CREATING THE "SELF" THROUGH TRAVEL: NAIPaul's AUTOBIOGRAPHY IN HIS TRAVELOGUES

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A man sets out to draw the world. As the years go by, he peoples a space with images of provinces, kingdoms, mountains, bays, ships, islands, fishes, rooms, instruments, stars, horses, and individuals. A short time before he dies, he discovers that the patient labyrinth of lines traces the lineaments of his own face.  

All biographies like all autobiographies like all narratives tell one story in place of another story.  

Autobiography not only deals with the conscious part of a writer's psyche but also it often, and sometimes inadvertently, reveals the subconscious mind of the writer. This article will focus on the autobiographical and psychological aspects of Naipaul's travelogues through which he "introduces" himself to his readers. Whether these introductions are in accordance with what he really is or what he wants others to know about him will also be discussed in this article.

Introduction
Travel writing is a syncretic textual activity that traverses other genres such as ethnography, autobiography, the memoir, the exploratory and captivity narrative, the novel and even verse. The boundaries between fact and fiction in contemporary writings have grown more porous, this being increasingly evident in today's travel narratives as well. But though invention has always been a dominant impulse in the travel genre, it is often assumed that non-fictional travel literature should provide authentic, reliable records of