea was based on the relationship between the self and the other ,it builds the basic elements in the determination of the self meanwhile,J. M.Coetzee through his allegorical novel shows a band between the two opposed labels ,who is the master and who is the slave.In fact, the self represents the master ,the other represents the slave .The Binary process is the heart of the postcolonial literature and contradiction is the aim of this work which deliver clearly the issue of otherness.

Diffrent binaries is used by the witer in the novel since he reflecting the political inconsistency of South Africa ,*Waiting For The Barbarians* is a novel that examined South Africa during the Imperialism and Colonization in spite of he does not determine the place and time.He only talks about an unnamed empire and peoples named as Barbarians or the Enemies ,moreover he shows that the existance of the barbarians is fundamental for the self-fulfillment of the empire .In general ,Coetzee writing look for the effect of colonialism, imperialism and apartheid.

The dichotomy of the colonizer and the colonized is one among the main ideas that the novel reflected ;of course Coetzee used this paradox : the empire as the representation of the civilized white colonizer however, the natives are the black barbarians ,also he demonstrates the concept of the self and the other through the representation of colonialism.Coetzee criticizes the imperialist system as a whole ,but he never mentions it directly ,since several of Coetzee's novels are known for their fleunt protest against political and social conditions in South Africa especially,the pain caused by the two variant terms colonialism and apartheid.

From the first investigations into Coetzee's novel ,we notice that he has managed to surround many of the usual troubles facing a large number of South Africans writers,his capability to present many diffrent points of view is nothing short of brilliant and makes his *Waiting For The Barbarians* the excellent book it is.

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