## APPENDIX-1

### PUBLICATIONS

#### CHAPTERS (IN BOOKS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO.</th>
<th>NAME OF THE CHAPTER</th>
<th>NAME OF THE BOOK</th>
<th>PUBLICATION DETAILS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
APPENDIX-2

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

I. Biography of Alan Paton:

Alan Paton was born on January 11, 1903 in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. After graduating from Maritzburg College in 1918, he studied at the University of Natal, where he graduated with distinction in physics. After leaving school, Paton became a science teacher in 1925. For three years he taught at Ixopo High School, and then moved to Pietermaritzburg to teach at Maritzburg College. In 1928 Paton married Doris Olive Francis, and two years later they had their first son, David. A second son, Jonathan, was born in 1936. Even early in his career Paton took a strong interest in race relations, joining the South African Institute of Race Relations in 1930.

In 1935 he left his teaching position to become the principal of the Diepkloof Reformatory for delinquent urban African boys near Johannesburg. During this period, Paton continued to work on behalf of race relations: in 1942 he is nominated to the Anglican Diocesan Commission to inquire into church and race relations in South Africa, while he also wrote a series of articles concerning crime and punishment and penal reform for Forum.

Paton wrote *Cry, the Beloved Country*, which was published in February of 1948, during a time in which he studied penal institutions in Europe, the United States and Canada. Several months after the publication of the novel, the National Party came to power in South Africa and instituted apartheid. The publication of this novel, which was a great success, allowed Paton to resign as principal of the reformatory to devote himself fully to his writing. *Cry, the Beloved Country* was soon adapted into a musical, "Lost in the Stars," by composer Kurt Weill and a film directed by Zoltan Korda on whose screenplay Paton contributed.

His second novel, *Too Late the Phalarope*, was published in 1953 while Paton worked at a tuberculosis settlement. During this time, Paton began to take a more active interest in politics, becoming the vice-president of the Liberal Party and, in 1956, the party chairman. Paton eventually became National President of the Liberal Party until 1968, when the government forces the Liberal Party to disband under the Prohibition of Interference Act that prohibited non-racial political parties. During his
term with the Liberal Party, Paton gave evidence to mitigate the treason sentence for Nelson Mandela during his 1964 trial.

Paton also published several other non-fiction works, including The Land and the People of South Africa (1955), Hope for South Africa (1958) and The People Wept (1958). In 1959 he wrote "The Last Journey," a play about the missionary David Livingston, as well as the Christian Approach to Racial Problems in the Modern World.


Source: www.gradesaver.com

II. Biography of Mark Mathabane:

Mark Mathabane (born Johannes Mathabane, 18 October 1960) is a South African author, lecturer, and a former collegiate tennis player and college professor.

Early life in South Africa

Mathabane was born in Alexandra, South Africa, an area that is a part of Johannesburg, the capital of the province of Gauteng. He was born to a life of poverty in the apartheid political setting of South Africa. His father was Jackson Mathabane, a labourer who had an income of $10 a month. Mathabane has also stated that his father struggled with alcohol and gambling, and was even abusive. Magdalene Mathabane was Mathabane's mother. She had been sold to Jackson Mathabane as a wife at the age of fifteen by her mother. Jackson and Magdalene Mathabane had seven children, of whom Mark Mathabane was the eldest.

Life in the ghetto

Mathabane and his family lived in a one-square-mile ghetto which was also home to more than 200,000 other individuals. These living conditions lacked the modern commodities of paved roads, electricity, and even sewer systems. Food was scarce in this ghetto, and the homes were nothing more than rough shacks. Mathabane
never even had his first pair of shoes until he was fourteen years old. Mathabane's early life in apartheid South Africa was devastating. He has stated that "living in apartheid was like living in Hell." At the young age of six, Mathabane joined his first gang. Mathabane has stated that this lifestyle was horrific but that he did learn to cope in this environment. However, he has stated that it was the elements of this environment which suppressed his spirit with which he was not able to cope. This suppression of his spirit even drove Mathabane to the brink of suicide at the age of ten.

Mathabane's mother

Mathabane has credited his illiterate mother with encouraging him to excel in education and to escape the confinements of apartheid South Africa. He has repeatedly mentioned her ability to always display love and encouragement even in her troublesome lifestyle. Mathabane's mother took a job to send him to school when he was seven. Many problems ensued from this endeavour since his father did not support the idea of obtaining an education.

First steps to escape from Apartheid

Mathabane's grandmother worked as a gardener, and he attributes some of the first steps in his eventual escape from apartheid South Africa to an instance when he went to work with his grandmother. The family that his grandmother worked for gave him his first English book, which was Treasure Island. From this book, Mathabane began to dream of escaping the apartheid lifestyle. Additionally, the family gave him his first tennis racket, which he used to train himself tennis. Tennis would later become a key element in his eventual escape from apartheid South Africa.

Change of name

Mathabane changed his name from Johannes to Mark in 1976 to hide his identity from the South African government.

Life in America

1972 Wimbledon tennis star Stan Smith, was a key element in helping Mathabane obtain a tennis scholarship to the United States. Mathabane met Smith in 1977 at the South African Championship tennis tournament in Johannesburg. In 1978, with the aid of Smith, Mathabane moved to the United States and started attending Limestone College in South Carolina.
College life

Mathabane was faced with a whole new world in America. Even though he had escaped apartheid from South Africa, racial discrimination and prejudice still existed in America. Mathabane attended Limestone College in 1978 and then moved to Saint Louis University in 1979. Following that, Mathabane attended Quincy College in 1981 and then moved to Dowling College.

While attending Dowling College Mathabane became the first Black editor of the school magazine. He graduated Dowling College cum laude with a degree in Economics in 1983. Mathabane also pursued graduate level studies at Poynter Institute and the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism.

Later on, in his life, Mathabane received an honorary doctorate from Wittenberg University.

Early success

Mathabane wrote his autobiography, Kaffir Boy, in 1986. Kaffir Boy illustrated his prior life in apartheid South Africa, and became a national best-seller. After reading Kaffir Boy, Oprah Winfrey invited Mathabane to appear on her show. Mathabane went on to write several other literary works.

Recent life

Mathabane had his first visit to the White House in 1993 after being invited by President Bill Clinton, who had read Kaffir Boy. From 1992–1993, Mathabane served as a White House Fellow under US President Bill Clinton, and assisted him with his educational policies. Mathabane is an avid and well respected writer who has written many articles for some prominent print sources. He has also been a guest on several different TV and radio shows, and is also a well-known speaker. Until recently, Mathabane lived with his wife, Gail (née Ernsberger), their three children (Bianca, b. 1989, Nathan b. 1991 and Stanley b. 1994), and his extended family in North Carolina. They relocated to Portland, Oregon in 2004, where he was formerly director of multicultural education at Catlin Gabel School.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org
III. Biography of Zakes Mda

Zakes Mda, legally Zanemvula Kizito Gatyeni Mda (born 1948), is a South African novelist, poet and playwright. He has won major South African and British literary awards for his novels and plays. He is currently a Patron of the Etisalat Prize for Literature.

Early Life and Education:

Zanemvula Mda was born in Herschel, South Africa, in 1948. He studied in South Africa, Lesotho and the United Kingdom. He worked in these countries as well.

Career

When he started publishing, he adopted the pen name of Zakes Mda. In addition to writing novels and plays, he has taught English and creative writing in South Africa and the United Kingdom.

Most recently, he came to the United States, where he became a professor in the English Department at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio. He has been a visiting professor at Yale and the University of Vermont.

Mda is a founding member and currently (as of 2011) serves on the advisory board of African Writers Trust, "a non-profit entity which seeks to coordinate and bring together African writers in the Diaspora and writers on the continent to promote sharing of skills and other resources, and to foster knowledge and learning between the two groups."

On 8 June 2012 Zakes Mda was awarded an honorary doctorate of the University of Cape Town for his contributions to world literature. His novels have been translated into 21 languages' the translation of Ways of Dying into Turkish being the latest.

Literary works

Mda's first novel, Ways of Dying, takes place during the transitional years that marked South Africa's transformation into a democratic nation. It follows the character of Toloki. After finding himself destitute, he invents a profession as a "Professional Mourner." He traverses the violent urban landscape of an unnamed South African city, finding an old love amidst the internecine fighting present in the townships and squatter settlements.
The Heart of Redness, Mda's third novel, is inspired by the history of Nongqawuse, a Xhosa prophetess whose prophecies catalyzed the Cattle Killing of 1856-1857. Xhosa culture split between Believers and Unbelievers, adding to existing social strain, famine and social breakdown. It is believed that 20,000 people died of starvation during that time. In the novel, Mda continually shifts back and forth between the present day and the time of Nongqawuse to show the complex interplay between history and myth. He dramatizes the uncertain future of a culture whose troubled relationship with the colonizing force of Empire, as well as their own civil factions, threatens to extinguish their home of Qolorha-by-Sea. Mda's account of the Cattle Killing draws heavily on that of historian Jeff Peires in his book The Dead Will Arise (Mda acknowledges this at the outset of his novel). Like Peires, Mda identifies Mhlkaza, Nongqawuse's uncle and one of the key players in the event, with William Goliath, the first Xhosa person baptised in the Anglican Church.

List of works by author

- (1977) New South African Writing
- (1979) We Shall Sing for the Fatherland (1979) Dead End
- (1979) Dark Voices Ring
- (1980) The Hill
- (1989) Joys of War
- (1993) When People Play People
- (2000) The Heart of Redness

(2007) Cion

(2009) Black Diamond

(2011) Sometimes There is a Void: Memoirs of an Outsider (2012) Our Lady of Benoni

(2013) The Sculptors of Mapungubwe (2014) "Rachel's Blue"

Awards

1978 - We Shall Sing for the Fatherland received a special merit award in the first Amstel Playwright of the Year Award of South Africa

1979 - The Hill won an Amstel Playwright of the Year Award

1997 - Ways of Dying won the M-Net Book Prize, South Africa

2001 - The Heart of Redness won the Commonwealth Writers Prize: Africa, the Hurston/Wright Legacy Award, and the Sunday Times Fiction Prize

2004 - The Madonna of Excelsior was selected as one of the Top Ten South African Books published in the Decade of Democracy

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org

IV. Biography of J.M. Coetzee

Synopsis


Early Life

John Maxwell Coetzee was born on February 9, 1940, in Cape Town, South Africa, writer J.M. Coetzee has created such acclaimed works as The Life & Times of
Michael K (1983) and Disgrace (1999). He is the son of a school teacher and a lawyer. Growing up in the 1940s and '50s, Coetzee saw firsthand, the injustices of apartheid, a practice of racial segregation.

In 1957, Coetzee enrolled at the University of Cape Town, where he earned a degree in English in 1960 and a degree in mathematics the following year. Leaving South Africa, Coetzee spent three years in England, where he began researching the work of Ford Maddox Ford. He then went to the United States, where he earned a doctorate degree in English from the University of Texas at Austin in 1968.

**Literary Successes**

J.M. Coetzee published his first novel, Dusklands, in South Africa in 1974. Three years, he won his native country's top literary honor, the Central News Agency Literary Award, for In the Heart of the Country (1977). With his next novel, Waiting for the Barbarians, the author began to build an international reputation.

In 1984, Coetzee won the Booker Prize for The Life and Times of Michael K. The novel, set in the writer's native Cape Town during a time of racial war, focuses on one man's journey to bring his mother to her childhood home. In keeping with Coetzee's reclusive nature, he did not travel to London to collect the prize.

More novels soon followed, including Foe (1986) and The Master of Petersburg (1994). Coetzee received especially strong praise for Disgrace (1999), including another Booker Prize—making him the first author to win Britain's most famous literary prize twice. Featuring a white woman who is raped by three black men, Disgrace proved to be controversial as well.

Coetzee also branched out into memoirs around this time, releasing Boyhood in 1997 and Youth in 2002. In line with his unique style and somewhat secretive nature, he wrote these works in third person and in present tense. Coetzee has published several essay collections as well, including White Writing: On the Culture of Letters in South Africa (1990), Giving Offense: Essays on Censorship (1996) and Stranger Shores: Literary Essays.

**Nobel Prize Winner**

In 2002, Coetzee emigrated to Australia with partner Dorothy Driver. (He was married to Philippa Juber from 1963 to 1980). He has two children from his marriage to Juber, son Nicholas and daughter Gisela. Nicholas died in 1989. Coetzee
and Driver settled in Adelaide, where he received a professorship at the city's university.

Coetzee was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2003, deemed an author "who in innumerable guises portrays the surprising involvement of the outsider," according to the , the selection committee also noted that "a fundamental theme in Coetzee's novels involves the values and conduct resulting from South Africa's apartheid system, which, in his view, could arise anywhere."

Since winning the prize, Coetzee has published several novels, including Elizabeth Costello (2003), Slow Man (2005) and Diary of a Bad Year (2007). Summertime, published in 2009, is another one of the author's unusual forays into autobiography. This time around, he wrote the work as if he were already dead. In 2013, Coetzee released the novel The Childhood of Jesus.

Source: www.biography.com
APPENDIX-3
SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

The present study suggests the following scope for the researchers:

- A Comparative Study of Apartheid Literature and Dalit Literature.
- The Role of Semiotics in English Language Teaching in Rural Environment.
- The Role of Semiotics in Foreign Language Teaching.
- The Role of Semiotics in Psycholinguistics and Sociolinguistics.
- The Role of Semiotics in Comparative Study of Translations.
- The Role of Semiotics in Teaching Mentally Disabled Students.
- The Role of Signs in Advertisements/Movies.