CHAPTER - V

CONCLUSION

The problem discussed in Wright's novels are regarded as the main considered issues of the modern era. This dissertation concentrated on fragmentation and identity to explore that these issues company human being life. They companied human throughout life. Wright's novels reflected African Americans suffering in America by the first half of twentieth century. Racism, violence, oppression, crime and racial division represented fragmentation and identity crisis that prevailed in the American society by whites domination on blacks. Actually, these issues are still a live till the moment in this world.

Wright's novels give a reflected picture about the origin home of the blacks. The blacks had an unlucky lot right from the beginning. Even the very contours and harbors of their native land conspired against their freedom. The coastline of Africa was long and flat and easy to invade. There were no mountains to serve as natural forts from behind which they could fight and stave off the slave traders. It was mainly the kings of vast rum distilleries who owned the ships that scoured the seven sees in search of these the black bodies.

The dissertation investigated the dilemma of the blacks through real description and bringing into light the loopholes of American society. Wright explained to what extreme the social system became aggressive. Wright glorified the colored and beauty of his race. The dissertation analysis the experiences of Black life in white dominated society and made a brief survey of writing of Wright's literary Journey. Wright's works and novels were regarded as an instrument to be used in strife against an oppressive society and also whites and blacks.
The thesis investigated that Wright's novels were representative of a transitional period: Harlem Renaissance, Black starting from Renaissance till Black feminist movements appearing. The author emphasized in his novels that religious, especially Christianity, is a supportive element of the slaves. Wright's novels are a witness of the blacks struggle through such stages: Negro, black, colored, Afro-American, African-American and African Americans. Wright's works prove O.G.Ogbar's argue: Free blacks widely used the term African up to the 1830, when white supremacists increasingly argued for "repatriation" to African for free black. Colored and Negro suddenly grew in popularity because they downplayed any association with foreign lands. By the early twentieth, nationalists avoided 'colored' and more fully embraced Negro as a more fitting and proud term. … until 1930, however, many organization rejected Negro and Colored for the term black. Therefore, Wright's novels were regarded as a historical survey of the Blacks dilemma. Wright was always concerned with questions of identity, he gave a unique portrait of struggle specially man's struggle to overcome the race, suppression, degradation as problems of modernity. In this dissertation, Wright endeavored to picturesque fragmentation and identity as a painful picture of modernism throughout the first half of the twentieth century. Furthermore, Wright's novels revealed fragmentation phenomena as a disease that breaks all the efforts of blacks to quest their identity throughout the twentieth century.

Wright's novels showed that the relationship between personal desire and the social conventions exposed the racial identity as a main topic in his novels. They shed the light on racial identity, class identity. Gender identity and professional identity. His novels also
highlight the personal identity. Moreover, Wright realized that hegemony of the male power prevailed in his novels and short stories.

Wright's novels represented blacks' rejections of the whites' norms through their alienated from the established order. Wright's literature is an Avant-garde literature and art as well as challenges norms of the society. Wright's novels and works brought out into the open, among black novels, to change the American culture. His novels forced whites to recognize their selves as oppressors. Not only that, but also made blacks obliged to twig and take notice the cost of their acquiescence as well as to achieve a formidable task to liberate blacks. His works also were tried to liberate American society from such traditions that destroyed its culture. Wright's novels professed that history can be a punishment.

The dissertation emphasized on blacks struggle and resistance in all life aspects: in prison, churches, schools and even in courtroom. Wright's works shown the society aporias; they showed the irresolvable internal contradictions on the individual level or the logical disjunctions in the whole life. Wright used disjointed structure to reflect the dysfunction of Western society. He addresses the inner thoughts of people and explored also the inner mind of the man. This focusing on the state of mind explores Wright's radical rejection of the traditions, cult the new, cult of fragmentation and the static values. Moreover, Wright's novels gave a clear picture about split between high and low culture, exposing loss of faith in progress with giving also an optimistic vision. This view of Wright about modernism, through the historical period of the first half of the twentieth century, associated with the capitalism, is regarded as a way of looking to the new world. The new world develops through
technological advances, especially in building, architecture, and transportation. The discoveries speed up through research and sciences and we can find a better way for living. His novels also were featured by irrationality and rejection of the governments and culture to give a clear shape to distinguish the roots of modernism. Wright exposed the racial motif in its proto-type in racism. His novels also depicted the liberal commitment. Most of Wright's works focus the attention on racism as the canker of the modernity. They gave a clear picture of what the blacks suffer in a white society. Wright gave a certain history of the African Americans in America in which they were actively dominated by whites. The blacks were accepted in the American society but not as full citizens.

The dissertation gave outlines of the African American literary through certain period according to the novels that deals with the same issues of the author and in the same period. This thesis included a historical and literary review about fragmentation, crime, race and identity. It reflected the dilemma of the blacks in the promised land. Moreover, the dissertation defined fragmentation and identity through Wright novels as a real dilemma of the blacks life either in their homelands or in America as the dreams land. It investigated the blacks life and history as immigrants with highlighting such novels and novelists as contemporaries of Wright. Furthermore, Wright's works proved the conditions which the blacks underwent through.

The present study has analyzed the novel of Richard Wright such as: Black Boy, Uncle Tom's Children, Native Son, Savage Holiday, The Outsider and Pagan Spain. He makes deliberate attempt to transform African American dilemma and whites' domination on Blacks into a special art form in his literary work.
Wright's *Black Boy* indicates the self-education for Wright, showing how he suffered from racism. It reflects the picture of his poor family in Natchez, Mississippi. It describes his miserable journey to escape from poor, to escape from white oppression. The novel traces his life as a migrant and explores the urban life toughness. Wright shocked of alienation of industrial development. Wright, in *Black Boy*, describes the murderous poverty which dedicated by white as a strategy to dominate blacks. *Black Boy* showed the fragmentation caused by racism either on the personal level or on a collective level as a reality in the South. The novel explained the pointless and paradoxical conditions of the life in the South. It exposed the inhumanity situations of blacks, reflecting the famine as a disease that prevailed in the society during the period of Great Depression.

*Uncle Tom's Children* stirred the racial hostility death and racial defense as well. The scene of Sila's death in "The Long Black Song". *Uncle Tom's Children* is a representation of racial protest through Sila's description of Sarah, the black protagonist, who has been coerced into having sex. The novel explored the racial offense by blaming the white man (salesman). The assault was doomed on racism by the salesman as white.

*Uncle Tom's Children* explores the progeny of a stereotype with emphasizing on the resistance of the children to be like their fathers, indicating the impact of racism on their mentality and their humanity. This novel also focused on the urban life of the migrants to the North. It shows Uncle Tom as a Black Christ who gave his life for the many through sacrificial bliss. Wright in this novel dug deeply into the dilemma of the blacks which he regards as a fate that he
cannot escape from it. He tries to hop out and to stand through his revolt and through his knowing of the recesses of the racism as a dark cave in the life of the blacks.

*Savage Holiday* was distinguished and characterized with a set of rhetorical features that expressed equivocal emotional meaning. The theme of this novel is the crime of (Maternal betrayal) which was somehow exaggerated through the fictive lens of the fiction corpus. Wright, in *Savage Holiday*, depicted a latent heterosexual conflict appeased in Freudian allusions and explained sadistic violence toward the women. *Savage Holiday* expressed how the motivation of murderous rage depicted the crime in the African American society. *Savage Holiday* regards as the culmination of fascination with crime for Wright's novels Which was represented as a key that recovered the unconscious desire of his narratives. The novel expressed the matricidal desire and emphasizing on the violence as a compulsive to prove the protagonist's.

*Native Son* explores the hard, brutal and criminal looking. Wright portrays the white society as a fire-breathing monster towards blacks in everything; behave, dealing, even talking. Bigger draws this picture about whites as a result of such attitudes he saw and some attitudes he faced by whites. This novel gave a clear picture also about the malpractices even for the whites readers.

Richard Wright, in *The Outsider* (1953), portrays the social oppression and protest at the same time. The protagonist goes so far as to create a new life as a tool of his struggle to achieve his own identity as a black. He could manipulate others to demonstrate his personality and proved that white society marginalized the black society as well. Wright exposed that white tried to deplete blacks and
explained how dangerous is the contradiction in identities. The quest for freedom and identity in *The Outsider* made the protagonist reincarnated. This reincarnation justified such violations to complete his plan. *The Outsider* explored universal concerns through its embody the author's exile and his past in his homeland as well. The novel showed variable experiences in the negro's life and the social consequences of his identities. *The Outsider* draw the attention about the Afro-American traditions. It defines the desire of the protagonist to perform his existential freedom. This novel depicts the legacy of the reconstruction era (1876-1915): racial prejudice, segregation which reflect the material needs and frustration of most African Americans.

Wright's works embody his defining of modernity as a period and a region characterized by the collapse of old myths. His novel, *The Outsider*, which was his first novel in his exile, explored his political expression of both fascism and communism. The novel confers distinction upon modern man and emphasizes the Negro struggle for political freedom and self-identification. According to Wright, his protagonists showed that blacks manage to play a role in a democratic society. He explored not only the naturalistic and race problems but also the metaphysical horror as a negative response of the social nexus and relationships. The protagonist's battle in *The Outsider* is to obtain existential and to express also how horrific identities. Moreover, traditional, artistic and political rebels, participated sometimes in violence instead of establishing identity. Wright finds that society must change into democratic and modern society after all Wars. In most of his novels, he explored and forged a new life of masculine empowerment and engaged with existentialism and psychoanalysis which led him to the central problem of blacks'
identity. *The Outsider* highlights the vital relation between blackness and modernity. In brief, he portrays the uncompleted identity as a result of the deformed humanity.

This dissertation highlighted on another view of culture as a variation on the Bottom South. In the first part of *Pagan Spain*, Wright reflected the Post-Civil War in Spain and concentrated on freedom as a delusion. The novel reflects the experience of Wright's birth and life under a racist regime in Mississippi. In the second part, Wright moved to the universality, he sees that protestants are niggers and explores the uncanny psychological affinities between American Nigroes and the protestants. *Pagan Spain* portrayed Spain as modern equivalents to the native American with explaining how difficult matter is the identity. It highlights the identity crisis as a real picture of humanity. Therefore, Wright is regarded as the first writer who attempted to explore the cognation of "Paganism" with backwardness. The protagonists in Wright’s novels proved that whites sown the seeds of hate that were later sprout in most of his novels.

The dissertation proved that the American nation divided into two opposing groups: the world of the machine and the world of the slave. At the black man grew sensitive, he slowly began propounding the principles of passive resistance and civil disobedience against all governments. Wright's novels explored the reflection of urbanization Negro in America literature. *Black Boy, Uncle Tom's Children* and the rest of his novels were regarded as a witness of the period of famine and depression in America. Robert A. Bone supports and describes this situation and period: “It was not until the Great Depression, with its strikes and evictions, its bread lines and its hunger marches, that the plight of the urban mass could no longer be
ignored. Paradoxically, the first Negro Novelist to deal with ghetto life in the northern cities was a southern refugee named Richard Wright.” (141)

Wright opened up for Negro writers not only the bitterness of their own lives, but other taboos as well-miscegenation, homosexuality, the White- Negro power structure and even the singular freedom a Negro feels in a society that denies him any recognition of his humanity. Wright symbolized in his life and works the themes which would concern a whole new generation of Negro writers, he even supported the course of worldwide racial equality. Richard Wright’s novels mark a high point in history of the Negro Novel, not only because it is a work of art in its own right but because it influenced a whole generation. His novels have inspired a host of imitation which may be said to constitute the Wright school of post-war Negro Novels.

Wright's novels discovered the blacks and white mentality and emphasized on their cultural heritage in doing so with each other. Most of his novels involved in the issues those affected the blacks life directly; racism as a product of slavery made blacks society fragmented and generated crimes as a reaction of the black resistance towards the whites practices against blacks. Wright's works are evident of blacks suffering in all aspects life; some of his novels concentrates on domination of the whites not only socially but also in economic sides as a vital told to control blacks activities and marginalized theme in everything. Wright's novels taught blacks how to work collectively in order to achieve their freedom and identity. They visualized as an answer to those who fight freedom and existence of African American. Wright explored that humanity isn't a
correlation with whites; his novels expressed to what extent whites degrade blacks. In brief, for blacks, Wright's literary works were a literary portrait that developed from a slave's consciousness to a free consciousness. He participated effectively to establish the underpinning of the first stage of the Black literature. His novels were a journey from anonymity to identity.

The themes are varied in a varied period starting from the period before the World War 1, the Great Depression, World War II and the period after. Wright's literature plays a significant role to explore whites malpractices against blacks. Moreover, he portrayed how racism and crime led to psychological and sociological disorders in the society's members. Wright's novels resist the social values and responsibilities prevailed in the modern society. Furthermore, his novels traced various cultural dimensions and moved to universality to explain his society's issues as a universal issues.

Wright vividly and powerfully delineated the abject state of the blacks in racist regimes. He mainly focused on portraying the unlivable conditions of the blacks in the South and celebrating their determination to continue to live. He focused also on the persistence and tenacity with which they learn to survive. This dissertation explored the phenomenon more theoretically and portrays the blacks revolutionary actions against the racist environment and system. The characters spirit would still continue until they achieve their liberation and creating new world. Wright's works were regarded as a transplant survey of the sociological and psychological impacts on the blacks as a result of the economic, political and social upheavals in the society.

This dissertation proved that fragmentation is a product of such overlapped factors in modern life. One of the important findings in
this dissertation is as a main feature of the black literature. Fragmentation is a double edge weapon. On one hand, it became a momentum that helped in creating black literature. On the other hand, it create a ssujettissement in American society. Wright exposed that soumission of blacks towards whites domination created a fragmented society by bodily discursive fragmentation. Wright's novels embodied this phenomenon in the three trends; the author, his characters and the readers. They also generated indomitable will for the blacks. This dissertation brought into the open the aporia in the American society and how the hate driven-group destroyed the social nexus. The dissertation provided a close scrutiny to what extreme blacks African American were divest or human characteristics or individuality. It also confirm the role of the civil rights movements to empower African Americans in their American society. Wright literary works participated in lifting African Americans from quicksands of racial injustice practice by whites against blacks.

Wright experiences in the South, North and the exile consists a unique literary theory which mixed between the post colonial, Modernism and the post modernism. His novels exposed the inevitable resort for the blacks in order to react on the whites practices that is violence in all its aspects.

Wright's novels proved an inevitable quandary of modern life and modernism that is in creating a masculine and fragmented society. At the same time, his novels emphasized that Wright could sympathize with the modern man who transferred into commodity. Wrights novel depicted the lowest level of blacks life by expose and criticize the reason for this atmosphere of oppression. Wright's novels made him a spokesperson for oppressor either blacks or whites all over the world.
The domination of the whites made Wright to give a full picture of the bad conditions by portraying the social, political and economic situations.

At all events, according to Wright' novels free man is responsible for the irrational actions of the blacks for they are not conscious to control their actions. Wright detailed the individual's trends of his protagonist to pursue their identity and freedom within American society. His accused indirectly modernity as one of the factors that formed irrespected environment and that would shattered the modern man as a human being. His novels explored the forces beyond control those leads him to destruction.

A very important finding in this dissertation is the question: what does it mean to be free? What does it mean to be human?. Wright reveals in his novels that his giving up the ghost in African American emboldens alienation, crime and violence. Wright's novels are not only blame but also accused the American society for rape and killing as a response/ react towards the whites' attitudes against blacks. The thesis pinpoints that white's domination of blacks prevailed all life aspects. Poverty, hunger and race were Wright's nemesis of freedom and identity.

Finally, Wright's novels are regarded as a survey of his experience in America. Briefly, this dissertation can be conclude with two options for man; Wright as a negro is either to live and to accept his life conditions or to accept the responsibility for these conditions, trying to change the blacks' situation in American society. Therefore, Wright's protagonists lived a fragmented life in a fragmented society while they were questing for freedom and identity in so many ways. Shortly, both the author and the his characters suffered from the inner disharmony.