

Psychological trauma in Half of a Yellow Sun

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Abstract

This paper deals with the novel "The God of Small Things" by Arundhati Roy, it was a deeply reminiscent novel that approach issues of marginalization, gender and sexuality. The story set in Kerala, India it focuses Rahel and Estha, who directs a society that enforces strongly sexual norms and gender roles. Roy portrays masterfully marginalisation character faced by Ammu, she is independent woman excluded for her choices of love. An untouchable discrimination experiences faced by Velutha due to his social status. By their experiences, Roy challenges ruinous consequences of social stratification, rigid gender and societal norms. In "The God of Small Things" by Arundhati Roy, the author says a momentous narrative point of view and this novel have emotions and themes of complex. Roy uses first person and third person narration. Roy explores multi experiences of her characters in the novel. And author portrays the political landscape of kerala, in India. This novel primarily opens with twins Rahel and Estha, by this we can see their childhood and adulthood. The lives of the traumatic events were shaped in this novel. Roy focuses first person perspective on twins and author allows the readers to connect with their feelings, thoughts and memories. we experience with their innocent voices, with their fears, confusion and the suppressed desires in the gender and sexuality.

Keywords

Gender discrimination, marginalization, casteism, class struggle, religion and Indian society.

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The novel is half of a yellow sun. Author tells the story of the war between the Biafran War and the Nigerian Civil War. The war resulted in a loss of power, wealth, and food, and many families saved themselves in the war. The Nigerian civil war, or neigerian biafran war, which means neigerian government and republic of biafran civil war, was focused on in the novel. After the independence of Nigeria, the war started. The story has four parts. Olanna is the main character of this novel. Olanna, to set her gender performance in her personal terms, moved away from her father. The trauma she faced kept him away from his father. But her twin sister Kainene stayed with her father, and she took over her father's business. Olanna is more beautiful than her sister Kainene.

The story begins when Ugwu, an Igbo boy from a village. He goes to work as a houseboy for Odenigbo House. Odenigbo supported and brought up Ugwu, whom he also supported in his studies. Olanna's mother-in-law doesn't accept her. This research aims to examine the psychological disturbance of the characters in the rest of their lives because of the trauma they have faced by them. The main aim of this research is to examine gender trauma. This research covers the areas of internal and external pressure. The novel also tells about personal events and tribal tensions among the characters. Their living situations get step by step worse as the war continues and Biafra's food and money run out of the place because of trauma. Ugwu looked into the house and found the refrigerator food. He shared the food with people in his village. Olanna comes to London for the weekend. Olenigbo was leaving her village, and she continued her studies after becoming educated and politically extremist. Richard was a

British-English writer. He was In love with Olanna's twin sister, Kainene. Ugwu also learned politics in childhood.

Five years after Ugwu went through his village trauma, he was filled with stressful situations. He faced so many struggles in her village. Because her sister was scolding Ugwu for not coming to her village for so many years, and she also told Ugwu to forget and stay in other places for so many years. Olanna and Olenigbo adopted a girl child and took care of them. The child's name is Baby. The Nigerian government collapsed and was overthrown because of Igbo offices and military copies. Many officials were killed at that time, causing several devastating traumas. During Olanna's visit to the north side of Cano, her relatives were killed. Olanna noticed the anti-Igbo violence because, at that time, on the north side, so much violence was going on. Olanna saw that at that time, the whole village was destroyed and killed. Olanna was coming to the train, and one woman was sitting next to her. The woman's old box inside had one young girl's head; they were traumatized by it. The young girl was the woman's daughter. Richard completed her trip and returned. The Cano airport Igbo employees and group of people were all killed by northern soldiers. Richard noticed all the actions, and Olanna also saw her family's deaths; she couldn't walk properly and collapsed from the trauma. All the politicians are angry about the incident of the Cano Airport Igbo murder, and the government has not given them a response. Richard wrote about the incident, but the work was not accepted.

The war affected all the people, and they don't have food to eat. They are all affected by the trauma of war. All the people are away from the place because of the situation of the

war. They explain about the feminist trauma faced in the war affected by the sexual abuse in the incident. The traumatic situation is all affected by the Biafran War and filled with death. All people are faced problems with exploring traumatic situations and painful life in living time. The story tells about the traumatic situation for the people who struggled in the war.

The middle-class Igbo women's are all facing many problems in the incidence of war. They include the trauma and expose the Biafran War. but the war was continued, population decreased, and food was down. Olanna and Olenigbo are both married. The Olenigbo mother brings One girl, named Amala. Olenigbo and Amala were in her house, and Olanna was seeing both of them. She thinks Amala was pregnant by Olenigbo. She drinks and stays with Richard; they both decide not to tell the mother to her sister Kainene. But Olenigbo informs her husband, Olenigbo, of this. Olanna thinks about Amala's daughter, who was Olenigbo's daughter, so she wants to adopt the child. The baby was a girl. She doesn't want Amala for her life, but she adopted the girl baby. It also shows the traumatic work of women. She begins to face all the difficult decisions that are severely affecting her family.

The trauma story talks about how middle-class Igbo women's lives were affected by the war. They expressed the deaths of soldiers and many people and children in the war. The trauma war tells about the loss of people, friends, relatives, and family in the heavy war. The story mainly talks about the Olanna and its effects and duration during the Nigerian War. The trauma expresses the tension and emotions involved in the Nigerian war.

The situation talks about the traumatic struggles of Olanna. Her most traumatic situation was her contact with her aunt and uncle, recently defeated bodies in the war. Olanna, seeing all the things, was speechless and stunning. She could not come over the incidence of the Nigerian war. The trauma of the Nigerian War was affecting women and children with gender problems. The Nigerian war affected the traumatic situation, and all the women did not have freedom at that time. All people are powerless, and they cannot ask anything about the trauma they faced in the war. Olanna's sister Kainene came to know that Olanna and Richard were both alone. So Kainene was not talking to her sister Olanna. Richard wants to publish her work; he wants to be popular in that field, but Kainene burned his work, and she loves Richard. Finally, the war was declined.

During the Biafran War, that place was violent and empty. The place collapsed with the violence; they do not have food. The Biafran peoples suffer a lot. Richard wrote the article for Biafran peoples. Olenigbo mother was killed by the Biafran war. When Olenigbo heard the traumatic news, he was disappointed and started to drink. The war changed, and Kainene forgot her sister's mistake. Again, twin sisters Kainene and Olanna were joined. The Ugwu was forced to join the military, and he loved one girl all things. He died in the war, but he was treated in the hospital, and his sister was gang raped by

the war. Kainene was crossing the enemy line for food; she thought that place had food. Because all the children died for not eating food, so in this traumatic situation, she crossed the enemy line. But she cannot return to the place. Olanna and Richard were searching for Kainene. The story ends with Biafran being surrounded by Nigerians.

References

- [1] Bitstream, thesis – TU Central library, Tribhuvan University Trauma in Adichi's Half of a yellow sun.