

# Achebe and post-colonialism in anthills of the savannah assignment



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In this line, Achebe agrees that Is classified as a social realist?? C,-?? j (11). This Is not surprising, considering the fact the basic theory underlying post-colonialism Is sociology and culture as testified to by Shish in his statement that post-colonialism concerned with the study the coming together of two or more cultures and languages?? C,-1?? 0 (4). Post-colonial authors use language and culture as tools for distinguishing their works and showing Its uniqueness.

The importance of language is fundamental to post-colonial writings as Noggin states in his landmark book *Decontrolling the Mind: The Politics of Language In African Literature*. He explains that language carries culture, and culture carries particularly through orate and literature, the entire body of values by which we come to perceive our place In the (16). In the achievement of using language, there is the argument of whether to use a local language or to use the language of the imperials that is far reaching. This forms the crux of the debate between Achebe and Noggin.

Noggin argues that the use of the English language would enrich It to the detriment of local languages. Achebe on the other hand argues for the use of English for Its several benefits. He says that the African writer aim at fashioning out an English which is at once universal and able to carry out his peculiar experience?? C,-1?? j (*Morning Yet on Creation Day* 61). It Is In this light that he makes a summary of the use of English saying that he feels the English language will be able to carry the weight experience.

But it will have to be a new English, still in full OFF communion Walt Its ancestral none out altered to soul t Its new Attract surroundings C,-1?? 0

(62). In this fashioning, other post-colonial writers make use of such linguistic strategies as the use of local untranslatable words (diplomacy), abrogation and appropriation. Abrogation refers to the denial of a set norm or standard (Imperial) language while appropriation refers to a seizure of the language, a remolding that localizes it.

In this way, the language is made local either through the of the privilege of which involves a rejection of the metropolitan power over the means of communication [abrogation]?? C,-1?? 0 (Empire Writes Back 38) or the seizure of the language which it under the influence of a vernacular tongue, the complex of speech habits which characterize the local language?? C,-1?? 0 (Empire Writes Back 39). Post-colonial writers also use cultural tools such as affiliation and hybrid to in the achievement of their target.

Affiliation, as the term suggests, is a derivative of Affiliation refers to a certain history pedigree, or ancestry. This is better explained by Edward Said who defines affiliation as or ancestry, as in a child being bonded to her/his [sic] parent by blood, body and soul?? C,-1?? 0 (CTD in Aba 43). This shows literature to be connected afflictively to the discourse of (Key Concepts 106). Affiliation is a disclaimer of this norm and is the direct opposite of affiliation.

Ashcroft, Griffith and Tiffin give a summary of this difference saying that affiliation refers to lines f descent in nature, affiliation refers to a process of identification through send the critical gaze beyond the narrow confines of the European and canonically literary into this cultural text can now be seen to be affiliated with the network of history, culture and society within which it comes into being and is read Key Concepts Hybrid refers to the combination

of two or more elements. In post-colonial discourse, it shows the complex of the colonized who are a mixture of two worlds; that of the colonizers and that of theirs.

To Ashcroft, Garret and Tiffin, it involves interaction of English writing with the older traditions of orate or literature in post-colonial societies, and the emergence of a writing which has a major aim, the assertion of social and cultural difference?? (Key Concepts 118). Finally, the writers implore their personal voices as a tool for the reclamation of their literature. Authorial voice here, to borrow from Susan Lenses is presence and attitude of a textual voice [and the] stylistic, philosophic centre of a novel?? C,-1?? 0 (CTD in Aba 13).