

## On the Structural Techniques of “a Personal Matter”

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**Keywords:** Kenzaburo oe, “a personal matter”, Structural techniques

**Abstract:** “A Personal Matter” (1964), the representative work of Kenzaburo Oe , revealed the complicated attitude of the protagonist “bird” towards the infant with congenital deformity with new novel structural techniques. With the main structural techniques of “absurd realism image system”, daily and practical language “Defamiliarization” expression and “Parody”, the work is full of rich and exquisite style to depict the weakness and advantages of human nature of “bird” in the postmodern environment in the text and dualism of other characters on the stage. Through the study of the structure of this work, we can not only look at the unique style of masterpiece structure, but also interpret the characteristics of modern Japanese literature and international writing in the post-modern transformation.

### 1. Introduction

As the material form of novel existence, structure has important aesthetic significance. “A Personal Matter” (1964) is a famous work written by the famous Japanese writer Kenzaburo Oe in the 1960s, It is also an important supporting work for him to win the Nobel Prize for literature in 1994. The masterpiece has many new structural techniques. First, the work has a distinctive French Sartre existential style, Oe once said: “I suddenly chose literature major after reading Sartre, wrote an article about Sartre and graduated from the French Literature Department. The first half of my youth was spent in the shadow of Sartre “[2]. He “lives very naturally in a duality and ambiguity” environment [3]. In terms of topic selection, Oe once said: “What is the freedom of every new writer” [4] “Creating a typical example of the Japanese on the verge through literary language” [4] From the analysis of the style of Da Jiang's works, the masterpiece has two outstanding characteristics: one is to inherit the aesthetic concept of Japan's “mononoaware” [4] , The second is the integration of new achievements in modern Western literary structural techniques, such as: “The absurd realism image system” , “Parody and its unfolding” [4],”Conception of Human Nature”[4],, Literary language: poetic language! The elements are sound and rhythm ... It is the closest to the sou[4], And “defamiliarization”: Everyday, practical language is “defamiliarized” and becomes a literary language[4] , an obscure technique. [4], the characteristics of “Growth Literature” [4], etc. This is a very outstanding youth growth literary work. The protagonist “Bird” faced very heavy blows, pressures, margins, isolation, helplessness, difficulties, and almost reached a situation where people collapsed, etc ... But he always adhered to the humanitarian bottom line, for which he offended his friends And part ways. His consideration of human nature is always natural and objective. Although it is the humanity of “dualism”, his conscience is still the subject. The words of “hope” from a foreign friend lit the torch in his heart to illuminate a new life journey.

### 2. Organization of the Text

#### 2.1 Topic Selection and Careful Selection of Structural Forms

Kenzaburo Oe said: The reading of the novel's structural methods, that is, the so-called structured experience of reading novels, is close to the spirit and flesh of the novel author, that is, reading and writing novels are moving in the same direction. Then, reading novels and writing novels the structuring of processes overlaps each other. It can make the interpretation experience

three-dimensional, adding depth to the interpretation [4]. Here are three answers to his work: First, the topic of the work should be close to the spirit and flesh of the author of the novel. Such as his famous book "A Personal Matter" (1964) is typical. Oe once said: "A Personal Matter "tells the most important changes in my life, showing how the first child was born with a head disease as early as nearly thirty years old. How did you fall into chaos, restlessness and pain, trying to escape from this state, but finally determined to live with this child "[4]"A Personal Matter" (1964) is a novel written by Oe Kenzaburo while writing "Notes of Hiroshima" while using his own deformities as the material[5]. The second is the structure method of the novel, which has multiple connotations: first, the structure method of the novel should be close to the spirit and body of the novel author; second, the structure of the process of reading novels and writing novels overlaps each other. Third, it (fiction structure method) can make the interpretation experience three-dimensional, adding depth to the interpretation. The three-dimensional structure of the novel and the depth of the work of the famous book "A Personal Matter "(1964) are the core of great writers. And the masterpieces need to use "poetic language" different from every day and practical language. That is, the language "defamiliarization" proposed by the representative of the Russian formalist school Viktor Shklovsky. Such as: The sound of vomiting was "defamiliarized" into "St. Bernard dog as big as a cow" / "kitchen light" was "defamiliarized" into "Flanders school-like light"[5]/ The students were "defamiliarized" into flyheads / round faces were "defamiliarized" into feminine round faces [5], etc. In addition, the structure of the "absurd realism image system" [4] is Mikhail Bakhtin's absurd realism image system [4]. In addition, the writer's expressiveness and appeal must reach the limit. "Concept of human nature" [4] is full of performances in masterpieces. Kenzaburo Oe once pointed out in the method of studying novels: many levels of segmented, three-dimensional literary expression.[4] Such as: The point in time at which the story takes place is the suggestion method. Imagery, imagery subsections and imagery groups are also important structures of the work. Kenzaburo Oe said: The language structure in the novel that evokes the imagination of the reader is called imagery. [4]

## 2.2 Ingeniously Configure Characters

The appearance of the characters in "A personal Matter" (1964) is vivid and vivid. Such as "bird", dyed with reddish-brown hair, although only 27 years and 4 months old, it is already a middle-aged uncle mode of premature aging. Like alcoholism. He married in May at the age of 25. Two months later, he suddenly began to indulge in whiskey all day long-"Give up all his obligations as a graduate student, regardless of part-time work, or study he disdain." After four weeks,, he woke up from more than 700 hours of indulgence and submitted an application for withdrawal from the graduate school....In addition to his wife, the bird also maintains extramarital sex with her lover Huomiko; in addition to maintaining sex with the bird, Huomiko also has sex with two other men: one is for her abortion. "Egg Head Doctor" and the other is a teenager. "Bird heard someone publicly say that Kiriko is a super-conventional sex adventurer"[5],But their conversation first talked about death, and then talked about major issues, such as: Familiar whispering Willem Black's poem: "Compared with cultivating a desire that has not yet sprouted, still killing the baby in the blue OK "[5].The two commented on a reproduction of Blake's painting[5]and said with relief that "you should not be too sad about the death of the baby"[5], "the nuclear-contaminated rain" "Nuclear War" "Nuclear Weapons" [5] .The hero's configuration. Oe Kenzaburo adopted two processing techniques: one is to make the protagonist always at the center, they "implement it all the time, everywhere", while the actions of other characters are tightly around him, forming a "public "Star holding the moon" gesture. For example: Bird is the axis of all characters in the novel and the entire art structure. He and other characters form a reference system with complicated relations. It is particularly worth mentioning that the writer and his protagonist have similar experiences. Give readers a more powerful shock and appeal. The other is the protagonist of "dark field treatment, not in the presence of", such as the "residual infant" in the work, which restricts the activities of the characters "not in the presence of", drives the development of the plot, and supports the novel structure. If he is removed, the artistic structure of

the entire novel will be overturned, and the theme of the entire novel will change. Primary and secondary character configuration. The protagonist “Bird” is the main clear, moving, and real character in the reference system of all the characters in the work, and implements the entire work; his disabled baby is a dark, static, and core character. The bird wife is lying still in the delivery room of the maternity hospital, but she is concerned about the baby, although she does not really know that the newborn baby is concealed by the bird and the mother; the bird father-in-law made a secondary configuration: arranged to meet the bird at the preparatory school, And the end of the work appears. The foreign friend “Delchev” made a secondary configuration: arranged to meet with the bird and his comments on the treatment of the disabled baby; the bird's lover “Himinoko” is a highlight, and the writer put her and the bird together in many plots. She is the supporting character of the work that dominates the work! Ogamiko’s friend, the “big hostess”, arranged to meet with Tori’s comments on disabled infants; the “Egg Head Abortion Doctor” was arranged to deal with disabled infants; Stole a front wheel of the car. The work arranges “Kibi Valley” with a loop structure and encounters “Kibi Valley Gay Bar” after the bird abandons the disabled baby. The characters in the work talk about the dialogue of the disabled infants, showing very different attitudes, such as: the talkative “big hostess” viciously instigated the birds to kill the disabled infants [5]; and the foreign friend of the birds “Dell “Chev” encouraged birds to say: Kafka's letter to his father: All parents can do for their children is to welcome the baby. You don't want to meet him, but do you want to reject him? Because you are the father, can you be forgiven if you reject the egoism of another life? [5]

### **2.3 Reasonably Arrange the Plot Scene**

“A personal Matter” (1964) has a dense plot and strong character grid, which makes the seemingly plain story suddenly surging, hitting the climax of the reader's soul, and producing a shocking power. Multiple plots unfold naturally around a central event, resulting in a bright and simple yet deep, simple, peaceful and fascinating plot. In the work, Oe selected 13 important scenes, detailed descriptions of the hero's bird action grid, vision, psychological activities and other depictions; the structure matches the individual with the social environment. What is the big problem with cerebral hernia! The lines of the work clearly show the bird’s extraordinary personal experience of suffering and entanglement with his disabled child and his emotional entanglement with his lover, the intricate relationship between the character and the fate of the baby with cerebral hernia. The configuration of each scene is like a 13-act drama, which is very symmetrical, resulting in a structurally symmetrical beauty. In the development of the plot, the author let the bird pass in and out of the front desk to convey the information in time, so that the reader can keep abreast of the dynamics of another clue of the baby behind the desk. Finally, the bird's father-in-law brings the two clues together, so that the entire artistic composition is rigorously and beautifully displayed in front of the reader. The plot configuration has a strong parody effect. The bird's thirteen appearances brought out thirteen scenes. The thirteen scenes combined to form a vivid artistic plot, forming a seamless artistic crystal, perfectly realizing the author's creative intention. The novel tactics outlined by the lords in the novel are very impressive. Carefully selected and evenly coupled. The work uses delicate scenes to describe the ending of the bird's pain, loss, and repentance. In this way, the deployment is reasonable and the combination is ingenious. New realistic plot structure.

### **3. Conclusion**

“A personal Matter” (1964) is a happy ending. This ending can be said to be very different from the so-called “sadness” and “sorrow” routines common in Japanese literature! Such results inevitably lead to various sounds. Such as: Japanese critics have such a criticism: Kamei Katsui (one of the members of the selection of the Shinshosha Literary Award of “Individual Experience” (1964)) said that the change of the bird at the end is too easy; Retrieving the child safely, the description of the bird with a clear expression on his face, exposed the author's religious or moral negligence. In response to such criticism, Oe replied in this way: “A personal Matter” (1964) is both an unexpected ending and a nearly happy ending in reason. An ending like this has far-reaching

implications, allowing readers to think about the aftertaste and leave room for full imagination. Mr. Wang Zhongchen, a well-known scholar in China, affirmed: “The ending is almost” a happy reunion “... This is undoubtedly a meaningful event in the history of world literature and thought in the twentieth century.”

### **Acknowledgment**

This research was financially supported by the Sichuan Provincial Department of Education and the Sichuan Foreign Language and Literature Research Center Social Science Fund in 2018 (Project Number: SCWY16-21) Phased results.

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