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EMANCIPATION OF MENTAL SLAVERY IN THIRD GENERATIONAL AFRICAN WRITERS

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Abstract:

This paper focus on Emerging phase of Nigerian writers influenced by western world and they disintegrate all the conservative minds among the people. Their views about racism, class, abuse, violence and slavery were dealt different perspective with new ideas and thoughts. First phase of Nigerian writers showcased themes about war, conflict, history and racism in their works but these third generation writers enriched and exploring new media technology and discussed about contemporary social issues. They analysed the historicized structure and exploring competing framework for narrating temporal change. Apart from other Nigerian authors, these writers were considered as a creative reformers of the contemporary society and they represented the social consciousness and political activism.so, the third generation Nigerian writers utilize the contemporary technology as a tool to construct their society and self-confident, exploration towards knowledge and adaptation of external condition are root cause for their development.

keywords : new idea, social issue , historicized structure , temporal change , new media technology, framework , social consciousness , political activism ,self-confident, exploration, adaptation .

Introduction

The contemporary Nigerian writers pursuing significant literary reformation. But, unfortunately the first and second phase of Nigerian writer's undergone difficult experience and their thoughts were suppressed by the British .so their view about literature were limited arbitrary and it also affected writers psyche. There are three major phase of writers in Nigerian literature, in the first phase of writers fight against the colonialism, second phase, they fight against the military rule and the final contemporary phase writers struggle to deepen the democracy. And one of the main problem among the common people was existing hopelessness. They are in the state of nothing prevent Nigeria from being a failed state .The first and second phase of writers focused only the pessimistic views of their nation, like the themes of war, loneliness, depression and so on .But, these third generation writers are also called emerging writers they are begun their writing career in the end of 20th century and beginning of 21st century. So they explored the age of internet and utilise this, to get wiser knowledge across their boundary and they also capable to know about what are the privilege that other country government provide their people and it lead them to raise their voice against inadequate things in their country. As a result of these, third generation writers empowered their society with new ideas and thoughts, they ignored autobiographical spiritual narrative style.

Major contribution towards the growth of Emerging Nigerian writers:

'We are going to emancipate ourselves from mental slavery, for though others may free the body none but ourselves can free the mind'

- Marcus Garvey

There are several elements accompanied and contribute to formed the contemporary Nigerian literature, but especially responsibility of writers placed a vital role to established their society into next level. After the Nigerian civil war, their inner transformation from blindness to vision and from vision to action .Third generation Writers like chimamanda Ngozi adichie, Tomi Adeyemi, Teju Cole,Akwaeke Emezi,Daniel,Ben okari these writers begun new style of writing, they adopted and imitated western culture so their novels published in foreign countries. Every revolution period in history there was overflowing of artistic renaissance, now these writers equipped themselves and transformed the generation cycle. . During this time, some Nigerian writers wrote breakaway literature writings, which were quite different from the norm; such writings include: *The Famished Road* (1991) by Ben Okri, *The Icarus Girl* (2005) by Helen

Oyeyemi, *GraceLand* (2004) by Chris Abani and *Masters of the Board* also by Chris Abani. They realize that there is never an external source come and rescue their society, only by their own self raise voice for emancipation. The major writer in the third generation writers is conceived by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's *Purple Hibiscus*. Another is Okey Ndibe, whose first novel *Arrows of Rain* has been recognized as a representation of social consciousness and political activism among the third-generation of Nigerian novelists. The theme '*africanfuturism*' was introduced by Nnedi Okorafor. This has led to the beginning of speculative fiction to the Nigerian literary space, with writers such as Suyi Davies Okungbowa, Mazi Nwonwu, Oghenechovwe Donald Ekpeki, Chinelo Onwualu, Tade Thompson, A. Igoni Barrett, Dandy Jackson Chukwudi explored on the new genre. Mazi Nwonwu, writing for *Strange Horizons*, explored the new form of stories as being part of a 'tradition of spinning tales'. *Intertextuality* in Ahmed Parker Yerimah's *Abobaku* (a play) (2015) from Wole Soyinka's *Death and the King's Horsemen* (1982). The two plays are acknowledged in the Oyo Yoruba context and trace the historical events. Both texts explore the myth in Yoruba Oyo culture on the rite of passage of the King to the other world, but yerimah's play is with a variation. The third generation writers partially added their traditional values into their writings even though they are influenced by western culture.

Conclusion:

The third generation writer's narratives exposed how Africans adopted a new religion, new culture and interchange their identity. Their views about the society are not in exaggerate manner, but focus on the cultural change. They utilise the new technological era and their works are published in foreign countries, so this writers gained their readers more. This would be considered as an inaugural for their achievement, because the western countries colonized and dominated the Nigerian people in physically as well as mentally, now these contemporary Nigerian writers gained their immense support from the westerners also. These third generation writers emancipate from mental slavery but they also gained audience for their writers from other countries.

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