

## **Is Kathy an Unreliable Narrator? – A Postmodern Reading of Ishiguro's Never Let Me Go**

**Syam Prasad Reddy T<sup>1</sup>Sharada Allamneni<sup>2</sup>**

Department of Science and Humanities, Division of English  
Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology, and Research  
Vadlamudi – A.P. India

### **Author Note**

Syam Prasad Reddy T <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4046-8746>

Sharada Allamneni

We have no conflict of interest to disclose.

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Syam Prasad Reddy T,  
Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology, and Research, Vadlamudi Andhra Pradesh,  
India.

### **Abstract**

In this paper, there is a critical analysis of how characters shape their subjectivity and lead their lives like they are in a perennial sentence. This paper brings an understanding of the dystopian element in the novel and why *Never Let me Go* is considered to be dystopian. This paper also speaks about Freewill vs Determinism where characters in the novel are determined to undergo a consciousness of long-suffering and how the lack of freedom stops the sense of yearning for the future. This paper talks about the human aspects and biological aspects of life. This paper also researches on bioethics of cloning since it happens in Ishiguro's novel *Never Let me Go* from the perspective of other famous ethical theories like natural law theory, Kantian ethical theory of categorical imperative. In the light of all the moral theories, cloning for biomedical research as summarized in the 2002 President's Council of USA on Bioethics, it was said that the Human Cloning and Human Dignity is permissible, while the cloning-based contributions and experiments that affect adversely the lives of human beings is morally impermissible. The human aspect is forgotten and the present world is slowly drawing towards biological aspects of life where the transplant industry is growing rapidly. The emotional connection to humanness is missing entirely. The paper also analyses the aspect of commoditization of characters in which each character is treated as a commodity to be used for in the future. A human being is like a living dead. The paper establishes a connection to how Kazuo Ishiguro analyzes the whole world in terms of capitalism where materialistic perspectives are given priority and emotional aspects are bereft by creating the dystopian characters of Ruth, Kathy, and Tommy in the novel *Never Let Me Go*. The paper finally compares various influences of prominent philosophers to Ishiguro to bring out the novel *Never Let Me Go*.

**Keywords:** dystopian, bioethics, freewill, emotion, posthumans, freedom, commodity, determinism

## **Introduction**

Never Let me Go portrays a society that imposes severe social restrictions on individuals. It is regarded as a dystopian novel due to its distinctive elements. It depicts a culture where the condition of life is opposite of the ideal. The characters only exist to die. "Hailsham" is a place where children are brought up as adults. They are meant to donate their organs. They are raised as future donors. The purpose of their life is only to serve society with their organs. These lines depict the life of clones in the novel and how they underwent the fate that is being fallen on them for a purpose that may look imaginary with reality. Though the term 'death' is always in the mind of characters, there is a certain form of escapism within the characters. Ruth, Tommy, and Kathy do not talk about death many times. This is because they do not feel comfortable dwelling on the limited life aspect where they will not attain adulthood. The characters Tommy, Ruth, and Kathy are meant to fulfill a purpose by donating their organs.

Bioethics has become a matter of posthumans from Kazuo Ishiguro's book Never Let me Go that brought in the idea of human-clone as a gap that pertains to moral values in treating individuals as clones. He called that clones as created in the cyborg bodies and Xenotransplantation along with other species bodies to promote their body organs and also assist sick people to remain alive. Ishiguro in his book explains that Ruth, Tommy, and Kathy's lifestyles are set by cloning who eventually become adults, and until they get older and at the middle, contribute their vital organs to help keep people alive. Clones were made to do this and therefore are drawn to the world for a function and have a future that's all well-defined. It had been with the usage of new technologies such as cloning, the work of Ishiguro Never Let me Go assesses the bioethical implications of developing clones as a well-defined species to function people and society around.

### **A Postmodern Reading**

What is Dystopian Element? An imaginary state of society where oppression happens through the control of futuristic life that is bereft of reason. It is a foreseeing of unexplainable suffering. In the novel *Never Let Me Go* there are dystopian characters; Ruth, Kathy, and Tommy who experience unfreedom and fatalistic pathos of situations that shape their subjectivity.

Why *Never Let Me Go* is considered Dystopian? The characters do not have any parents. They are just cloned to fulfill a purpose. The emotional connection is missing. The whole aspect of consciousness of death lingers in the backdrop of their mind. They socialize with each other and develop a sense of kinship by knowing the limitedness of life. At the same time, they don't socialize with outside society. The existence is very threatening and to imagine the future is daunting to each of the characters in the novel. *Never Let me Go* is an experiment of an imagined state of human life in the future. In Hailsham, the characters try to enjoy maximum and make things happen mostly because they live in a state of perennial punishment. The condition of the characters is like a prisoner who is serving a death sentence. So, they explore what little things they can enjoy and become happy. There is no possibility of diversity and multiplicity of experiencing the world. Ruth talks about working in the future but Kathy and Tommy are even afraid to talk about the career because if they do so, they must again remember the future.

Kathy and Ruth have no freewill to think and plan their lives. When they start realizing that their lives are tethered, even before they think about the future or there is no other way to think about the future. Ruth, Kathy, and Tommy are not free. They have determinism about life. They know the expiring period of life. They know consciously that they are reared and raised for a purpose where their organs will be harvested one by one. This consciousness

makes the characters in the novel very poignant. This type of awareness gives a different dimension. In this sense, they have a yearning for life. They have the desires and aspirations like any other human being. But this yearning to have a normal life and even to think of the future life is intimidating. Even Ruth says sometimes that she wants to work in a glass office and tries to brag about it. All this happening in the novel brings the possibilities and at the same time, there is a sad pathos within the consciousness that they cannot have. In the novel, the reader finds the “unfreedom” aspect of life. They don’t have the freedom to think of a distant future. The consciousness experiences the loss of hope in the future.

The whole pathos of the situation that they are destined with a kind of fatalistic element and Ruth, Kathy, and Tommy are very well aware of that. This is a crushing feeling for the characters-Ruth, Kathy and Tommy. There is some amount of freedom with constraints. The whole notion of happiness is very limited to a particular period with no hope in the future. Even when the characters know the constraints, they tried to play and remain happy in Hailsham as much as possible. This awareness of destiny creates a kind of kinship among the three characters. They can forgive each other. In the face of death, Ishiguro uses the word ‘complete’ that represent that destiny is certain. They never think of their lives in the future tense.

#### Bioethical Aspect in the novel Never Let me Go

Ruth, Kathy, and Tommy seem to be just biological beings who are raised for the organ donating industry. It is a precarious sense of existence. Kazuo Ishiguro talks throughout the novel about how this biological aspect of life shaped subjectivity. Kazuo Ishiguro might have fascinated with being in a capitalistic society while writing the novel in which the reader experiences the otherwise of the characters. As there is a lot of cloning taking place and the transplantation of organs is being nurtured and promoted throughout the world, there is a

certain form of the depiction of sadness that is expressed through the novel. Ruth and Kathy are dystopian in the sense that they are being conditioned and they are being raised for a purpose. Though they know the fatalistic future, there is some kind of resistance towards that. Thinking of the possibility of such a world is resisted by Ruth by dreaming to have a career. The subjectivity has been shaped in a way that they are submissive and there is no escape from their mortality.

Clones are known to function as donors and developed so their inner organs may be contributed to the well-being of people. They're only treated like dolls or bodies which could be killed via legal and societal standards without bringing any punishment. The act of cloning and its effects might be right in a somewhat compelling sense, which might make it an obligatory action in the posthuman world. In this instance, to accept or refuse to clone is to commit a moral mistake. Cloning may also be considered as appropriate just insofar as it isn't incorrect that wouldn't induce culture to clone but might suggest that if we didn't use cloning, it wouldn't be incorrect. To put it differently, there's a frame of a gap between what is and isn't morally obligatory. If a specific action proved morally obligatory, then the individual will be responsible if she doesn't accept that action. Cloning might be considered morally sufficient only if not cloning were wrong, or cloning might get a poorer moral position. The additional possibility is that the cloning and organ harvesting targeted by Kazuo Ishiguro in his novel *Never Let Me Go* might be termed as seriously and morally impermissible, meaning that those activities of killing Ruth, Tommy, and Kathy is moral wrongdoing. Moral concept intends to illuminate the essence and goodness of a specific activity. Moral theories can be value-based or obligation-established. Both can be distinguished by knowing the differentiation between what is morally acceptable and unacceptable.

It is very clear somehow the students of Hailsham are not knowing fully what they are destined for. There is a lack of understanding about the donation program itself. This is

something morally and bioethically impermissible. In one of the contexts of the novel, Tommy seems to reflect the minimum information that he is getting about clones is somewhat deceiving. There is no right preparedness.

Tommy thought it was possible the guardians had, throughout all our years at Hailsham, timed very carefully and deliberately everything they told us so that we were always just too young to understand properly the latest piece of information<sup>11</sup>

While Tommy is doubting about his lack of knowledge about what is exactly happening around, he, along with Kathy, puts up a discussion on a fine day asking for it from Madame and Miss Emily

She was a nice enough girl, Lucy Wainright. But after she'd been with us for a while, she began to have these ideas. She thought you students had to be made more aware. More aware of what lay ahead of you, who you were, and what you were for. She believed you should be given as full a picture as possible. That to do anything less would be somehow to cheat you. We considered her view and concluded she was mistaken<sup>22</sup>

Human beings need to be accountable and fair enough to manage the consequences of their actions, including building the nuclear bomb and then inventing atomic warfare, instead of preventing such activity entirely. In the consequentialist perspective, society is obligated to proceed with cloning for biomedical research, since the projected growth in happiness could outweigh the projected growth in unhappiness, given the number of folks who'd benefit from

---

<sup>1</sup>Ishiguro, Kazuo. *Never Let Me Go*. New York: Vintage, 2006. 82. Print

<sup>2</sup> Ishiguro, Kazuo. *Never Let Me Go*. New York: Vintage, 2006. 267. Print

improvements in regenerative medicine. Nearly all the President's Council of USA on Bioethics also asserts that such investigation would "effectively be endorsing the complete transformation of nascent human life into nothing more than a resource or a tool," and "to treat what are in fact seeds of the next generation as mere raw materials for satisfying the needs of our own." Another thing to discuss under the bioethical perspective is that treating human beings as mere means to an end is impermissible under Kant's categorical imperative. The President council of the USA clarifies, "These embryos would not be 'created for destruction,' but for use in the service of life and medicine. They would be destroyed in the service of great good, and this should not be obscured."

Miss Lucy tells that: None of you will go to America, none of you will be film stars. And none of you will be working in supermarkets as I heard some of you planning the other day. Your lives are set out for you. You'll become adults, then before you're old before you're even middle-aged, you'll start to donate your vital organs. That's what each of you was created to do. You were brought into this world for a purpose, and your futures, all of them, have been decided.<sup>33</sup>

Further, cloning for biomedical research doesn't violate any individual freedom and goodness under the natural law concept, except that anything that contains human DNA proof is thought to be a person. If "individual" equals "individual," then anything containing human DNA is an individual being that has life once or present. But yet another debate is that cloning in bulk makes biomedical research raise the possibilities of a cloned embryo being implanted into a woman's uterus. This will make it feasible to get a cloned individual child to be born to barren parents.

---

<sup>33</sup>Ishiguro, Kazuo. *Never Let Me Go*. New York: Vintage, 2006. 81. Print.

Kazuo Ishiguro imagines a certain future world where these kinds of things may happen. Ishiguro also warns us how science is evolving dangerously and cautions us about the possibility of such the world around us. The readers are filled with apprehension of the possibility of a world that is mentioned in the novel. Ishiguro has written this novel to alert the world of how science can ruin the human aspect of life and shapes with biological nature of humanness. Kazuo Ishiguro tries to comment on the capitalistic society where even human bodies are commodified in the disposable human bodies. Human organs are treated as commodities. The whole disposal of the human body is like a living dead because humans will know that they are destined to die and are compelled to play with the organs.

Everything is typically totalitarian and the children and adults are not regarded as people but as clones. Their identity is disregarded and they are destined with a terrible fate. Similarly, another factor that draws our attention is that the clones are disabled to control their fates as organ donors and it shows us their lack of free will in their lives. All the donors are twisted in their fates, for example, Ruth wants to work in an office and she cannot do this because she is a future donor. So, she leads an unpleasant life due to the system. We see Miss Lucy emphasizing the law "stop dreaming" and we get the idea that none of them (clones) will have any real people's jobs in their lives. In the novel *Never Let Me Go* the whole reality is misinterpreted in such a way the idea of the future becomes unreal. There is no agony until something very real happens to Ruth and Kathy and that they are bound to believe such a thing as donating their organs is going to happen. Here comes the excruciating suffering that every character in the novel is undergoing. Knowing something to happen shortly is a terrible feeling for anyone. This feeling could be imaginable. This type of dystopian fiction may seem to be unreal within the novel but Kazuo Ishiguro has very well brought the reality of the society where experiments may, in the future, destroy the society in one or the other way. Though the novel looks to be dystopian, the reality beyond is truly imaginable and possible.



Kazuo Ishiguro might have taken up by the way he was supposed to write his novel, as he is known to be the writer of emotions. This could have prompted him to write this type of dystopian kind of novel.

Moreover, they were alienated from society; they had no connection with the outer world or with people. They were confined to Hailsham and had no approach to the other world. As their situation is portrayed in these lines which give us Heebie-jeebies. The state of being in solitary confinement is the hardest thing to accept and keeping in mind the upcoming future. The 3 characters in Hailsham are meant to be like a body without a soul. There is no place for humanness and soul. Both aspects are missing in Kazuo Ishiguro's depiction of characters. Though there is a feeling of love for Tommy from Ruth and Kathy, one has to sacrifice the same love for the other's sake. This leaves again that the characters are no different from normal human feelings. Despite these feelings, Kathy and Ruth are very well shown with a kind of dystopian fiction that no other might have dared to try other than Kazuo Ishiguro. There should be also some reason for the trauma that society is facing during the time of his writing the novel. Many things are happening with society all of a sudden and they are unimaginable. Though this novel seems to be dystopian during this 21<sup>st</sup> century, there are many possibilities that all that has been imagined by Kazuo Ishiguro may become true during the upcoming 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> centuries or before the end of the world.

The woods were at the top of the hill that rose behind Hailsham House. All we could see was a dark fringe of trees, but I certainly wasn't the only one of my age to feel their presence day and night. Children at Hailsham are living for a purpose. They are being brought up to serve society with the donation of their organs. Even after that, they are not considered as a human but a clone and people keep them at a distance. They are looked down and people fear them and see them with disgust. Just to prove the concern that they are as human as others and have souls like real people, Miss Lucy, and Madam steps forward to prove their point. They

attract the children towards art and make them draw their souls in it. So people can see that they have a soul too. Both teachers feel pity for the children but all they can do is let them portray their soul on canvas so the world can see and feel their existence. They are clones who are going to serve a big purpose in their lives after they reach puberty. At first, they are regarded as a carer and later they become donors. The whole life of these children runs around a repeated cycle which is followed by the later students as well. As one of the teachers disclose the importance of art in the lives of Hailsham children in these lines She told Roy that things like pictures, poetry, all that kind of stuff, she said they revealed what you were like inside. She said they revealed your soul."Miss Emily is a firm believer that art proves humanity. Miss Emily and Madam use this art as propaganda for the pro-clone movement. There, look!' we could say. 'Look at this art! How dare you claim these children are anything less than fully human?' Oh yes, there was a lot of support for our movement back then, the tide was with us."

So, it is not only the reflection of their soul but also their feelings because the world views them as a soulless creature that is incapable of any emotion and feelings, however, the Guardians think them they are human as rest of the society. Despite discouraging individuality, this act encouraged clones to express themselves. Readers also witness that Tom and Ruth do not survive after so many organ donations. Whereas Kathy is getting ready to undergo her first operation and realizes that life is unpredictable and consists of unforeseeable events and tangibility that exist not just in their memories but also in their aspirations and hopes.

In the novel, emotions and longing for intimacy are shown by three main characters. Besides being a donor, they share the same feeling as normal people. It is a sense of emotion, life, and being loved. We see Kathy is so inclined towards the song of never let me go. This song draws her inner and unconvinced feelings. This song gives an outlet to her emotions and

unsatisfied feeling. At every step, they are told to beware of such overwhelming emotions, and every time they are reminded about their purpose in life. Just like at the end we see that the protagonist is getting ready for her first donation of an organ. There is a tussle between the character's goals and the social world which is governing their lives. The novel shows the students of Hailsham have no future and that their lives are utterly predetermined. There is nothing that they can "choose" in terms of their personal life.

I keep thinking about this river somewhere, with the water moving fast. And these two people in the water, trying to hold onto each other, holding on as hard as they can, but in the end, it's just too much. The current's too strong. They've got to let go, drift apart. That's how it is with us. It's a shame, Kath, because we've loved each other all our lives. But in the end, we can't stay together forever.<sup>54</sup>

This novel also exposes the brutal side of society's experiments which is staking the life of students of Hailsham. They are being experimented with for the sake of society. Such new technology creates horror and fear in the mind of the reader through such unethical experiments. With the closing of Hailsham, Miss Emily and Madam got the instinct that the new students will not receive protection and care as received by the previous students. Madam is quite nostalgic in articulating her thoughts:

I saw a new world coming rapidly. More scientific, efficient, yes. More cures for the old sicknesses. Very good. But a harsh, cruel, world. And I saw a little girl, her eyes tightly closed, holding to her breast the old kind world, one that she knew in her heart could not remain, and she was holding it and pleading, never to let her go. (Ishiguro 272)

---

<sup>5</sup>Ishiguro, Kazuo. *Never Let Me Go*. New York: Vintage, 2006. 81. Print.

In the end, we can say that the whole novel depicts a dystopian society that has poor bioethical standards where clones are not taken as real people but as a source of organs. They are treated inhumanly and disregarded for their services which they are paying to society. The new world of technology is more frightening and brutal for the clones who have emotion and feeling like normal people but their individuality is always suppressed by society. The characters of this novel are cloned so that their organ can be harvested. They are not regulated by their free will and we see their souls through their artwork. Later we see that they are not even free to express their feelings and society controls them for a purpose. They exist only to serve and later die without gaining any sympathy. It is clear that their sole purpose as clones is to donate their organs. They are kept deprived of all emotions and feelings. When we look into *Never Let me Go*, there is a clone happening for a specific purpose. "Clone" is a term that is a consequence of the inconsistency of bearing a child by a woman. Being a cloned human personality, Ishiguro brings out a thought about whether society brings identity to such cloned beings. Does society consider them as a human being with emotions and a soul? This is the background thinking that strikes when one reads the story.

Kazuo Ishiguro's novels can be understood in the lines of Sigmund Freud. The way that incidents take place is drawn from sexual attraction. In the other novel *The Remains of the Day*, Stevens, the Butler, unknowingly builds up a sexual fantasy that looks very normal during his time with Miss Kenton. It all looked very natural for Stevens until, at a later stage of life, when he realizes the impact of such emotions and attraction, the story changes that affect the behavior of Stevens. In the book *Never Let me Go* Kathy is taken up by Tommy. Though Kathy does not take action upon her feeling as that of Ruth, the whole story happens as a part of the law of attraction. It is that sexual element that makes Kathy think back about

Tommy in her later stage of life. This type of feeling makes Kathy have been feeling a kind of regret about the relationship between Ruth and Tommy.

Kazuo Ishiguro has written all his novels with a relationship between a narrative and memory and the way these ideas alter Ishiguro's protagonists to rectify the mistakes of their past. In his discourse, Ishiguro vividly portrays, however, memory and narrative are the windows through which many people are ready to perceive and later on, are understood by others. He, additionally and openly, denotes that the narrative is smitten by the memory of the storyteller. Memory fabricates itself from reminiscences, discloses recollections, creates a sense of past life, and it brings back memories. His works depict that not having the power to recollect past experiences, there's no story to be created. Ishiguro's novels bring the act of consciousness and continuity of pondering over such consciousness that deeply remembers the past, recollecting between the actions and events of the past, and therefore the bitter experiences of this thinking will become an integral part of one's self-identity. The idea of identity that is built-in narratives is additionally dependent upon the settings and certain rules and methods of memory as they provide the thoughts of the past. In essence, memory is the basic force behind identity formation and self-understanding.

Kazuo Ishiguro has brought his entire novels upon the dynamics of memory with a typical kind of discourse and a sense of distortion while selecting the characters who are forgetting partially or giving a biased explanation of past experiences. In Ishiguro's fiction, struggle among the characters is very much seen that the characters remember through the past and also the manner during which they convey their narration while not intending or perhaps realizing that it makes them seem unreliable narrators. Therefore, the judgment and the mode of selection of memory are explored through the device of unreliable narration. Ishiguro's novels conjointly explore the complicated time structure. Ishiguro's novels contribute to the staging of memory as a non-linear and extremely subjective development. Ishiguro has

developed characters that go to the past with the assistance of memory to heal the bad past and to switch from what has been lost and in the long run recreate a touch of one's own identity.

Geoffrey Warnock's theory of habit memory and conscious memory

Ishiguro seems to have followed the theory of conscious memory that is given by Warnock. Habit memory is what tells about the outer actions that will run the entire narrative. But it is not that Kazuo Ishiguro is very much interested. He has taken the concept of conscious memory that affects everyone in society. This could be because the habit of memory can also be a part of machines and nonhuman beings. Ishiguro wants to bring out the mere human element that is very unique only to humans. So, he takes the concept of conscious memory in the novels.

Remembrance and Recollection are two different things. Animals can easily remember as they are in their current life. But recollection is not possible with any of those animals or machines. Only a human can do this. This is Aristotle's view in his book *On Memory and Recollection*. Kazuo Ishiguro is very much particular about the concepts given by an old philosopher like Aristotle.

Plato tells about the concept of ideas. The true ideas are transcendental. The ideas that one sees on this earth are not real. The example of a cave given by Plato is one of the finest examples of how Kazuo Ishiguro implements them in his novels. The shadows in a cave from the other side of a curtain are not real. But there is a sense of reality for those who see them. They do not see the real people who are behind those shadows from the extreme side of the curtain. There is a conflict between reality and the unreality of events. Ishiguro's novels bring this concept when a protagonist tries to recollect the past where his real-life becomes

unreal and confused. The current life is somehow opposite to the life that of the past that is unbelievable.

### Conclusion

Kazuo Ishiguro wants to tell through his dystopian novel *Never Let Me Go* that the world advances with too many experiments that ruin students of Hailsham and how it can also happen in real life around. The bioethical standards are not on par to protect the human race. Destruction cannot be a part of biological advancement and research. Another truth is also revealed in the novel that even the donors do not escape or try to flee from donating their organs. They accept their fate as it is without even questioning it as the Protagonist of this novel does by the end. They are inculcated with the idea of sacrifice for the sake of society and do not show any reluctance in this regard. This novel links human fate with the progress of science that may strike in the future where humanness will be completely missed and this novel is a caution to all about human existence. This thought must become a part of everybody's consciousness that serves the purpose of their existence. The arrival of this new world must mark an emotional significance and not lack of humanness. This cruel world did not care about the source of organs So Kazuo Ishiguro tells us to live the way a human must be and not to capitalize even to the extent of promoting organ transplantation. The aspect of dystopian elements in the novel must be noticed by the current day society.

### Works cited

1. Ishiguro, Kazuo. *Never Let Me Go*. New York: Vintage, 2006. 82. Print
2. Ishiguro, Kazuo. *Never Let Me Go*. New York: Vintage, 2006. 267. Print
3. Ishiguro, Kazuo. *Never Let Me Go*. New York: Vintage, 2006. 81. Print.
4. "Afterword : On First Reading *Never Let Me Go*." Kazuo Ishiguro : *Contemporary Critical Perspectives*, doi:10.5040/9781472542564.0009.
5. "Bare Life and the Camps in Kazuo Ishiguro's *Never Let Me Go*." *Narrative Care : Biopolitics and the Novel*, doi:10.5040/9781472543738.ch-002.

6. Cheung, Pok-Man. "Enhancing Mutual Recognition : in and through Narratives as in *Never Let Me Go*." doi:10.5353/th\_b5553730.
7. "Controlling Time :*Never Let Me Go*." Kazuo Ishiguro : Contemporary Critical Perspectives, doi:10.5040/9781472542564.ch-08.
8. Garland, Alex. *Never Let Me Go*, doi:10.5040/do-9780571342990-div-000000005.
9. Gray, Jean. *Never Let Me Go* Kazuo Ishiguro *Never Let Me Go* Faber and Faber." *Nursing Standard*, vol. 20, no. 16, 2006, pp. 29–29., doi:10.7748/ns.20.16.29.s40.
10. Jin, Li. "Study on the Narrative Expansion through Cross-Media : Focused on the Novel 〈 *Never Let Me Go* 〉 ." *Humanities Contents*, vol. 52, 2019, pp. 163–190., doi:10.18658/humancon.2019.03.52.163.
11. Maleska, Kalina. "Clones Are Humans: the Dystopian Elements in Kazuo Ishiguro's *Never Let Me Go*." *Journal of Contemporary Philology*, Ss Cyril and Methodius University, B Koneski Faculty of Philology, vol. 1, 2019, pp. 123–138., doi:10.37834/jcp1910123m.
12. Nika, Myrto. "Dystopian British Films in the Postmodern Era: A Critical Analysis of *V for Vendetta* and *Never Let Me Go*." *Film Matters*, vol. 7, no. 3, 2016, pp. 30–34., doi:10.1386/fm.7.3.30\_1.
13. Sawyer, Andy. "Kazuo Ishiguro's *Never Let Me Go* and 'Outsider Science Fiction.'" *Kazuo Ishiguro*, 2011, pp. 236–246., doi:10.1007/978-0-230-34526-3\_19.
14. Šemelák, Martin. "The Suffering of Existence in Kazuo Ishiguro's *Never Let Me Go*." *Ars Aeterna*, vol. 10, no. 2, 2018, pp. 8–17., doi:10.1515/aa-2018-0008.