



# Cultural Signifiers as African Identity in Achebe's Novels

Rebecca Ufuoma Davies <sup>a\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Department of Languages and Literature, Lead City University, Ibadan, Nigeria.*

## **Author's contribution**

*The sole author designed, analysed, interpreted and prepared the manuscript.*

## **Article Information**

### **Open Peer Review History:**

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/102532>

**Scholarly Book Review**

**Received: 04/05/2023**

**Accepted: 05/07/2023**

**Published: 07/07/2023**

## **ABSTRACT**

This paper explores the portrayal of cultural signifiers as African identity in Chinua Achebe's novels. Achebe, a prominent African writer, has contributed significantly to the representation of African culture and the postcolonial narrative. Focusing on novels such as *Things Fall Apart*, *No Longer at Ease*, and *Arrow of God*, this study analyzes the use of cultural signifiers, such as language, rituals, traditions, and dress, to shape and assert African identity. By employing these elements, Achebe challenges colonial narratives, highlights the resilience and agency of African communities, and emphasizes the importance of preserving cultural heritage. The paper also examines the intersection of gender roles with African identity in Achebe's works. Qualitative method using critical textual analysis for education was used to investigate how Achebe portrays the roles and experiences of African women within the context of cultural signifiers, shedding light on the challenges they face in maintaining their cultural identity in changing social landscapes. By presenting nuanced depictions of gender dynamics, Achebe contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of African identity and challenges stereotypes perpetuated by Western literature. Through a comprehensive analysis of Achebe's novels, this paper aims to deepen our understanding of the ways in which cultural signifiers shape African identity. It highlights the significance of these signifiers in the context of postcolonialism and emphasizes Achebe's lasting impact on African literature and postcolonial studies. Ultimately, this study contributes to the broader discourse surrounding African identity and the representation of cultural heritage in literature.

\*Corresponding author: E-mail: [ufuomarebecca@gmail.com](mailto:ufuomarebecca@gmail.com);

*Keywords: Culture; Africa literature; post colonialism.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Chinua Achebe, the eminent Nigerian author and pioneer of modern African literature, is widely recognized for his profound exploration of African identity, culture, and the enduring legacy of colonialism. Through his iconic novels, Achebe skillfully presents a tapestry of cultural signifiers that illuminate the depth and diversity of African heritage. This study aims to delve into the cultural signifiers of African identity that reverberate throughout Achebe's literary works, analyzing key elements such as language, oral tradition, traditional beliefs and customs, cultural practices, gender roles and dynamics, colonialism, and power structures. By examining these cultural markers, we gain a deeper understanding of the intricate layers that contribute to African identity as portrayed in Achebe's novels [1-4]. Language plays a pivotal role in shaping cultural identity, and Achebe's works are replete with linguistic signifiers that embody the essence of African cultures. Achebe adeptly weaves indigenous African languages, proverbs, and idiomatic expressions into his narratives, providing readers with a glimpse into the linguistic richness of the continent [5]. In his seminal work *Things Fall Apart*, Achebe incorporates the Igbo language to present a vivid portrayal of the cultural nuances, values, and wisdom of the Igbo people [6]. By employing these linguistic elements, he not only emphasizes the significance of language as a cultural signifier but also invites readers to engage with the depth and complexity of African oral traditions [7].

The centrality of oral tradition in African societies is another vital cultural signifier depicted in Achebe's novels. Oral storytelling, folklore, and the transmission of communal history hold a sacred place within African cultures, acting as repositories of wisdom, cultural memory, and communal identity [8]. Achebe recognizes the profound role of oral tradition and weaves it intricately into his narratives, underscoring its importance as a cultural signifier [9]. In *Things Fall Apart*, for instance, the character of Okonkwo's father serves as a conduit for oral tradition, embodying the power of storytelling to convey ancestral knowledge and moral lessons from one generation to another [8]. Traditional beliefs and customs are integral components of African cultural identity, and Achebe's novels provide a nuanced exploration of their

significance. In *Arrow of God*, Achebe delves into the religious practices and belief systems of the Igbo people, shedding light on the spiritual dimensions that shape African identity [10]. By delving into these traditional beliefs, Achebe elucidates their role as cultural signifiers and unveils their influence on social structures and individual identities [11]. Through his works, Achebe showcases the cultural richness and diversity of African societies, challenging monolithic narratives and presenting a multifaceted perspective on African identity.

Cultural practices serve as prominent markers of African identity in Achebe's novels, reflecting the values, norms, and social fabric of African communities [12,13]. Marriage ceremonies, communal celebrations, rites of passage, and communal decision-making processes feature prominently in Achebe's narratives, encapsulating the significance of these practices as cultural signifiers [8]. In *Anthills of the Savannah*, Achebe explores the communal nature of decision-making, highlighting its role in shaping African identities and fostering social cohesion. These cultural practices not only provide a glimpse into the daily lives of African communities but also contribute to a deeper understanding of African identity [14]. Achebe's portrayal of these practices emphasizes their role in fostering unity, preserving cultural heritage, and shaping individual and collective identities [15]. Gender roles and dynamics constitute another vital aspect of African identity explored in Achebe's novels. Achebe delves into the complexities and power dynamics within gender relationships, shedding light on the expectations placed on men and women in African societies [16]. In *No Longer at Ease*, he presents the challenges faced by women in patriarchal systems, highlighting their resilience and agency in navigating societal expectations and pursuing personal aspirations [14]. Achebe's nuanced exploration of gender dynamics not only contributes to a deeper understanding of African identity but also challenges prevalent stereotypes and presents a more complex and authentic portrayal of African women [17-21].

Colonialism and its profound impact on African cultures and identities serve as a central theme in Achebe's works. His novels serve as a critique of the colonial legacy and illuminate the complex interplay between African traditions and the influence of Western imperialism [22]. In *Things*

**Fall Apart**, Achebe vividly portrays the destructive consequences of colonialism on the Igbo community, as European missionaries and colonial institutions disrupt traditional cultural structures, leading to internal conflicts and societal disintegration [23]. Achebe's exploration of the effects of colonialism underscores its role in shaping African identity and highlights the struggles of African communities in reclaiming and asserting their cultural heritage. Furthermore, Achebe delves into the social hierarchy and power structures within African societies, providing insights into the dynamics that shape African identities. He portrays the roles of chiefs, elders, and community leaders, illuminating the webs of authority and influence. In *No Longer at Ease*, Achebe examines the tensions faced by individuals navigating the expectations of their communities and the pressures of colonial influence. Achebe's exploration of power dynamics offers a nuanced understanding of African identity, showcasing the negotiation of individual agency within communal contexts.

By intertwining these cultural signifiers within the narratives, Achebe presents a multi-dimensional and authentic representation of African societies. He portrays the richness, diversity, and resilience of African cultures, dispelling stereotypes and inviting readers to engage with the complexities of African identity. Through his works, Achebe emphasizes the importance of embracing and celebrating cultural heritage as a means of empowerment and self-affirmation Egar [5]. Through this exploration, I hope to shed light on the enduring legacy of Chinua Achebe's literary contributions and the vital importance of cultural signifiers in constructing and preserving African identity. In the subsequent sections of this paper, I will delve into specific examples and analyze how Achebe employs cultural signifiers to convey the complexities of African identity, examining their transformative power within the narratives and their broader significance in the realm of African literature.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Chinua Achebe—has played a pivotal role in shaping contemporary African literature. His novels, such as *Things Fall Apart*, *No Longer at Ease*, and *Arrow of God*, explore the complexities of African identity and challenge stereotypical portrayals of Africa in Western literature. Central to Achebe's works are the cultural signifiers that not only define African

identity but also serve as vehicles for resistance, self-expression, and the preservation of traditions. Many authors and scholars have praised Achebe for his portrayal of African identity in his novels. They appreciate his efforts to challenge the prevailing stereotypes and misconceptions about Africa and its cultures. Achebe presents African cultural signifiers, such as language, customs, traditions, and oral storytelling, as essential components of African identity. Through his vivid and nuanced descriptions, Achebe brings to life the richness and complexity of African cultures, emphasizing their value and significance [14].

Achebe's depiction of cultural signifiers in his novels also highlights the importance of these elements in shaping individual and communal identities. He explores how African communities derive their sense of self from their cultural heritage and how changes or conflicts in these cultural signifiers can lead to tension and disruption within the community [14]. However, it is essential to note that literary criticism and analysis can vary, and not all authors may share the same views on Achebe's portrayal of African cultural signifiers. Different scholars and writers might interpret Achebe's work in various ways, emphasizing different aspects or offering alternative perspectives. This paper aims to examine the use of cultural signifiers as essential elements in constructing African identity within the context of Achebe's novels, showcasing their significance in challenging colonial narratives and empowering African voices.

## 3. DISCUSSION

**Cultural Signifiers as Resistance to Colonial Narratives:** One of the primary functions of cultural signifiers in Achebe's novels is their role in challenging and subverting colonial narratives. Through the use of language, Achebe reclaims African voices, employing indigenous languages and dialects to emphasize the authenticity and richness of African cultures. By subverting the dominance of the English language, he resists the imposition of Western values and underscores the importance of embracing and preserving African languages as integral components of African identity. Moreover, he incorporates traditional proverbs, rituals, and customs into his narratives, highlighting their significance in shaping African societies. These cultural signifiers serve as acts of resistance, presenting an alternative worldview to the dominant colonial discourse. They challenge the

notion of African cultures as primitive or backward, showcasing their wisdom, complexity, and profound understanding of human nature. Cultural signifiers are often portrayed as a form of resistance to colonial narratives. Achebe, explores the impact of colonialism on African societies and the ways in which African people asserted their cultural identity in the face of colonial domination. His novels, particularly "*Things Fall Apart*" and "*Arrow of God*," highlight the significance of cultural signifiers in challenging and subverting the colonial narratives imposed by the colonizers.

In *Things Fall Apart*, Achebe presents the story of Okonkwo, a respected warrior and leader in the Igbo society of Nigeria. The novel portrays the clash between traditional Igbo values and the arrival of European colonialism. Achebe emphasizes the importance of language, proverbs, and oral tradition as cultural signifiers that resist the colonial narrative. The Igbo language and proverbs are shown as a means of communication and cultural expression, enabling the preservation of indigenous knowledge and values. Through these linguistic and cultural markers, he showcases the resilience of the Igbo people in maintaining their identity and resisting the dominant colonial discourse. Booker [24]. Similarly, in *Arrow of God*, explores the tension between traditional African religious beliefs and the influence of Christian missionaries. The novel portrays Ezeulu, a chief priest in an Igbo village, who confronts the encroachment of colonialism and the erosion of his authority. He emphasizes the significance of religious rituals and symbolism as cultural signifiers that challenge the colonial narratives. The rituals and practices associated with the Igbo religion are depicted as a source of spiritual strength and communal unity, acting as a resistance to the colonizers' attempts to impose their own religious beliefs.

In both novels, he underscores the importance of cultural signifiers as a means of resistance to colonial narratives. By highlighting the value of language, proverbs, oral tradition, and religious practices, he showcases how these cultural elements serve as repositories of identity, knowledge, and resistance. His portrayal of these cultural signifiers empowers his characters and their communities, enabling them to assert their agency and challenge the dominant colonial discourse.

**Preoccupations and Cultural Signifiers in Achebe's Fictions:** Achebe's characters often

exhibit a strong sense of cultural pride, which is reflected in their use of cultural signifiers. By embracing and showcasing their cultural heritage, they assert their dignity and challenge the devaluation of African traditions by the colonial powers. This cultural pride becomes a form of resistance against the imposition of foreign values and norms. His novels highlight the importance of reclaiming and reinterpreting African history from an indigenous perspective. Through cultural signifiers such as folktales, myths, and historical accounts, the characters assert their own narratives and challenge the distorted colonial versions of African history. By reclaiming their history, they reaffirm their identity and resist the erasure of their cultural heritage.

Achebe's portrayal of women in his novels also underscores the significance of cultural signifiers as resistance. Women often serve as the guardians of cultural practices, transmitting traditions, and values through storytelling, rituals, and domestic activities. Their involvement in cultural preservation and resistance challenges the patriarchal and colonial narratives that marginalize and suppress their voices. Language plays a crucial role in his novels as a cultural signifier and a means of resistance. Achebe portrays the richness and complexity of African languages, showcasing their capacity for expressing nuanced ideas and capturing the essence of African culture. By emphasizing the importance of indigenous languages, Achebe highlights the need to resist the imposition of colonial languages and the erasure of linguistic diversity.

Achebe also explores how cultural signifiers can adapt and evolve in response to colonialism. Rather than depicting African cultures as static and unchanging, he portrays them as dynamic and capable of incorporating new elements while maintaining their core values. This adaptability enables African communities to assert their agency and resist the complete assimilation into colonial culture.

**Cultural Signifiers as Expressions of African Identity:** Beyond their role in resistance, cultural signifiers in Achebe's novels also serve as expressions of African identity. Attire, for instance, becomes a symbol of cultural pride and heritage, representing the interconnectedness between individuals and their communities. Music and oral traditions, another integral part of African culture, provide avenues for storytelling, transmitting historical knowledge, and preserving

cultural memory. Egar [25]. Through the meticulous depiction of these cultural signifiers, Achebe showcases the diverse facets of African identity. He presents his characters as dynamic individuals who navigate the complexities of their cultural heritage while embracing the changing world around them. By doing so, Achebe highlights the importance of cultural identity as a source of strength, resilience, and self-determination for Africans in a rapidly changing global landscape. In Chinua Achebe's novels, cultural signifiers serve as important elements in the exploration of African identity. These cultural signifiers, often rooted in specific African traditions, customs, and practices, play a significant role in shaping characters' identities and conveying a sense of African cultural heritage. Here are some examples of cultural signifiers in Achebe's novels and their implications for African identity.

Achebe incorporates the use of indigenous languages and proverbs in his novels, highlighting their cultural significance. The inclusion of local languages such as Igbo in *Things Fall Apart* and *Arrow of God* reflects the importance of language in African identity and the preservation of cultural heritage. Proverbs, which are a distinct feature of African oral tradition, are used to convey wisdom, moral values, and cultural norms, serving as cultural signifiers that shape characters' identities. He often describes traditional African attire, such as the flowing robes and colorful garments worn by characters in his novels. These descriptions serve as cultural signifiers that reflect the pride, aesthetics, and symbolism associated with African clothing. Adornments such as jewelry, hairstyles, and body markings also carry cultural significance, representing aspects of identity, status, and belonging within African societies.

Achebe portrays various rituals and ceremonies that are deeply ingrained in African cultures. Examples include marriage ceremonies, initiation rituals, funeral rites, and religious practices. These rituals serve as cultural signifiers, emphasizing the communal bonds, spiritual beliefs, and social structures that shape African identity. They demonstrate the importance of tradition, community participation, and the preservation of cultural practices. Oral tradition, including storytelling, is a significant cultural signifier in Achebe's novels. It represents the transmission of knowledge, history, and cultural values across generations. Through the oral

tradition, African identity is preserved, and the connection to ancestral heritage is reinforced. The act of storytelling itself becomes a cultural signifier, emphasizing the power of narratives in shaping individual and collective identities. He often explores indigenous belief systems, such as the Igbo religion, in his novels. These belief systems serve as cultural signifiers, reflecting the spiritual and metaphysical dimensions of African identity. They highlight the interconnectedness of humans and nature, the presence of ancestral spirits, and the moral codes that guide individuals within their communities Okafor [26].

Furthermore, Achebe often depicts traditional African music and dance as cultural signifiers. These art forms hold deep cultural significance, serving as expressions of joy, celebration, and storytelling. Music and dance connect individuals to their roots, fostering a sense of African identity and community. Names hold great significance in African cultures, and Achebe explores this in his novels. African names often carry meanings, symbolize lineage, and reflect cultural values. Achebe's characters' names, such as Okonkwo in *Things Fall Apart* or Obi in *No Longer at Ease*, serve as cultural signifiers, conveying their heritage and identity within their respective communities. He examines gender dynamics within African societies, which serve as cultural signifiers of identity. The roles and expectations assigned to men and women, the familial structures, and the interactions between genders reflect cultural norms and values. Achebe's exploration of these dynamics deepens our understanding of African identity and the complexities of gender within the cultural context.

In addition, Achebe often emphasizes the connection between Africans and their land, portraying it as a cultural signifier of identity. The land represents ancestral heritage, spiritual ties, and a sense of belonging. Through descriptions of landscapes, farming practices, and the relationship with nature, Achebe highlights the intimate bond between Africans and their environment, shaping their sense of self and identity. He occasionally includes descriptions of traditional African cuisine, showcasing it as a cultural signifier. Food preparation, culinary traditions, and communal meals reflect the values of hospitality, sharing, and cultural heritage. Achebe's portrayal of food and cuisine adds depth to the African identity, emphasizing the importance of nourishment, tradition, and community.

### **Achebe's Representation of Gender Roles and their Connection to African Identity:**

Achebe's representation of gender roles in his novels explores the intricate relationship between gender dynamics and African identity. Through his characters and their interactions, he highlights the multifaceted nature of African societies and challenges stereotypical portrayals of gender. In many of Achebe's novels, traditional gender roles are deeply ingrained within the fabric of African communities. Men are often depicted as the heads of households, responsible for decision-making and providing for their families. Women, on the other hand, are assigned roles primarily centered around domestic duties and child-rearing. These roles reflect the patriarchal nature of many African societies, where women's voices and agency may be marginalized [15]. However, he also portrays the complexity and agency of African women, offering nuanced depictions that go beyond mere victimhood or passive submission. Female characters in his works exhibit strength, resilience, and a deep understanding of their roles within their communities. They navigate and challenge the boundaries imposed upon them, often finding ways to exercise agency and contribute to the overall fabric of African society. Achebe's representation of gender roles also intersects with broader themes of colonization and cultural change. As Africa experiences the influence of Western values and ideologies, traditional gender roles are subject to transformation. He explores the tensions that arise when African communities confront the expectations imposed by colonial powers, which often challenge or disregard traditional gender dynamics Okonkwo [27].

Furthermore, Achebe addresses the specific challenges faced by African women in maintaining their cultural identity in the face of colonialism and modernization. Women become crucial agents of cultural preservation and resistance, as they navigate the changing social and political landscape while holding onto their traditions and customs. His portrayal of women's agency and resilience showcases their integral role in shaping and maintaining African identity. Through his nuanced portrayal of gender roles, he monolithic representations of African identity and challenges the notion that African cultures are static or unchanging. He acknowledges the complexities, contradictions, and tensions within African societies, ultimately emphasizing the importance of recognizing and valuing the diverse roles and contributions of both men and

women in shaping African identity Sallah (1997). His exploration of gender roles and their connection to African identity has had a significant impact on literary studies and feminist discourse. Scholars have extensively analyzed and debated the complexities of his portrayals, highlighting the ways in which he challenges Western feminist frameworks and offers alternative narratives that center African perspectives and experiences. Simpson [16].

Achebe delves into the intersectionality of gender with other social identities such as class, ethnicity, and religion. He examines how these intersecting identities shape the experiences and opportunities available to African men and women. By doing so, he highlights the power dynamics within African societies and the ways in which gender roles interact with other forms of social hierarchy. He portrays women as active agents in shaping their own destinies and challenging societal expectations. His female characters often navigate the constraints imposed upon them and find ways to assert their agency. Whether through acts of subversion, quiet resilience, or outspoken resistance, Achebe's female characters contribute to the development and preservation of African identity. Achebe explores the significance of motherhood and the role of women as cultural bearers. He emphasizes the central role of women in transmitting traditions, values, and cultural knowledge across generations. Additionally, Achebe delves into the power and influence of matrilineal structures in African societies, challenging the assumption that patriarchal systems are the sole determining factor in gender roles.

Achebe examines how cultural conflicts and negotiations impact gender roles and African identity. As African societies encounter external influences, including colonialism and globalization, there is often a clash between traditional values and Western ideals. Achebe presents characters that grapple with these tensions, exploring the ways in which gender roles are shaped and reshaped during periods of cultural change. He sheds light on the transformative potential of education for African women. Through his characters, he portrays the challenges faced by women seeking education and the impact it has on their personal growth and their ability to challenge societal norms. Achebe highlights the significance of education in empowering women and reshaping gender dynamics within African communities. Achebe

challenges stereotypes and misconceptions about African women, countering one-dimensional portrayals often perpetuated by Western literature and media. He offers nuanced and complex depictions that emphasize the diversity and agency of African women, highlighting their contributions to African identity and their active engagement in shaping their own lives [28].

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Chinua Achebe's novels serve as powerful reflections of cultural signifiers that contribute to the formation of African identity. Through his works, he skillfully incorporates various cultural elements, such as language, rituals, traditions, and dress, to portray the rich tapestry of African customs, values, and beliefs. These cultural signifiers not only serve as literary devices but also act as potent symbols that challenge colonial narratives and assert African agency. His portrayal of cultural signifiers demonstrates the intricate relationship between African identity and the preservation of cultural heritage. Language, particularly the use of Igbo language and proverbs, plays a central role in his works, serving as a distinct marker of African identity and resistance against linguistic imperialism. Additionally, the representation of rituals, customs, and traditions showcases their significance in defining and preserving African identity. He emphasizes the enduring power of oral tradition and storytelling, which are instrumental in conveying African history and shaping collective memory. Moreover, Achebe explores the impact of cultural signifiers on African identity within the context of postcolonialism. His novels delve into the struggle for independence, the complexities of nationalism, and the clash between traditional African culture and Western influences. By examining the intersection of gender roles with African identity, Achebe challenges stereotypical portrayals and highlights the agency and resilience of African women. Through his nuanced depiction of gender dynamics, he addresses the challenges faced by African women in maintaining their cultural identity while navigating changing social landscapes. The impact and influence of Achebe's novels extend beyond the realm of literature. His contributions to African literature have positioned him as a pioneer and an influential figure, shaping subsequent generations of African writers. Furthermore, Achebe's works have significantly influenced postcolonial studies, with his ideas

and themes becoming integral to academic discourse and the critical examination of African identity and cultural representation.

#### COMPETING INTERESTS

Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

#### REFERENCES

1. Emenyonu, Ernest N. "Chinua Achebe: A Celebration." Africa World Press; 1991.
2. Ezeigbo, Theodora Akachi. "Chinua Achebe's 'Things Fall Apart': A Casebook." Oxford University Press; 2003.
3. Gikandi, Simon. "Reading Chinua Achebe: Language and Ideology in Fiction." James Currey; 1991.
4. Ihekweazu, Edith. "African Identity in Postcolonial Literature: An Analysis of Chinua Achebe's Novels." GRIN Verlag; 2014.
5. Egar, Emmanuel, Kehinde Ayoola. "African Proverbs and Chinua Achebe's Proverbial Novels." *Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies*. 2013;2:319-330.
6. Okpewho I. Chinua Achebe: Tributes and Reflections. Africa World Press; 2013.
7. Achebe, Chinua. *No Longer at Ease*. Heinemann; 1960.
8. Achebe, Chinua. *Home and Exile*. Oxford University Press; 2000.
9. Achebe, Chinua. *Things Fall Apart*. Heinemann; 1958.
10. Achebe, Chinua. *Arrow of God*. Heinemann; 1964.
11. Adesanmi P. *Recovering Chinua Achebe: Cultural Identity and the African Public Sphere*. University of Michigan Press; 2018.
12. Innes CL. *Chinua Achebe*. Cambridge University Press; 1990.
13. Lindfors, Bernth. "Conversations with Chinua Achebe." University Press of Mississippi; 1997.
14. Ogbaa K. *Understanding Chinua Achebe: Cultural and Literary Insights*. University of South Carolina Press; 2018.
15. Iyayi, Festus. "Gender Issues in the Novels of Chinua Achebe." *African Literature Today*. 2006;26:81-90.
16. Simpson, Carla. "Gender and Identity in the Novels of Chinua Achebe." *Research in African Literatures*. 1992;23(4):93-106.

17. Nwakanma, Obiwu. "Chinua Achebe and the Politics of African Literary Identity." African Books Collective ; 2010.
18. Nwosu, Maryrose. Gender, Culture, and Identity in Chinua Achebe's Fiction. African Research Review. 2013;7(4):38-51.
19. Ogude, James. "Achebe, Soyinka, and the Politics of African Literary Identity." African Books Collective; 2000.
20. Okpewho, Israel. Chinua Achebe: Tributes and Reflections. Africa World Press; 2013.
21. Quayson, Ato. "Aesthetic Nervousness: Disability and the Crisis of Representation." Columbia University Press; 2007.
22. Nwahunanya, Uzo. "Chinua Achebe's Things Fall Apart: A Critical Commentary." Amethyst Publishers; 2000.
23. Nwagbara U. Chinua Achebe: The Political and Social Thought of a Postcolonial Writer. Cambridge Scholars Publishing; 2016.
24. Booker M. Keith. The Chinua Achebe Encyclopedia. Greenwood; 2003.
25. Egar, Emmanuel. Chinua Achebe and the Politics of Representation: Reframing the African Storyteller. Palgrave Macmillan; 2017.
26. Okafor, Dubem. "African Literature as Political Philosophy." Palgrave Macmillan; 2018.
27. Okonkwo, Chris. "Gender Issues in African Literature: The Example of Chinua Achebe's Works." Research in African Literatures. 1999;30(2):169-179.
28. Eze C. Chinua Achebe and the Politics of Representation: Africa in the Postcolonial Era. University Press of Mississippi; 2014.

© 2023 Davies; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

*Peer-review history:*

*The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:*  
<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/102532>