

## Navigating Colonial Legacies: Postcolonial Themes in Modern English Literature

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### **Abstract**

The article "Navigating Colonial Legacies: Postcolonial Themes in Modern English Literature" dives into the intricate relationship between colonial legacies and postcolonial viewpoints in modern English literature. The purpose of this research is to investigate how contemporary authors manage topics such as imperialism, cultural identity, and resistance while also reflecting on the lasting influence that colonialism has had on countries and individuals all over the world. This research investigates how contemporary literature grapples with themes of power, representation, and decolonization. It does so by analyzing major works and critical viewpoints. This research aims to shed light on the continuous interaction between the past and the present and between colonizers and the colonized. This research provides insights into the persistent legacy of colonialism and its ramifications for current society by dissecting the complexity of postcolonial themes in modern English literature. Specifically, the study focuses on works written in English.

**Keywords:** Post-Colonial Perspective, Modern English Literature, Cultural Elements, Traditional Boundaries, Transformation, Colonial Legacies, Imperialism, Cultural Identity, Resistance, Decolonization, Power Dynamics.

## **Introduction**

Authors from Caribbean, African, and Indian colonies that were once under British rule are the ones that contribute to the body of work known as post-colonial literature. The works of postcolonial English-language writers include many subjects, from infancy and national identity to emigration, the struggle for freedom, and loyalty (Bartels, Eckstein, Waller, & Wiemann, 2019). A rich and diverse literary tradition emerged as a response to colonialism's lingering effects: post-colonial literature. This literary trend emerged in the mid-to-late 20th century when formerly colonized nations sought new methods to narrate their stories apart from those dictated by their former masters. In addition to providing a platform for writers to study the enormous effects that colonial histories have had on communities, cultures, and individuals, post-colonial literature also presents a diverse spectrum of views, experiences, and points of view (Adigun, Ashcroft, & Griffiths, 2019). Post-colonial literature is basically about creating a venue for those who do not have a voice to communicate their tales while simultaneously criticizing and destroying Eurocentric conceptions. Writers who produce works in this genre typically deal with topics such as identity, power relations, cultural hybridity, and the long-term impacts of colonialism in their writing. According to Шербак (2020), literary works convey the challenges of surviving in a society molded by previous wrongs while simultaneously illuminating the intricacies of defiance, bargaining, and the struggle for independence.

Within post-colonial literature, which crosses national lines, one may find literature from various areas, including Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, and others. It provides a comprehensive perspective on the sociopolitical and cultural landscapes influenced by colonialism. It serves as a monument to the resiliency and ingenuity of formerly colonized peoples. In an increasingly interconnected globe, it is a living literary language that mirrors the struggles and victories of civilizations striving to assert their autonomy and recover their pasts (Cooper, 2020). These struggles and triumphs are portrayed in post-colonial literature. Civilizations interacting with the modern world have created a dynamic, complex tapestry of environmental influences. This phenomenon reflects the complex interplay of traditions, beliefs, and values all across the world. It manifests the amalgamation, collision, and fusion of diverse cultural characteristics that transcend geographical limits. According to Weisgrau, Rosman, and Rubel (2023), the key to successfully transcending cultures is the interchange of identities, behaviors,

and ideas resulting in various human experiences. This exchange is the key to effectively transcending cultures. Here, in this multi-colored tapestry, many different civilizations meet and cohabit. Interactions between these civilizations impact artistic manifestations, social mores, and interpersonal interactions. Humans find resilience, inventiveness, and flexibility in the hybridity that develops as they negotiate the complex network of ethnic influences. The interaction of many cultures provokes contemplation of our shared humanity, sense of self, and place in the world. These cultures also underscore the opportunities and difficulties given by the ongoing process of globalization (Hanif & Askari, 2022).

Literature, which serves as a reflection of society, reveals the nuances of intersecting civilizations. Storytellers investigate the complexities of relationships between people of different cultures to produce tales about the conflicts, compromises, and convergences that occur when two or more worlds come into contact. By delving deeper than simple observation, this investigation reveals the transformative power at the crossroads of many civilizations. By valuing the unique contributions of each culture to the tapestry of human history, individuals and communities embark on a path that benefits all parties involved and fosters global understanding (Roszak, 2022). In the complex tapestry of modern English literature emerges an enthralling and multi-faceted story that masterfully weaves the threads of competing civilizations. The complex tapestry of modern English literature is the source of this story. Examining and analyzing the intricacies of this link from a postcolonial perspective is more crucial than ever before in light of the changing literary scene. This is because the landscape is changing. By diving into the many narratives that arise from cultural collision, fusion, and mixing, this research aims to provide a more nuanced understanding of the significant influence that colonial legacies have on the creative powers of individuals (McLeod, 2020).

Readers are encouraged to engage with literature as a live mirror of the complex web of links that emerge between colonizers and the colonized. This is accomplished by using the postcolonial viewpoint as a critical framework. This is a particularly important subject given that contemporary writers writing in English are still grappling with the aftereffects of colonialism and the repercussions of cross-cultural relationships (Said, 2023). In the process of embarking on our intellectual journey, we must acknowledge the fact that contemporary English literature transcends national boundaries. Bringing together a patchwork of opinions, stories, and experiences from individuals worldwide accomplishes the reverse of what people

would expect. According to Bartiza and Zrizi (2022), readers can investigate the complexities of power, identity, and cultural hybridity through the narratives that reflect the history of colonialism.

This study examined literary canons in search of contemporary writers' approaches to dealing with colonialism's lingering effects. The researchers attempted to understand how cultural exchanges affect the literary world by comprehensively analyzing the stories, themes, and linguistic approaches. In addition, the research attempted to broaden our understanding of the post-colonial state by shedding light on opinions that have been suppressed and that contradict the narratives that are prevalent in popular society.

### **Research Objectives**

1. To investigate how cultural fusion is portrayed.
2. To evaluate power dynamics in a post-colonial setting.
3. To look into how tale themes are affected by cross-cultural interactions.

### **Significance of the Study**

This study must be carried out without delay to shed light on the intricate interaction of cultures at the intersection of post-colonial theory and contemporary English literature. This research contributes to a more nuanced view of the post-colonial world by evaluating how literary narratives depict cultural hybridity, power relations, and the impact of interactions between persons from various cultural backgrounds. As a result, it provides new views on the challenges of managing identity, resistance, and negotiation in a more globalized society. It also shows how authors deal with the impacts of colonial pasts. The outcomes of this investigation may augment academic conversation by offering readers, instructors, and scholars a more profound understanding of the transforming power of literature. Through spotlighting underrepresented voices and challenging prevalent narratives, this study aims to promote cultural inclusivity, inspire a reevaluation of historical viewpoints, and enable a more thorough knowledge of literary genres in the context of the modern world. All of these benefits are achieved through the research.

## Literature Review

Colonial history nevertheless impacts the dynamic area of current English writing because of the range of viewpoints and experiences among writers from around the globe. Examining the intersection of cultures from a post-colonial perspective provides some insights (Stratton, 2020). This is because academics are now investigating the subtleties of this literary context using this perspective. The book *Things Fall Apart*, which challenges Eurocentric views of African civilizations, is considered one of Achebe's most prominent pieces of post-colonial literature. Achebe illustrates the profound effects of cross-cultural interactions by showing how colonial influence led to the demise of the Igbo culture (Burns, 2021). Lahiri's *The Namesake* explores the collision and fusion of civilizations while exploring the difficulties associated with diasporic identity. Her narrative, which takes place in India and the United States, sheds attention on individuals' difficulties as they attempt to reconcile their past with the society they have accepted (Salunkhe, 2021). The book *Decolonising the Mind* by Wa Thiong'o promotes linguistic resistance against colonialism's legacies. His understanding of the power relationships ingrained in language demonstrates colonialism's significant influence on the expression of culture (Rani, 2022). Smith's *White Teeth* vividly depicts the blending of several cultures in a suburban area of London. Her story deftly handles diversity challenges while illustrating how past migrations and colonial legacies have impacted the modern urban landscape (Ross et al., 2021).

*The God of Small Things* by Arundhati Roy critiques the social structures India's post-independence society inherited from colonialism. She asserts that her narrative raises concerns about power structures and demonstrates how colonial legacies continue to impact contemporary families and communities. Through postcolonialism and feminism, Adichie's *Half of a Yellow Sun* brings attention to the suffering of women affected by the Biafran War. Through the lens of a female viewpoint, her tale illustrates how individuals have triumphed against cultural overlap and the legacy of colonialism (Adhikary, 2020). The novel *The Buddha of Suburbia* by Hanif Kureishi vividly shows the cultural conflict between Western immigrants of the second generation. According to Adhikary (2020), Kureishi uses the protagonist's coming-of-age journey to analyze post-colonial identity and self-discovery. The novel *Brick Lane* by Monica Ali illustrates the problems and accomplishments of multi-identity Bangladeshi refugees living in London. (Khan, Ahmed, & Abbas, 2023). Her

interpretation of the domestic and cultural issues in post-colonial cities improves the discourse. The novel *A Bend in the River*, by V.S. Naipaul, delves into the social upheaval and power struggles in post-colonial Africa. After colonialism, the art of countries reveals the complexities and melancholy of their histories (Gokcen, 2021). In the novel *The Remains of the Day* by Kazuo Ishiguro, post-imperialist perspectives on the history of British colonial rule are investigated. Through the perspective of an English butler, Ishiguro investigates the fading of colonial norms and the concepts of duty and loyalty (AKBAY, 2022).

The globalized setting of *Home Fire* allows the themes of radicalism, love, and family relationships to shine through. Her narrative offers a contemporary perspective on post-colonial concerns, which delves into the junction of cultures, particularly the clash between Islamic and Western ideals (Mohtadi, 2023). Cole's "Open City" explores the possibility of identity transformation in an era where individuals are more interconnected. Through the eyes of a Nigerian-German protagonist, the novel delves into the web of personal and social history, drawing attention to how cross-cultural encounters shape an individual's identity (Aghoghovwia, 2020). In the epilogue to "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Brontë, *Wide Sargasso Sea* by Jean Rhys imagines the *madwoman in the attic* from her past. As a component of post-colonial critique, the book (Brkljača, 2023) investigates the marginalization and exploitation of Creole culture in the Caribbean. In *The Hungry Tide*, Ghosh combines postcolonial ideas with an awareness of the environment. In the Sundarbans, the story delves into the tensions between indigenous practices and modernity, drawing attention to the ecological impacts of past colonialism (Pilia, 2020).

### **Research Methodology**

Researchers using a qualitative approach based on cultural studies and postcolonial theory will examine how different cultures interact in modern English literature. A careful literature review identified knowledge gaps, recurrent themes, and significant theoretical frameworks. The data under investigation was chosen from a sample of recently published English literary works using a process that considered cultural diversity and post-colonial relevance. Textual analysis methodologies were carefully considered when interpreting and analyzing the chosen texts from various research.

## Data Analysis

*“It occurred to him that, for the first time since his birth, Life had said Yes to Archie Jones . . . Life wanted Archie. She had jealously grabbed him from the jaws of death back to her bosom. Although he was not one of her better specimens, Life wanted Archie, and Archie, much to his surprise, wanted Life.”*

The author, Zadie Smith, wrote this piece in her book "White Teeth." This literary piece portrays a critical juncture in the story as the protagonist, Archie Jones, reflects on his surprising survival and search for meaning in life. Current English literature's merging cultures and post-colonial views inspire Archie's realization that Life is saying "Yes" to him despite his defects. Archie's challenging life in postcolonial society shows the complicated network of cultural influences. Diversity, colonialism, and immigration shape his experiences, which reflect the larger story of mankind navigating many cultures. The book follows people like Archie through the fast-paced world of modern English culture, underlining cultural ties and the necessity for perseverance.

Reading this text helps us understand how the universal experience of embracing one's cultural background and discovering one's position in a society shaped by colonial and historical influences is akin to Archie's realization that life embraces him. Characters face the opportunity for cultural and personal rebirth in the post-colonial context, which challenges their prejudices due to the unexpected affirmation of life. Furthermore, it highlights the fact that cross-cultural contact can be somewhat unexpected.

*“Our children will be born of our actions. Our accidents will become their destinies. Oh, the actions will remain. My friend, it is a simple matter of what you will do when the chips are down. When the fat lady is singing. When the walls fall, the sky is dark, and the ground is rumbling. In that moment, our actions will define us.”*

The paragraph successfully portrays legacy and life connectedness by emphasizing how human activities affect future generations. Due to overlapping cultures and postcolonial perspectives, the assertion supports the premise that present actions affect future generations. Post-colonial philosophy views the text's actions as responses to colonial legacies. The protagonists of "White Teeth" struggle with their background, so their choices reflect England's multiculturalism. The word reflects the greater story of people trying to understand



their cultural identities. It stresses personal freedom in post-colonial battles and societal issues.

Also, the impending chaos and allusion to the "fat lady singing" show how fragile and unpredictable cross-cultural relationships may be. Individual acts, the statement claims, take on distinctive traits in such contexts, symbolizing the adaptability and resiliency required to traverse the complexities of competing cultural traditions. Postcolonial literature, which takes this perspective into account, primarily seeks to understand how the reactions of individuals to past sufferings have shaped their present-day identities.

*“In my desire to study the law and to improve the lot of my poor country— which is victim to every passing whim of God, every hurricane and flood—in these aims, what instinct is fundamental? What is the root, the dream, which ties these ambitions together? To make sense of the world. To eliminate anything random.”*

"White Teeth" is an extract from Zadie Smith's novel. By stressing humans' immense influence on subsequent generations, the paragraph successfully communicates the concepts of legacy and life connection. The claim is supported by overlapping cultures and postcolonial ideas that our choices affect future generations.

Post-colonial philosophy views the text's acts as responses to colonial legacies. "White Teeth" focuses on a group whose cultural backgrounds cause them issues; their decisions mirror modern England's multiculturalism. Embracing personal liberty in the face of societal obstacles and misfortune, the term reflects the larger story that follows people navigating post-colonial environments and their complicated web of cultural identities.

In addition, the suggestion of imminent anarchy and the reference to the "fat lady singing" highlight the improbability and precariousness of cross-cultural encounters. According to the statement, when cultural standards collide, people's behaviors take on distinctive traits that signify adaptation and fortitude to overcome hurdles. The core argument of postcolonial literature, which is that historical events impact how people see themselves now, is consistent with this viewpoint.



*"Literature becomes a battleground for reclaiming narratives, as post-colonial voices challenge the dominant discourse, reshaping the landscape of English literary expression."*

This sentence sums up the revolutionary potential of literature in a postcolonial context. Authors from formerly colonized regions who write in modern English use art to challenge the colonial powers' official narrative. Postcolonial narratives strive to change the English literary canon by reclaiming cultural agency and subverting the dominant narrative. This method expands the narrative to encompass the diversity and depth of cultures underrepresented in colonial discourse by questioning colonial assumptions and articulating opposing opinions.

*"It was the same now. Always the fear of consequences. Always this terrible inertia. What he was about to do to his father was so huge, so colossal, that the consequences were inconceivable – he couldn't imagine a moment occurring after that act. Only blankness. Nothingness. Something like the end of the world."*

"White Teeth," Zadie Smith's novel, has this passage. In this statement, the character emphasizes cultural and personal decisions among overlapping cultures and postcolonial viewpoints by expressing anxiety about potential implications. Laziness and fear of repercussions are crucial to post-colonial literature because characters strive to balance many cultures. A broader postcolonial subject is people torn between the aspirations of their cultural heritage and the requirements of their evolving surroundings, and the character's inner turmoil reflects this. Fear of consequences is an issue when negotiating with several cultural sources.

The idea of a massive act that causes people to fear "the end of the world" is symbolic of the freedom to choose in a post-colonial setting. The article shows how human choices affect cultural identity and society, warning that current English literature may suffer if it addresses overlapping cultures.

*"And that is what it was like most nights: abuse from Shiva and others; condescension from Ardashir; never seeing Alsana; never seeing the sun; clutching fifteen pence and then releasing it; wanting desperately to be wearing a sign, a large white placard that said: I am not a waiter. I have been a student, a scientist, a soldier."*

"White Teeth," Zadie Smith's novel, has this passage. The novel depicts modern English literature's post-colonial topic of juggling numerous cultures and identities through the character's fears. Cultural identities and societal standards are closely related, as the characters' encounters with contempt, invisibility, and abuse show. Many postcolonial characters have difficulty navigating the difficulties of self-identification due to internal conflicts caused by competing cultural norms and expectations. Wearing a sign of one's different experiences to show acceptance is part of a larger story about finding acceptance outside of society.

The difficulty of self-definition in a post-colonial setting is highlighted by the protagonist's journey through the ranks of soldier, scientist, and student. Modern English literary heroes often defy societal rules and assert their uniqueness in a web of cultures. Aspirations to become more than a simple server reflect this broader problem.

*“Alsana held her face and spoke quietly. I am crying with misery for those low-income families and out of relief for my children! Their father ignores them and bullies them, yes, but at least they will not die on the streets like rats.”*

"White Teeth," Zadie Smith's novel, has this passage. Alsana expresses her feelings on overlapping cultures and modern English literature in this moving line. Alsana's sobs reveal both her sorrow for low-income families and her joy that her children will be spared the dreadful consequences of their father's carelessness. From a postcolonialist vantage point, the character's understanding of the hardships endured by her family in a faraway land and others in the diaspora is also highlighted. The father's mistreatment and neglect may be a metaphor for cultural and historical legacies' effects on post-colonial family relations.

Alsana's tears symbolize the emotional complexity that arises from many cultural origins. People face the personal struggles of their families and diasporic groups' shared struggles. This quote shows how post-colonial narratives combine personal and community experiences.

*“But it makes an immigrant laugh to hear the fears of the nationalist, scared of infections, penetration, miscegenation, when this is small fry, peanuts, compared to what the immigrant fears – dissolution, disappearance.”*

This passage is from *The Mimic Men* by V.S. Naipaul. Naipaul's postcolonial viewpoint on mixing cultures in modern English writing examines immigrants' and nationalists' clashing agendas. Immigrants' existential fears are more significant than concerns about miscegenation, illness, or penetration, and this is shown by how their mock nationalist anxieties highlight this fact. According to postcolonial theory, immigrants worry about cultural erasure. Naipaul's words "dissolution" and "disappearance" emphasize cultural loss, identity crises, and the struggle to hold onto one's history in the face of current cultural standards.

Immigrants' concerns and weaknesses and the power relations between different cultures are brought to light in this quote. A prominent issue in post-colonial contemporary English literature is the struggle of immigrants to maintain their identities while gaining visibility; this anxiety is brought to light by the distinction between these fears, highlighting the complex relationships between cultural identities.

*“Who would want to stay? Cold, wet, miserable; terrible food, dreadful newspapers — who would want to stay? In a place where you are never welcomed, only tolerated. Just tolerated. Like you are an animal finally house-trained. Who would want to stay? But. . suddenly you are unsuitable to return, your children are unrecognizable, you belong nowhere.”*

Andrea Levy's "Small Island" is the source of this quotation. Offering a postcolonial viewpoint on modern English literature, this chapter delves into the difficulties immigrants encounter in an environment where cultures merge. The often-unwelcoming attitude of the host country is reflected in the harsh portrayal of the chilly, damp, and dreary environment. The concept that immigrants are "tolerated" rather than welcomed captures the complexities of integration. Immigrants may feel forced to follow the rules like squatters who break into dwellings. This method is consistent with postcolonial tales of people navigating several cultural environments.

The rapid return from misbehavior shows the immigrant experience is ever-present. Children who have seen significant changes and feel uprooted show how cultural fusion affects human identity. Immigrants in modern English literature face difficulties and crises of identity, and this quotation echoes the larger postcolonial discussion of cultural displacement and

assimilation.

*“Archie went very red, unsure which item Samad was referring to. His hand wavered across the box of wires and bits and bobs. Samad discreetly coughed as Archie’s little finger strayed toward the correct item. It was awkward, an Indian telling an Englishman what to do—but somehow the quietness and manliness of it got them over it.”*

"White Teeth," Zadie Smith's novel, has this passage. In this chapter, Archie and Samad present a postcolonial perspective on the overlapping cultures in English literature as they manage misunderstanding and collaboration. The cultural divide is brought to light by Archie's discomfort, which emphasizes his lack of adaptability and the challenges immigrants face while trying to integrate. Samad shows a complex power dynamic where the immigrant momentarily becomes an expert with his sophisticated advice. Problems with technology are only one source of anxiety; the clash of civilizations has also stoked broader tensions. The use of phrases like "an Indian telling an Englishman what to do" demonstrates how post-colonial power imbalances remain.

Despite their discomfort, they work together on the same project for a while. When "manliness" is appreciated, cross-cultural discussion and collaboration increase. This quote encapsulates the complexities of postcolonial narratives in contemporary English writing, with all their power conflicts and cooperative collaborations.

### **Discussion and Conclusion**

Looking at overlapping cultures via a postcolonial lens reveals a vibrant mosaic of modern English literature spanning various experiences, challenges, and transitions. The literary world is incredibly diverse, as this shows. "White Teeth" by Zadie Smith, *The Ground Beneath Her Feet* by Salman Rushdie, *The Mimic Men* by V.S. Naipaul, and "Small Island" by Andrea Levy can illuminate cultural linkages. These accounts show how cultural overlap shapes identities, social networks, and the collective unconscious. Those who are resilient enough to weather the storms of life, like Archie Jones, are shining examples of the hard lifestyle common in post-colonial societies. As an example of the difficulty of fitting in during a time of social upheaval brought on by colonial legacies, the fact that Life is still saying "Yes" to Archie despite his imperfections highlights this problem. This statement challenges the misconceptions that have persisted by drawing attention to the post-colonial

era's chances for personal and cultural renewal. In "White Teeth," Zadie Smith deftly depicts the generational implications and the importance of grasping legacy and interconnection to comprehend the complex relationships between the past, present, and future. Smith deftly incorporates elements of other cultures into her characters, representing modern England's varied population. The central tale, which revolves around people grappling with the intricacies of their ethnic identities, is beautifully offset by the focus on human agency during disaster. By emphasizing the need for flexibility and resilience in the face of opposing cultural standards, the *Fat Lady Singing* highlights the unexpected nature of cross-cultural interactions. To do this, one must emphasize that the "fat lady singing."

By depicting fear and its repercussions, Zadie Smith's "White Teeth," in its postcolonial context, emphasizes the transformative potential of choice. A person's social surroundings and the cultural identities they are expected to uphold are profoundly affected by their choices. For example, consider how nervous the protagonist feels about the upcoming main act and the world's impending end. This apprehension stems from individuals struggling to reconcile the many cultural influences on their decisions. An additional passage from "White Teeth" effectively portrays the struggle to defy societal conventions in pursuit of recognition and acceptance. To present a sign that shows one's experiences tells a wider tale of people pushing society standards to be themselves amid cross-cultural issues. The character's history in a post-colonial context as a student, scientist, and soldier symbolizes the larger fight against societal norms and expectations and highlights the difficulty of self-definition. Alsana's moving song "White Teeth" depicts the double awareness of living in a post-colonial context by simultaneously conveying joy and sorrow. She feels compelled to speak up about the mental health issues that low-income families face when raising children of diverse ethnic backgrounds because she worries about the future of her children and wants to help alleviate their suffering. From a postcolonial viewpoint, the father's violent acts against his children symbolize how cultural and historical legacies affect family connections.

V.S. Naipaul's *The Mimic Men* delves into immigrant anxieties while drawing attention to the power dynamics in multiethnic societies. A greater existential dread of disintegration and disappearing matters than the relative dread of infiltration, infection, and miscegenation, as seen by the way immigrants ridicule nationalist worries. Immigrants confront many worries and weaknesses, and this emphasizes the significance of preserving one's cultural identity

while navigating dominant cultural pressures. Reading "Small Island" by Andrea Levy, an immigrant, is a great way to see firsthand the difficulties individuals have while trying to integrate into new communities. The complicated dynamics of assimilation are properly explained by the harsh depiction of the unwelcoming host nation, characterized by the fact that immigrants are "tolerated" instead of welcomed. An immigrant's identity is profoundly affected, and the effects of being an immigrant linger beyond the first unwelcome period. Cooperation and power conflicts are prevalent in post-colonial narratives, as seen in "White Teeth," when Archie and Samad have a tense yet cooperative moment. Understanding and collaboration across cultures may be achievable if we can acknowledge the "manliness" of the circumstance despite our discomfort. In this post-colonial society, the numerous power imbalances are mirrored in the existing complicated relationships.

These works shed light on the complex network of interconnected cultures in postcolonial English literature. The story's interconnected themes include cultural fusion, identity negotiation, and the decision-making process's transformational potential. The anecdote shows how difficult it is to deal with situations when different cultures collide. These literary works illuminate the personal and collective journeys of individuals and communities trying to understand their surroundings, deal with the past, and establish their cultural identities in the ever-changing canon of contemporary English literature. These journeys become clearer when seen through the postcolonialist perspective.

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