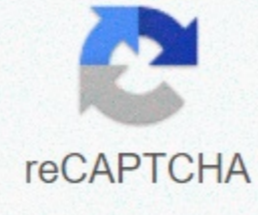




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## Dangarembga nervous conditions pdf

Nervous Relationships First EditionAuthorTsitsi DangarembgaCountryZimbabweLanguageEnglishGenreImageungsromanPublisherPublisherThe Women’s Press (London)Publication date1988Pages204ISBN0-7043-4100-XOCLC211 18465LC ClassPR9390.9.D36 N47 1988Followed byThe Book of Not Nervous Conditions is a novel by Zimbabwean author Tsitsi Dangarembga, first published in the UK in 1988. It was the first book published by a black woman from Zimbabwe in English. [1] Nervous Conditions won the Commonwealth Writers’ Prize in 1989,[1] and in 2018 was listed as one of the BBC’s 100 best books that changed the world. [2] The semi-autobiographical novel[3] focuses on the story of a Shona family in postcolonial Rhodesia in the 1960s. Nervous relationships illustrate the dynamic themes of race, colonialism and gender in postcolonial conditions in modern-day Zimbabwe. The title is taken from the introduction of Jean-Paul Sartre to Frantz Fanon’s The Wretched of the Earth (1961). Plot summary Tambu is the protagonist of the novel. The novel opens with the news that Tambus’ older brother, Nhamo, had just died. Tambu is not upset about this because Nhamo studied at a missionary school from home with his uncle Babamukuru and his family. The only thing Tambu wants is to go to school, but her family is very poor and doesn’t have enough money to pay their school fees. Tambus’ uncle, Babamukuru, and his family came to visit the farm. Because of Babamakuru’s success, he is worshipped when he comes to visit. During the visit, Babamukuru suggests that Tambu take Nhamo’s place and attend the missionary school at his house. Upon arrival, she soon becomes close to her cousin Nyasha and focuses entirely on her studies. During the semester break, everyone returns to visit the family back in the home. Tambu doesn't want to go back because she is much more comfortable living with Babamukuru. Towards the end of the semester there is a degree administered at Tambu school. This exam is to test the students and offer them an opportunity to study at a well-known missionary school. Tambu excels at the exam and is offered a scholarship to participate in this well-known school. In the new school Tambu is introduced to many cultural changes; however, she remains resistant to the changes. As always, she is completely focused on her studies. Consequently, she is still wary of her daily situations and nervous about the conditions surrounding her. Character Tambu: Jeremiah and Mainini’s daughter. Tambu is the novel's protagonist and narrator of the story. Her desire for an education and to improve herself seems strong enough to overcome almost anything. She is very herself, and always strives to do her best make the right decision. Nyasha: Tambus’ cousin, Babamukuru and Maiguru’s daughter. Her desire to be independent gets her into a lot of trouble, including many arguments with her father. Her time in England showed her another life, and she finds it difficult to assimilate back into the Rhodesian community, suffering from some form of eating disorder. Babamukuru: Tambus' uncle, and the head of her family. He is married to Maiguru and has a daughter, Nyasha. His real name is never mentioned in the novel; he is only referred to by clan name in shona language. Tambu always calls him Babamukuru, which means father's older brother; Tambus's father's generation calls him Mukoma, which means oldest brother. A well-educated man, he is the dean of missionary school. As the head of the family, he feels responsible for the rest of his family; he also sees them as insufficiently hard-working, which makes him quite authoritarian towards them. However, he shows submission to the people who helped him get his education. Nyasha’s mother. Maiguru is a well-educated woman who is forced to depend on her husband, Babamukuru. She is frustrated because, although she has the potential to support herself, she is prevented from doing so by patriarchal forces. Chido: Babamukuru and Maiguru’s son. Because Chido is Babamukurus’ son, he received a good education, but he succumbed to the white colonists’ customs. Jeremiah: Babamukurus’ brother and Tambus’s father. Jeremiah received very little education and can barely support his family. He acts gratefully to Babamukuru for the education he provided his children with. Lucia stays relatively unknown during the novel. She is believed to have had many affairs with rich men. She is a very independent woman, and is determined to educate herself and not fall into the normal roles of women in her community. Mainini: Tambus' mother. After Nhamo’s death, when Tambu goes to the mission, she becomes very resentful of Babamukuru for taking another of her children to her school. Nhamo: Tambus brother. As the oldest son in the family, Nhamo is chosen to attend mission ary school. After being at school, he feels that he is superior to the rest of his family, and takes no part in their daily tasks. Eventually, he begins to go home from the mission less and less until his death. Main topics Gender is an important theme expressed in the novel. [2] The Rhodesian female characters are oppressed on the basis of gender, and this is a driving force behind many of the story arcs in the novel. Colonialism Colonialism is another major theme in the novel[2] - it is another driving force behind many of the plot points, including the fixation on (western) education and Nyasha’s inner struggles with race and colonialism. Also the course begins with her early education and ends with her acceptance at the nun’s school revealing the colonial nature of this scholarship, since the African students were not treated in the same way as the white Western students. Reception Nervous Conditions has mostly received positive reviews, making it a prominent African and Zimbabwean literary work. Africa Book Club recommends nervous relationships, Dangarembga argues work to be, a thought-provoking novel that houses a large number of complicated ideas in a simple and engaging story. [4] Nervous relationships were awarded the Commonwealth Writers’ Prize in 1989, and have since been translated into a number of languages. It has been praised both inside and outside Africa as a prominent contributor and advocate of African feminism and postcolonialism. The novel has been described as an absorbing page-turner by The Bloomsbury Review, another example of a bold new national literature by the African Times and a unique and valuable book by Booklist. Finally, Pauline Uwakweh describes how Nervous Relationships emphasize that [Race and Colonial Problems are explored] as parallel themes to patriarchal domination because both are undoubtedly interrelated forms of domination over a subordinate social group. Dangarembga has certainly shown a strong awareness of the problems in her Rhodesian society in particular, and Africa in general. Her vision as a writer emphasizes that awareness and courage are the blueprint for exploding its contradictions. Overall, nervous relationships are recognized as a major literary contribution to African feminism and postcolonial literature. In May 2018, the BBC named nervous relationships as one of the top 100 books that have shaped the world. The novel was the 66th book on the list. [2] References ^ a b African women speak out. 26 March 2005. Retrieved July 27, 2018. ^ a b c d Tsitsi Dangarembga, excited as 'Nervous Conditions' makes it into top 100 books. DailyNews Live. 28 May 2018. 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