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REPRESENTATION OF THE ORIENT: A RE-ORIENTALIST STUDY OF CHINUA ACHEBE'S SELECTED FICTION

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ABSTRACT:

The research deals with the representation of African people in Achebe's selected novel as majority of the countries were occupied by different powers mainly America, England and France. These countries make colonies of them there and also colonized the natives. This was the folded agenda of them to rob the lands politically, ethically, socially and economically. It's after effects were also so much terrible that the natives become slaves of them. They start to consider the natives as inferior being. In the world of literature, natives were being portrayed in a wrong way of them and the colonizers as right. Many writers also resisted the concept through their writings including ChinuaAchebe, Maya Angelo, GayatriSpivak etc. this particular term paper discusses the concept of re-orientalism in two major works of Chinua Achebe that is "Things Fall Apart" and the lectures which he has delivered in the Harvard university named as "Home and Exile" in favor of his nation and country to depict the true face of colonizers but on the other part the writer also uses the orientalist style of writing to represent the African people and degenerated and distorted. The research shows the misrepresentation of the African people in the selected novels which are similar to Orientalism, using the re-orientalist lens of Lau (2009).

INTRODUCTION:

The qualities of a society which is both postcolonial and postmodern, holding prominent features which have been opted by a vast majority of newly arrived immigrants come from nations, which were once historically colonized by the

British Empire. These nations include India, Africa, and Jamaica, to name a few. In addition to welcoming people to Britain as they acquire new opportunities where they may begin their lives as privileged ones, immigrants regarded the United Kingdom as the country to which they belong and considered it to be their mother country. This was done in recognition of the fact that immigrants received fresh opportunities in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the significance of colonial history in the eyes of the British is entirely different. People continue to believe that these countries, which were formerly British colonies, are still susceptible to the political and cultural influence of Britain despite the fact that these countries and their citizens have achieved independence. Because of this issue, immigrants who arrived in England have been looked down upon and regarded to be of a lesser social level for a very long time. This perception has persisted for a very long time.

Because of this, immigrants have a much harder time adjusting to their new culture and environment, and as a direct result, they unavoidably experience feelings of alienation and isolation within society. This is something that adds to the fact that immigrants have so much trouble adapting. Diaspora is a notion that refers to the sentiments of alienation, nostalgia, and displacement that are connected with immigrant communities. These feelings are often experienced by people who leave their home country. In its original context, it referred to the dispersion of Jews over regions that were not included in Israel. Escaping from Egypt was the only way for the Jews to break free from their enslavement there. After relocating away from their origins, they were unable to recognize themselves, which was evidence that they had genuinely lost their identities. Since that time, the word of diaspora has come to be synonymous with the dispersion or spread of any people from their original homeland (Amrith, 2011: 57). The term diaspora can refer to a wide variety of different things and evoke a wide variety of different thoughts and feelings. This notion is referred to as dwellings-in-displacement (Clifford, 1994: 310). Because the act of habitation plays such a significant role in the process of defining diaspora, the significance of dwelling and the act of establishing a home is of the utmost importance in the context of diasporic space. Professor of social science Vijay Agnew (2005) explains diaspora as "the dispersion of people from a particular place". However, in his description of diaspora, she also includes the words "the collective memory and trauma involved in such dispersion" (2005: 193). She also asserts that "diasporic members frequently feel a sense of alienation in the host country because of systematic racism, sexism, heterosexism, and socio-economic exclusion" (Agnew, 2005: 193). This is something that she argues. According to William Safran (1991), the primary characteristics of a diaspora include "a history of dispersal," "myths and memories of the homeland," "alienation in the host country," "a desire for eventual return to a homeland," "ongoing support of the homeland," and "a collective identity that is significantly defined by this relationship" (84). The people who are also referred to as oriental, whether they are living in a diaspora or at home, are portrayed with negative images, and a stance that is skewed in their favor has been allocated to them. Therefore, they are created Other due to the fact that western discourses do so. In a similar vein, the opposite of this is referred to as self-orientalism, which means that Orientals

themselves are involved in the process of orientalization, and the process of othering is also referred to as self-Othering.

In the 19th century, most of the countries were occupied by Britishers, and Africa was one of them. They occupied the Africa by saying that they have to civilize the Africans. But in depth they have their own purpose of doing so. They want to get ivory, gold, diamond and different other minerals as Africa are a land full of precious minerals. They have a specific agenda that they are civilizing the nation. They created a scene that explains those orientals as lustful, uncivilized as well as ill mannered. They transferred these things about Africa to the world. But they were only exploiting the land economically as well as politically. Chinua Achebe arose in that era as a writer who wrote about the true face of Africa and the corruption of Britishers there. He followed the concept of re-orientalism in his main works which this particular paper is going to explain. Re-orientalism is a reverse of orientalism that opposes the concept of orientalism in many ways but accept the orientalist stances of misrepresentation the orient. Achebe opposes that concept of civilization which was given by Britishers to African while appropriating and abrogating in both cases. Re-orientalism in his works presents the actual life of Africa which was being ruined by these colonizers.

RESEARCH STATEMENT:

The research deals with issues of stereotypical images of the Orient from the perspective of Orientalism. The research deals with the whole process of re-orientalism used to analyze Chinua Achebe *Things Fall Apart*(1958) and *Home And Exile*(2000) which are the postcolonial novels reflecting the behavior of English in Africa and clearing the point of view on different myths about Africa made by Britishers in the world which are true to greater extend, endorsed by postcolonial writers. However, on the other hand it was intended to defend the civilization, identity, religion, society and language of Africa which has demolished by the Britishers.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

- ❖ How African people are represented in the selected works?
- ❖ How Achebe uses colonial lens as to show the Oriental people marginalized and oppressed?
- ❖ How both colonizer and postcolonial writers are responsible in the otherness of the Africa, shown in the selected text?

LITERATURE REVIEW:

As per the researcher has researched from many sources of already existed works and books that relate to the concept of re-orientalism in their work for their freedom. Achebe has also written about the most important topic of the life of blacks. Chinua Achebe (1958) has defended his society against different myths caused by the British. "The white man is very clever. He came quietly and peaceably with his religion. We were amused at his foolishness and allowed him to stay. Now he has won our brothers, and our clan can no longer act like one. He has put a knife on the things that held us together and we have

fallen apart". Achebe (1958) defends on every step to his country and exposes the British.

Heart of darkness(1902) is another postcolonial work that is written from the perspective of the British that how British see the African. They see them as cannibals or the inferior being who are uncivilized and are lust full. They consider that they don't know the rules of life. They say that if British are in there country then they are civilizing them and taking towards the progress. It is stated that (Conrad, 1902). "They howled and leaped, and spun, and made horrid faces; but what thrilled you was just the thought of their humanity-like yours- the thought of your remote kinship with this wild and passionate uproar" they call them ugly, they call them cannibals and there is always a touch of otherness or racism or inferiority for the Africans. And this was the concept which Achebe (1958) wants to change from the world

I know why the caged birds sing is also another postcolonial work by Maya Angelo (1969). She supports the idea of re-orientalism and raises her voice against British colonizers. It is stated that (Angelou,1969) /and his tune is heard/, /on the distant hill/, /for the caged birds/, /sings for freedom/. She encourages her nation to take stand against the injustice which they are facing on each and every step of their life. They were bound to their race. They were treated as the inferior being in the world so she wanted to give them voice of freedom. She enhances their passion to become free. She also supports the concept of re-orientalism by not surrendering herself in from of British.

Robinson Crusoe (2017) by Daniel Defoe is a novel which was written before the era of post colonialism. Yet it has all the characteristics of colonialism as the protagonist himself act as a colonizer on an island and rule a cannibal. He says that he is civilizing him but in reality he wants the one whom he can rule. It is stated that (Defoe, 2017). When he was teaching Friday to shot from the gun, Friday refused to do so. Crusoe gets angry and wants to shot Friday but then he thought that if he will die then no one will worship him and his gun so he let him go. This thing shows that the British always want someone on which they can rule at any cost. This was the concept of orientalism presented by Crusoe and self-orientalism presented by Friday and Achebe totally denied this concept.

Black Skin White Mask(1952) is another major postcolonial work that supports the concept of re-orientalism as his writer Frantz Fanon is also a victim of the same problem which was of Achebe. He was victimized by the otherness as well as colonialism. He was a victim of inferiority given by the British and wants to raise his voice against the propaganda of the racism. He was an African and wants to live like the others live in America. It is stated that "the Negro enslaved by hid inferiority, the Whiteman enslaved by his superiority alike behaves in accordance with a neurotic orientation" ((Fanon, 1952). He explains in his work that being black is not his own choice. He elaborated the problems of being black in white society.

However, Orientalism is concept by Edward Said (1978) that exposes the nature of thinking of the west about the eastern world. They think them as

uncivilized, lazy and lustful and want to civilize them. But the civilization is just a tool to be able to control the whole Orient. It is stated that “to say simply that orientalism was a rationalization of colonial rule is to ignore the extent to which colonial rule was justified in advance by orientalism, rather than after the facts” (Said, 1978). Said (1978) explained the strategy that British think east as ill-mannered, savages and uncivilized but they are not ready to see what actually they are. Re-orientalism is its subfield and supports the idea Orientalism, and presenting the non-white in the same manner as presented by the West.

Wole Soyinka (1962) was also a postcolonial female writer but she does not support the idea of re-orientalism or self-orientalism. Achebe does not support her in this regard as in his opinion was about the main objective that a writer is to write about the nation and every writer of Africa should rise to the highest level to expedite the voice of the native people against the colonial system. However, the ideas of savagism and illiteracy is still accepted by the postcolonial writers to stand with the idea of Re-Orientalism and Soyinka (1962) is endorsing the same to greater extent which is the aspect of modernism that she stands with, presenting *The Lion and Jewel* a literary work that supports Re-Orientalism. She further talked about that the modernism and a community having colonial system but could not raise much, and their focus is on that point to stand with the imperialism but she preferred modernism throughout the novel that is the best example of Re-Orientalism.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is considered to be the backbone of the research. It clarifies that what method is being used by research for conducting the research. In literature thesis, methodology is not given extensive importance but still the researcher relates his analysis to any theory, approach and concept that delimit your idea to your core work. According to Said (2000) the idea of beginning, indeed the act of beginning, necessarily an act of delimitation by which something is cut out of a great mass of materials . There researcher decided to pay my attention towards the work written by woman and take it an interim point of departure. The current research is qualitative and the nature of the research is analytical. For analyzing the primary text, the researchers selected close textual analysis.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Postcolonial theory is a distinct field and subject within the realm of literature that mostly focuses on cultural studies. Postcolonial literature has emerged as a response to the dominance of colonial literature. Colonial writers mostly directed their attention towards portraying the Western world as a superior nation in comparison to others. The portrayal of colonized individuals as illogical and uncivilized has served as a significant catalyst for writers to respond to colonial authors and offer an accurate depiction of the colonized population. The individuals who authored works in opposition to the Orientalist perspective are commonly referred to as postcolonial theorists. Numerous intellectuals and scholars, who had received their education in Western institutions, began to articulate a significant array of divergent experiences within the realm of critical discourse. This body of thought

eventually became recognized as postcolonialism. Edward Said is widely regarded as a key figure in the field of postcolonial theory, as he laid the groundwork for the development of postcolonial literature through his seminal work "Orientalism," published in 1978. Postcolonialism is not limited to the realm of literature; it also permeates various other academic fields, including history, cinema, sociology, and development studies. Said's scholarly work centers on the notion that the Western world has constructed a paternalistic and fictitious portrayal of the East across several domains such as art, literature, politics, and other facets of social existence.

According to Moore-Gilbert (1997: 39), the Western region is commonly depicted as embodying masculine qualities such as democracy, rationality, morality, dynamism, and progressiveness. In contrast, the Eastern equivalent is often portrayed as lacking agency, being associated with femininity, sensuality, despotism, irrationality, and backwardness.

According to Edward Said (1978), the primary factor responsible for the creation of skewed and deteriorating depictions of the Middle East and other colonized regions by Western writers is the imbalance of power. Postcolonial theory primarily examines the dynamics of colonialism, focusing on the interplay between colonizing nations and the societies they colonized. It seeks to analyze the impact of colonizers on the colonized regions and the resulting power dynamics that emerged from this connection. Culture is a prominent focal point within the field of postcolonial studies. Various postcolonial writers utilize the culture of a nation as a fundamental basis for their literary works, engaging in discussions surrounding the cultural dynamics of countries that were subjected to colonial rule during the period of colonization. These writers explore the impact of colonial culture on the indigenous and local cultures of these nations. Postcolonial literature is often regarded as a literary genre that embodies the experiences and perspectives of nations that were subjected to colonial rule. It emerges as a response to the works of colonial writers who often portrayed colonized individuals and societies in a manner that was biased and misrepresented. Moreover, the concepts of Neo-Orientalism and Re-Orientalism have developed in the field of postcolonial studies as significant theoretical frameworks following the events of 9/11.

Re-Orientalism is a comprehensive idea that builds upon the foundations of Neo-Orientalism and classical Orientalism. It has gained prominence in various academic disciplines, including tourism research (Lau, 2009). Notably, scholars such as Grace Yan and Santos (2009) and Feighery (2012) have made significant contributions to the exploration of this phenomenon. The researchers conducted an analysis of promotional movies produced by domestic tourism organizations, focusing on the portrayal of the Orient by Oriental. The term "Self-Orientalism" refers to the portrayal of the Orient by Oriental writers in the Occident. It is closely tied to the concept of representation, as representation allows Oriental writers to express their perspectives on the Orient.

Representation of the Orient in the selected fiction:

Chinua Achebe was born on November 16, 1930 in Ogidi, Nigeria. He was an eye witness of the whole process of colonization. Colonization is a process in which Britishers came to Africa to have power and controlled the natives as well as their resources were snatched which are the greatest repository of wealth for Africa. The Westerners came with the idea and strategies to civilize these people; they were teaching them their language as well as the attitude and life style which was necessary for a successful life. They ignore the religions, norms, customs, language and all other basic rights and try to impose the language, norms, customs, religion and culture of the colonizers. This strategy was understood by many of the individuals but they did not know how to stop but somehow made a consistent effort to support westerners. Many writers from West and Africa wrote about all these practices which are parallel, and called by cloned. English writers support their ideas in their writings that they were just civilizing the cannibal nation as shown in "The Heart of Darkness" by Joseph Conrad and the adventures of Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe, but these works also supported the colonization system of Africa. They have shown a face of Africa which they or colonizers want to represent in their writings. They show them as cannibals who do not know how to spend their own lives but they are only the one who are uncivilized and lustful, and they need education to be civilized.

To answer these questions and stand against the English writers, writers like Maya Angelo, Frantz Fanon and Chinua Achebe have started to expose them, but initially they grabbed the idea to appropriate the western cannon, therefore, the Orientalization process was initially supported by them. Chinua Achebe (1952) has faced all the problems and hurdles of his life which was caused by colonialism. He has faced the identity crisis, the loss of his language and norms which were very practicing while living in his native society. Further, he has faced inferiority complex because of his black appearance. These reasons made him forced to write about the Africa and the representation of the African by the westerners. The representation of the African people was somehow appropriate on but in some places an exaggerated one.

Re-orientalism is consistent and parallel to the idea of Orientalism, or we call it reconfiguration of Orientalism in many practices. Orientalism was first introduced by Edward Said (1978) in his book Orientalism. In this book, he explained that colonizers are treating the Orient as inferior being who do not have their voices and values because of their inferior position. This concept deals with the writings of English writers, particularly the write about the Orient. However, in the modern world postcolonial writers also use the same lens of Orientalization to represent the Orient from the same perspective. Said (1978) in his book noted that "to say simply that orientalism was a rationalization of colonial rule, is to ignore the extent to which colonial rule was justified in advance by orientalism rather than after the fact."

Re-orientalism is a process in which the writers or natives start to oppose the created myths about them but in a greater extent the assimilation with western

cannon has been made to support stereotypical images of the Orient, labeled by the Westerners. They give the answer to the created concept of west about them. They play their role in defense to at least stand with positive images of the Orient in this game. They fight for their rights and show the world their actual face not the one which is being portrayed in the literary writings, however, the given one are appropriated but in a limited edition. Self-defense against orientalism is presented in many forms whereas in Re-Orientalism the actual face is presented with both negative and positive. In this regard, the major names of the writers that come forward are the Chinua Achebe, Maya Angelo and GayatriSpivak. They show their actual face of the colonialism and colonizers, and how they represented the colonized with bleak images; in more exaggerated form. They wrote for their nation to get the rights and identity. In response to orientalism in "The Heart of Darkness" by Joseph Conrad, Achebe wrote in "Things Fall Apart" to highlight the disparities of the Westerners. In this novel, he opposed all the allegations which were made by Conrad, were opposed by Achebe. He made a complete view of the society of Africa and the way how English has made the colonial system forcefully in the Africa.

Things Fall Apart is a novel published in 1958 which reflects the culture and norms of Africa. It is a story of a warrior, an African, a man who is ashamed of his ancestor. It shows the norms and values of the land which is occupied by colonizers. He used to show his power and want to get rid of the cowardness of his father; he has committed sins that are prohibited in his culture. He has violated the peace of peace week. He has murdered a child by mistake so he has to face exile. He has committed suicide that is strongly prohibited in his religion. His body was not even touched by any person of his clan as a punishment. He also killed a child Ikmifuna which was brought in the village for a punishment and he fed him for three years. He started to have affection towards him as well but to show his so called bravery he killed him when he was thinking that this man is like my father and can save me from the other villagers. He was a victim of self-inferiority due to his father. The work highlights at the same time both the negative and positive of the African people whereas it is worth important that African are barbarians and savages but they want to get rid off, and to have a very positive and strong image of the African people to stand with the first world side by side.

Same is the case with Home and Exile, there are three lectures given by Achebe in the Harvard University on 9-11 December, 1998. In these lectures, he explained the process of colonialization in the Africa. These are three lectures consist of three days. The first lecture is named as "My Home under Imperial Fire" in which he explained how the Britishers came to their region and occupied the land for their own interests, not for the Africans or the civilization movement, they initiated to support African people. In this lecture, he explained his society and the way of living and the ways how colonizers ruined their homeland. The second lecture is named as "The Empire Fights Back" in which he explained how Africans respond to the civilization, some accepted while the one who are closer to their homeland and culture deny to accept the process of colonialization. They fight against the new cultures. Achebe exposes the nature of colonialization. He also explains the role of writers and obstacles in their way by the Britishers. The third lecture was

“Today- The Balance of the Stories” in which he compared and contrasted both lectures or both societies to get answer from the world about the both societies that when they have their own society, cultures, norms, religion and language than what is the reason behind imposing colonialization in different parts of the world.

These both works depicts the themes of Re-orientalism itself because they African are shown as depicted through the lens of Orientalism, but on larger scale they are the people of their ancestral legacies, having its tradition, language, culture and vice versa. Therefore, they do not need to be represented because they represent themselves. Chinua Achebe has defended his culture in his writing but he least presented the stereotypical images of the African people. He has shown the way of living in his works which are true to life. He has shown that they have their own culture before the colonizers. The presence of “week of Peace”, “the exile of Ikemefuna” the murder of Ikemefuna”, the exile of Okonkwo himself”, “the custom of eating the Locusts”, “the custom of selling yams”, “the three deadly sins of their culture”, including murder, violating the peace week and committing suicide have their punishment in their society”. All these aspects were depicted by him in order to defend his nation as Orientalists have greatly envisaged in their writings.

In “Home and Exile”, he talks about the culture of the Igbo tribe. He represents their dialects, and defends his culture by saying that they are not just a longing of a tribe; they are a whole nation which colonizers wanted to demolish for their interest, no doubt they hold certain disparities. They had their own identities which need to be contemplated and the downsides to be removed. They were loyal towards their nations and ministates because without, they are slave and be enslaved in future as well. They had their own ways of dealing and having businesses that are being operated with the external world. It was all okay in the nation till the missionaries came and fired the tribes ruthlessly. They claim that they have made them civilized but actually they were the one who created panic between their minds. He focuses on the dance, the tact of storytelling, to have the custom to remind their ancestors. All these were their customs before the missionaries. Still the writers from the west say them uncivilized. In “The Empire Fights Back” he explains the nature of fighting of the Africans and Nigerians against all the missionaries for the defense of their culture, society, language, religion and identity. He supported the idea of Kenyatta’s parable by saying the writers as “the Gentlemen of Jungle”. This proverb can also suggest as an irony to the wests. As they say the Africans as cannibals, so the writers have proven themselves as gentlemen. According to them, this jungle can also produce the gentlemen like the writers themselves. And in third lecture, “today- the balance of the story” he makes a contrasts of the both cultures.

In *Things fall apart*, Achebe (1958) writes, “and at last the locusts did descend. They settled on every tree and one every blade of grass: they settled on the roofs and covered the bare ground. Mighty tree branches broke away under them, and the whole country became the brown earth color of the vast, hungry swarms.” He tries to show his culture of eating locusts that are very delicious after being cooked. He supports the idea that they have their own culture.

They are not uncivilized. The dialog can also depict an irony on the missionaries or the colonizers that when they came they covered a whole area of their nation or tribe. They didn't escape any part of the tribe and broke their basics of being Nigerians. They did not care about natives, their religion, identity and other basic needs and rights of them. They just occupied space like the locusts did every year and give the natives a great trouble. (Achebe, 1958,) "Among the Igbo the art of conversation is regarded very highly, and proverbs are the palm-oil with which words are eaten."

This depicts the society of Igbo tribe who were in joy with their families and own identities in their own country. Through this statement, Achebe again wants to show his culture and the civilization which they already had in their society. They all live together happily. The conversation with each other friendly and always helps one other. They have their own norms and traditions like marriage and funeral rituals which were comfortable to them. He shows his society which according to him was well civilized against the face which west wants to show to the world. West came and imposes their own laws on them. Achebe (1958) further writes; "does the white man understand our custom about land? How can he speak, when he does not even speak for us? But he says our customs are bad. And our own brothers who have taken their religion also say that their customs are bad." West come and start to impose everything on them whether it is their identity, culture, norms, values, tradition, language or religion. They think them bad or uncivilized, ill-mannered or lustful. But Achebe has argued that they are not part of their society. They do not know their rituals, norms and culture. They do not know the nature of the natives. Then, how can they claim that the natives are uncivilized. This question is basically a question for the whole world as mentioned in the novel. The same question was raised by him in *Home and Exile*. It is an obvious and clear picture that if someone has to make any remarks for others, they must know them completely. West did not live in the Nigerians or in the area in which they made their colonies, then, this is totally injustice to say that they are cannibals or inferior being.

Achebe (1958) further noted that "the drums war are still beating, their sound was no longer a separate soul from the living village." He continuously defends his culture and society all the time throughout their life. He has depicted much of his society in his works. Drum beating is a very common tradition in the Nigerians which is beaten on many occasions. This is just used as a symbol to show the world the actual face of colonialization as colonizers are of the opinion that the natives do not have any proper civilized life. (Achebe, 1958). He further noted that "the drum sound again and the flute blew: Go-di-di-go-go-di-go.di-go-go-di-go." This shows that they have their own civilization and society. They have proper ways of living as when Ukonkwo has committed different sins and he had to pay for them. He was given punishments according to their laws whether he has to left his tribe or not to touch his body for committing suicide. When he wins the wrestling, everyone celebrates. When he hit his wife, he has to agree upon the punishment. Even, those rules were also same for both rich as well as for poor. Ukonkwo was a wealthier man and also an athlete, yet, he has paid all the repentances according to the law. There was no concept of others or

inferiority. If anyone in the society has committed a sin then he has to pay, no matter a beggar or a wealthier person. Achebe was a witness of the whole process.

According to Achebe, the writers who writes about Africa, probably writes about the exterior Africa which is also based upon the fiction. Mr. Johnson is also another example of such works who misrepresents the Africa. This is a myth of the Britishers that they have a responsibility to civilize an uncivilized nation which they called as "The White Man's Burden". According to colonizers, it is their duty to civilize others. They consider that it is a responsibility of burden of white man to civilize the black ones. According to Britishers, it is their duty to civilize Africans. And it is noted about east and west as "East is east and west is west" (White Man's Burden 1899). Achebe was against this theory as he did not believe that colonizers are colonizing them. According to him, they were spreading devastation only in their society and religion.

From the death of Okonkwo and presentation of culture in Home and Exile, he wants to predict that they are men of rules and cultures. Okonkwo has died because he is firm believer of his religion and customs. He does not want to sale his faith only for the fear of being tortured. He accepted death but not changed his faith, and by attempting suicide, he has proven this. After his death no one was agree to take his body and complete his funeral. This was also the custom and rules of their society. He has committed a deadly sin and any one has not forgotten that.

The main need of explaining the concept of re-orientalism in the both work was to defend his country and society but the stereotypes are still there. He does not want to convert into Christianity. He loves his religion and identity and does not believe the type of civilization which the colonizers bring and impose on them. He has defended his society from different allegations and myths which the colonizers have made through their religion about Africa and Africans. He has portrayed a society that is well established and full of laws and regulation. He opposes those myths that they are uncivilized, cannibals, uneducated, lust full as well as ill-mannered. He has shown a society that is too much rigid towards rules, regulations and culture. In Things Fall Apart, he has explained the nature of the society and shows the actual face of Africa as well as colonizers who has made devastation in their region for ivory. He has compared a society before and after the colonizers. He has explained the nature of different missionaries. He has explained how these British come and there was blood everywhere. They have killed many people of African soils, and most of them were made slaves, while their main task was to colonize and oppress the African people.

Achebe strongly opposed this concept of civilization. He was the one who wrote against the colonizers in their ruling time for the rights of his nation. He also got allegations on his works that if he does not like colonizers than why he was writing in their language? To this allegation he has answered them that if he writes in African language, then the world can never understand what he wants to show. They will consider the English version of African as the real

one. He wanted to be heard so he writes in English. He writes that the colonizers could read properly what he wanted to convey through his writing. They should know what actually their colonialization system is working for? which is responsible for all disparities and made the colonized more disrupted and disturbed. They stop making fool of the world by misguiding them about Africans. He is also a firm believer of his religion. So, he did not rely on the principles made by the colonizers. He always prefers the dignity of his country and culture. His works are the one which set a space in the narration of true African society. He also encourages other writers to raise their voices through their writings. Freedom is the right of every human being which was propagated by him. But colonizers were not agreed to give that right to the Africans. This was the main reason why Achebe was against the colonizers despite Achebe knew the true disparities are because of African people who themselves are responsible for all stereotypes.

Colonizers wanted the Africans as slave and further they were of the opinion to grasp all the resources to be rich. Moreover, they show African people as inferior and savages. Achebe was against this attitude of colonizers. Achebe has also a major conflict with the African writer Wole Soyinka as she does not write against the Britishers but supported them. He says that every writer should fight for their rights but Soyinka was a victim of self-orientalization who has consciously or unconsciously accepted the change in their culture and writes about modernism in their society. Maya Angelo was also an African American writer who wrote about the specific class of postcolonial era in her works like "Caged Birds". She explains how the people can raise their voice to get rid off all disparities. This is also a symbol for the blacks to talk about their rights or to demand the rights as these are the main need. If they are together and rise their voices then they could be heard, they could be able to get freedom, they could live in an open environment.

CONCLUSION:

Colonizers have made Africans as "Others" in their writing to show to the world. Otherness is a postcolonial term that refers to making a nation inferior or low class such as; in the case of Africans, British has made them others. They consider them as low class, cannibals without any sense. They treat them as slave and were not agree to give any important or particular place in government as well as authority. They represent the opposite face of them to the world that is completely a myth for Africans. They are rich in their culture but the whole culture was ruin by these colonizers for the sake of their own benefits and interests. They set a group of myths according to them and Africans were cut from the whole world. Same thing can also be seen in America. They also consider them as the inferior one. Frantz fanon has written his work "Black Skin White Mask" to show the problems of blacks in America. It also depicts the otherness of blacks in the America.

The main purpose of writing of Achebe was to convert the thinking of the world about Africans. He writes for his culture. In Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, Defoe does the same. He misrepresents the character of Friday in a wrong way. He considers him as savage and cannibal without knowing about civilization, Robinson imposed his own thinking's, culture, religion and

language on Friday. He does not even bother to ask about his culture or religion or identity. He gave him a new identity just to make him slave. Same was the condition with the Africans. Colonizers do not bother to consider about their nation, identity, religion, language or culture. They only came and imposed their rules and norms on African people as Achebe has highlighted these things in his both works. Even, the main reason of lectures in *Home and Exile* were to set that the minds of the world for the Africans may be pure and that they are not cannibals but the one who has their own identity.

Society is a place where people or group of people live to compete in the world. Every society has their own civilization according to the specific norms and culture. Africa is also an enriched country about their norms and values. Chinua Achebe has come forward to defend his country against different myths despite the fact that African are savages and illiterate. He has used the philosophy of Re-orientalism in his works mainly in *Things Fall Apart* and *Home and Exile*. He depicted his society in a manner that can show their own civilization having their own religion, culture, society, identity and everything which is important for a best society, however, he also presented the stereotypical images of the African people as presented by the Westerners in their writings. There was not even class discrimination in African society in true senses as he has depicted that society which is not backward, or lack of civilization but the main aim of colonizers was to devastate their country for their personal interests. They are not able to collect ivory from Africa so they have trapped the Africans in their web. They have proved their gods as false, their customs as rubbish and their identity as cannibals in front of the world. This was totally injustice with them and Achebe has fought against this injustice till his last breath. Igbo people gave land to them but missionaries have ruined everything there. The main purpose was to expose them in their strategy in front of the world, and to clear the point of the Africans and Nigerians. He did not surrender in front of them and proved himself as well as his country as prominent personality.

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