

**APARTHEID FROM IDIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE IN BEVERLEY NAIDO'S
"ONE DAY,LILY, ONE DAY"**

Wallada Abdulrazzaq EYADA ¹

Dr, University of Diyala, Iraq

Abstract

The year 1984 remarkable the starter of new aspect of injustice for the African native who had been slave and prevented of the riches people of their country progenitor of today's Afrikaners those who rejected to represent the natives have the same rights of them because they were black. They, thus formally performed apartheid.

Key words: Apartheid, Struggle, Sharpeville Massacre.

 <http://dx.doi.org/10.47832/2757-5403.15.40>

¹  llada108727@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6041-9423>

Introduction:

Colonization is represented substantial for the solidification of a modernistic colonizer ethical system. This system seems to be a pretext for segregation versus African natives, let down, reject their rights and venerations. In "One Day- Lily- One Day", a short story from Beverley Naidoo's, the novelist portrays apartheid from the little Afrikaner and colonized girl- Lily point of view, whose her father is political activist. The brutal instance of her apartheid community gradually refuses Lily, who exceeds the color line and is restricted with African natives.

This research will discuss the problem of apartheid from the segmentation of point-of view into the "psychological", and "ideological" while discussing the short story. The pertinent aspects of the different points of view in the short story will be studied because the short story is told from the point of view of a "participating character", this type of narration will be emphasized on.

Lily starts her narration with a memory that appears her trial with apartheid when she was six, when the policemen have gone to hold her father has been unclear to her as Lily confess, who is then too little, is unaware of the strict laws of apartheid according to, politically active people, just like her father which compels of "I still don't understand everything that happened that day. Perhaps I never will" (Naidoo "Time-Line",2001, 53), is confirmed when she asks her uncle (Max) the best friend of her family to go with him to the park and he rejects.

On that day of the Sharpeville slaughter there are many people inclusive young boys shoot or wounded, according to this instance Lily says "I still don't understand everything that happened that day. Perhaps I never will" (Naidoo "Time-Line",2001, 53), Lily who is not aware of apartheid progressively knows about its disaster, which reflects through its abrogation of human rights and people respect. Thus through the study of point of view which emphasize to the nonverbal characteristics to the text, which refer to body language such as face and eye signals, voice register, the research will follow Lily's increasing investigation of apartheid and its effect on her comprehension of, her relation with the other white people who divided into two kinds, the first part who reflects the white people who support the apartheid represented by policemen, Carolin's mother who have the bad effect on Lily's personality, because of their savages manner according to African natives, as contrast to the second type of people who are uncle Max and Janey, good effect on Lily's personality that represented by their humanity manner.

Recalling of her memories when she was six Lily give us a description about her first experience with apartheid "At first I thought it was a nightmare and cried for Mommy, but when she didn't come, I ran to my parents' bedroom" (Naidoo, "One",2001,41). According to the first part of people, the hold of her father creates bad feelings inside her according to apartheid effects on her perception according to the white(other) or colonizer. Lily's (Ideological point of view) representing the oppressors or the white people is expressed in side her by using (lexical register) such verbs "snatchedaway", "thumping" and "shouting" that reflect the signal of apartheid violence, while Lily is illiterate to the reality of apartheid, her (Ideological point of view) reflects her opinion about the colonizer world who represent the government agents by using a language of pure violence.

The policemen's hardness spaces Lily's father away from his family. In state of going to her father who was "stooped over the bed surrounded by men in long coats and dark cats", Lily and her brother Mark stand watching them "from the corridor outside" (Naidoo, "One",2001, 41). This attitude reflects the policemen harshness according to use the power against her father by the policemen who are the government tool which both defeats and degrades the political activists who are against apartheid violence. As soon as Lily's father is done packing his suitcase, the policemen "bundled him out of the front door into the back of the car" (42). The policemen's use of violence to subdue their opponents and tread on

their dignity is prominent to Lily, who employs the verb (bundled... out) to stress the policemen's power to carry her father out of the house into the car. This reflects the effect of apartheid on her realization of the white colonizer who exemplified by the policemen whom seems to her a symbol of savage and drastic.

To go far of her distress, Lily shows a distinct rapprochement between herself and her brother (Janey), when he was speechless "I stood beside him, sobbing enough for the two of us" (41), Lily's "psychological point of view" discovered by using her evaluative statement, "sobbing enough for the two of us" this statement reflects her sorrow and depression according to her father's hold.

The fear and grief of the, have been translated into a feeling of hatred for them. Lily's antipathy towards the policeman who has forbidden her mother from handing her husband a razor, while packing the suitcase he will take to prison is dressed through her lexical choice of the verb, "grunted", to describe his manner of speaking and the image, "his moustache [...] was thick as a carpet-brush": "Forbidden, he grunted through his moustache that was thick as a 'carpet-brush' (41). Lily recalls her feelings and thoughts while watching the car carrying her father away to prison disappear in the dark: "I stood on our steps clutching on to Mommy with a terrible fear. If those men could just walk into Mommy and Daddy's bedroom and grab him away, they could do anything they liked" (42). The "evaluative adjective", "terrible", used to describe "fear", is indicative of the terror that grips Lily and arouses in her the need for maternal protection, expressed through the "deictic" verb phrase, "clutching on to Mommy", suggestive of spatial proximity.

Lily's belief that the policemen's power is extensive accounts for her anxiety about the evil that can be brought on by them, as revealed through the conditional sentence: "If those men could just walk into Mommy and Daddy's bedroom and grab him away, they could do anything they liked." As the proposition in the main clause depends on the conditional subordinate clause, the realization of the condition in the latter indicates that the former can also be realized, as the "epistemic" modal auxiliary, "could", indicative of ability and a high degree of possibility, conveys. Later, Mark tells Lily that "police might come and take Mommy too." Unlike Mark's use of the "epistemic" modal, "might", which shows uncertainty in the proposition he is making, Lily's employment of the "epistemic" modal, "could", reveals a high degree of certainty about the policeman's reaching, injurious ability. Lily, who is more shaken by her father's arrest than Mark, strongly believes that the policemen will bring her more evil in the future; such a conviction indicates that apartheid has started to forge her character negatively.

Recalling to the memories of Lily with her uncle Mark reports the reader about her relation with Uncle Max previous to the starting of the narration; therefore "the temporal point of view" shows her "psychological point of view" according to Uncle Max and her clear portraying of her real friend points that different memories according to the policemen, which steadfast in her mind because it is related with her father's hold, the memories of all these characters still alive in her mind because of the particular status they hold in Lily's heart.

The depiction that Lily uses to depict Uncle Max emerges her "ideological point of view" representing the African native people by comparing him with "a huge tree" and his "strong brown arms" to "the branches ready to catch [her] if [she] fell off", Lily points to her feelings of protecting with him. The statements revealing of straight position, "sit me on his shoulders", "like being on top of a huge tree" reflect Lily's feeling of towering with Uncle Max, versus the statement "was stooped over" that Lily used to describe the policemen's manner when he uses his power to attack her father down. This creates the clear contrast between her "ideological point of view" as unfavorable to that of the policemen "colonizer" while the native represent the safe world where she feels preserved, while the other rigorous one which makes the native people down, all these elements impact on her personality

physically and psychologically, living in apartheid community makes Lily feel isolated and marginalized.

In another hand Lily describe her relation with her best friend Caroline at school, despite the deep friendship between both of them , but Carolin's mother which reflects apartheid community , so she puts limitations on her relation with Lily. Thus when Lily calls Carolin for her house , Carolin's mother give an excuse that they are working, but in reality she wants to keep Caroline away from Lily because the parents of the latter are political activist whose repute is dishonor. Lily who clearly notice Caroline's mother dislike to her , she tries to describe her facial expressions when she speaks of her hatred towards her, by using the "evaluative adjectives", "tight", "little" to portrait her smile at her: " Her mom used to give me a tight little smile whenever she saw us holding hands"(44) .

To express her depression at the strong breakdown of their friendship , so she replaced the words when she describes her relation with Caroline by using this statement " we crashed down" (48), by the using the adverb "down" , Lily portraits the reality of the "colonizer" or " The white" and their treatment to the decent " African " people as a "law" or "down" class citizen . from this point Naidoo openings by discovering the personal instances to reach palatial ones, she improves that the one type of discrimination will guide to another oppression and apartheid.

When Caroline's mother prevented her daughter to visit Lily's house under the pretext of working, Lily already notice the hatred of Carolin's mother according to her family as colonized or" African native" . Lily's description to Carolin's mother physical occurrence clarifies her excessive despondency " she was out of breath and tottered on her high heels from running , her face was flushed and her voice was higher and faster" (50)

Affected by apartheid, Carolin's mother the African natives and the political activists such as (Lily's family) as a impedance that has to be limited " Well, you spoil them and this is what they do!" Her statement implies that her " ideological point of view" typifies that of the colonizer who regards the natives as (terrorists) (Pieterse,1992-,106-107), apartheid which Lily connects with isolation and sorrow, changes Lily's attitude and progressively lose desire in Carolin's life which support this oppressed and strict regime

Straight away I knew that by "them" and "they" she meant

Africans not only that , but she was also talking about my parents and their politics. I should have told her and

Caroline 'No thank you'. I should have said that I didn't want their lift.(Naidoo,"One",2001,50-51)

Another instance that reflects strictness of the colonizer regime exemplifies in Carolin's mother attitude with Janey (Lily's brother), we can notice how the colonized try to turn down the native's dignity when Carolin's mother manner of speaking with Janey over the phone brings , she used the statement " your madam" to reflect the superiority of colonizer when Carolin's mother appoints Janey to thread her message to Lily's mother. Caroline's mother's sharpening— question: "Do you understand?" shows that the white colonizer simply eradicates the native's dignity through a groundless ion that the natives are stupid, irresponsible subjects. The white colonizer's absolute refusal to regard the native as an equal, highlighted Caroline's mother's manner of addressing Janey as well as her voice register, which Lily describes by using the "evaluative adjective", (sharp) becomes Lily's epiphany moment. The horror of Lily's discovery engenders in her feelings of extreme fear, conveyed through her use of the evaluative adjective, "frightening", "shivery", which describe her inner mind.

This instance has the deep effect on Lily's personality from (psychological point of view), Lily finds the comfort and safe with the natives such as (Janey, Uncle Max) in contrast of her feelings with the whites (colonized), who are the cause of her depression and sorrow " Janey, would find a way of making me feel better" (52). This clarifies her realization to the " other" that reflects the African as contrast to her realization according to the "other" that reflects the "colonizer" while the native makes her feel in safe and comfort while the latter makes her feel in threat and misery.

As a result the conflict between the two friends begins, exemplifying the controversy between the two contrast environments ,to exception Lily's family friendly attitude to build the bridge or the contact zone to hide the gab that exist between the two environments Lily's world and Carolin's world.

The instance of talking to Janey, Lily portrays Carolin's mother sound by using " evaluative adjective", (sharp) to give us an image about her hatred for mother's friend (colonizer) or white people and her apartheid instance according to the native or (colonized), at the same time reflect Lily's (psychological point of view) through her sorrow and depression as a young girl under the effect of apartheid community which is exemplified through Lily ideology and interior emotions after her separate with Caroline. The bad effect of apartheid on Lily's relation with the "other" shows how it confused her thinking because of her absorption with hateful expectation about Caroline instance, Lily extract her marginalization and depression.

Lily have recourse to her native environment and escaping from her disorganize thought to Janey who tries to calm down the pain of Lily because of the apartheid

I felt Janey's hand resting lightly on y shoulders.

' One day, Lily , it will come right'

' I think so , Lily'. (58)

Janey's smooth contact removes Lily's pain by using the " temporal phrase" "one day" , creates a kind of hope inside Lily's heart and help to remove the depression, sorrow and bad ideas that exist in her mind" I keep Janey's words hanging inside my head" Lily's last phrase shows that part of the deadlock of existing under apartheid is think that the coming days must bring them freedom: " I tell myself that if Uncle Max, Janey, Mommy and Daddy all believe in it-, I should try too" (58) as her use of the modal auxiliary " should" , indicative of obligation conveys through this statement by Lily.

Conclusion

To conclude the story "One Day, Lily, One Day" we explain that apartheid or racial discrimination which has firstly been ambiguous to Lily, has gained different aspects for her. Lily, who has progressively understood to combine apartheid with oppression, sorrow, fright, and depression, understands that apartheid turns down the natives' rights and roots their respect, her comprehension of the "other", the colonizer and colonized. Thus, while Lily realizes the "other" colonizer, who achieves apartheid, as an origin of sorrow, she shows the "other", the colonized, a sacrificed of apartheid. The deep contraindication between the two environments affects Lily's situation according to future . Behind the two worlds Lily's most cherished hope, may be realized "one day" when the color discrimination is surpassed, and apartheid is removed through a cross dignity respect of the humanity in general, especially in the people of Africa.

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