



Winton's Cloudstreet is a uniquely Australian text that celebrates an Australia that no longer exists. Cloudstreet is partly biographical which allows for a powerful sense of realism that Winton carries through his characters and stylistic language techniques. This realism within the text allows the reader to explore human emotions and relationships which are the key elements allowing critical interpretation to the text.

Winton explores the role of a family in Cloudstreet a universal theme, by exploring the differences in family unity and the effect of this on the various characters. Winton explores the negative effects

of the lack of a loving mother through Rose's anorexia and Dolly's promiscuity. This similarity is examined when Elaine states

'You're a dead ringer for Dolly', and Rose accepts this as both a physical and mental similarity. Winton also looks at the difference in family structures with the Lambs representing a family unit whilst the Pickles area divided. Winton's exploration of this divide and its effect on all characters explores how the characters react in future relationships and also provides focus on the Australian culture.

Winton uses verisimilitude

throughout his text creating a realistic and historical interpretation. Byatt states 'The acknowledgement of the Australian voice, diction and exploration of the Australian psyche' is evident in Goodstreet. Winton's characters are realistic using slang and colloquialisms that are familiar to him. This is seen in the following: 'A weddin present she says could never think of a decent bloody reason to get them dirty.' Here a use ofunketed words implores textual integrity and a realistic nature to the texts.

The character Quick and his relationships with Rose



and the blackfella provide numerous
metaphysical responses. The spiritual
is developed here through Winton's
use of the Dreamtime. This is a
Jungian concept described by
Wills as 'the world of the
spirit is present and characters
naturally interact with it... a
third dimension'. The blackfella
develops this theme acting as
Winton's voice and a guide to
Quick.

Quick recognises the blackfella
despite a realisation that
he is a mystical being. The
blackfella leads Quick back to
Cloudstreet, firstly by chance
and then by force stating
'Go home. This is not your home.'
Here Winton borrows the Aboriginal

MOTION of spiritual connection to place and continues to develop this with the blackfella stating 'You shouldn't break a place, places are strong, important.' Here Winton allows exploration in to the Aboriginality of the text and the spiritual relationships that are critical to Avie's self development and inner growth.

Winton also uses symbols to represent the spirituality, with the house being personified by the spirits who are affected by the inhabitants of Cloudstreet; 'as though the place was an old stroke victim paralysed down one side.'

This sense of imbalance is

brought about by the conflicting
Lambs and Pickles and it is not
until Quick and Rose return
to the library that balance is
restored. This is an example of
rhythm in the text as Quick
and Rose through their relationship
are able to find their place
in the great continent of
Cloudstreet.

Quick, too allows for a psychological interpretation
through his self analysis
compared with the Nedlands
Monster. Here Quick represents
Winton's typical male
protagonist who as Hopkins
states are 'very in contact
with their anima.' The
relationship and analysis

Quicke develops is beyond the female characters ability to express themselves. Quicke states;

- 'It's not us and them anymore. It's us and us and us. He always us.'

Quicke here highlights the psychological link between all people and fears what this means for him. This relationship greatly affects Quicke throughout most of the text and it is not until the birth of his son Harry that Quicke is changed. This aspect allows insight to the human condition and exploration of the Jungian theory of 'collective unconscious'.

Water is another potent image used to developed the spiritual, representing a cleansing change or spiritual awakening. Rosletter and Jacobs note;



Winton's characters explore their personality and destiny in relation to the spiritually charged nature of the water. Fish recognises ~~that the~~ the concept early that the river and spirit are one and inextricable in life, and so longs to be reunited with the river; 'I fish lamb for as long as it takes to drink the river.'

This relationship is developed early in the text and Fish's obsession with the river is a key concept in his relationship with others.

The cyclical nature of the text also brings the responder back 'here by the river... .

The Lambs and the Pickles.' Through this the responder can explore that reconciliation is central to the text, and Mills reinforces this concept stating 'Water represents the world of the spirit and the development of relationships.'

Winton explores a Marxist perspective, through an analysis of Rose and her interaction with the various classes in society. Her relationship with Toley and Quick ~~is~~ is the springboard for his interpretation, with Winton focusing on ambition.

Rose accepts 'ambition Toley makes us funny shapes.' This is then contrasted with

Avich who 'just wants to be a good man,' thereby demonstrating how the upper class are concerned with materialistic gains, while the lower classes aim for inner improvement and development of relationships with others.

Cloudstreet appeals to many responders and contexts, by Wintons inclusion of universal themes coupled with stylistic language, ^{that provides realism to the text.} However it is the exploration of the human psyche and human relationships that is most important in developing the themes of the novel. Wintons allows for understanding and connection by the reader through a discovery of the human condition and the



Effect of the spirit world on
all Various relationships.