

SOCIETY'S RESISTANCE AGAINST COLONIZATION IN ACHEBE'S *ANTHILLS OF THE SAVANNAH*

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis tentang perlawanan masyarakat melawan kolonisasi di Kangan yang dilakukan oleh orang mereka sendiri dalam cerita *Anthills of the Savannah* karya Chinua Achebe. Penelitian ini menggunakan konsep perlawanan dan teori poskolonial untuk menganalisa bentuk-bentuk perlawanan dan dampaknya bagi masyarakat. Poskolonial terbentuk diantara konsep perlawanan dan ide-ide tentang kebebasan, kemerdekaan, identitas, dan kepribadian. Penelitian ini menganalisis masalah, yaitu: bentuk-bentuk perlawanan apa saja yang ada dalam cerita, bagaimana karakter melawan kolonisasi Sam dan apa dampak perlawanan tersebut bagi masyarakat. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa poskolonial dan konsep-konsep perlawanan ada karena kepekaan masyarakat akan kebebasan dan identitas mereka.

Kata kunci: poskolonial, perlawanan, masyarakat.

Abstract

This study analyzes the society's resistance against the colonization of Kangan did by their own people in *Anthills of The Savannah* by Chinua Achebe. This study uses the concept of resistance and postcolonial theory to analyzes the form of resistance and its impact toward the society. Postcolonialism is built around the concept of resistance and it carried with the ideas about human freedom, liberty, identity, and individuality. This study analyzes the problem, which are: (1) what forms of resistance are depicted, (2) How do the character resist the colonization, and (3) what are the impacts of its resistance toward the society. The result of the study shows that postcolonialism and the concept of resistance occurs because the society awareness about freedom and identity.

Keywords: postcolonialism, resistance, society

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays issue about resistance is related with the oppression, torture, politic, policy, identity or injustice. It is like all acts located in certain moments, space and relationships and it involves various techniques and discourses of the actor. (Resistance Studies Magazine, 2013:1). "You don't have to follow your fucking leader in this house, you know. Come on, have Scotch or Campari or anything--even water--just to show him" (Achebe, 49), this is the one example of the resistance. Resistance is a form of the condition which is in contradiction to what should they receive or the action of people do if their souls not related to what they believe. Power is the main influential factor to do resistance such as what Michel Foucault said in his quote that where is power, there is resistance, it means that power is everywhere and the resistance followed it. This is related to what Lila Abu-Lughod says there is power in cases of resistance (Lughod, 2013)

This study uses the novel which written by Albert Chinualumogu Achebe or as known as Chinua Achebe. His first novel is *Things Fall Apart* which is dealing with

traditional Igbo life and colonial government in his homeland. Achebe's novel focus on the tradition of Igbo society, the effect of Christian influences, and the effect of the traditional African during and after the colonial era. *Anthills of the Savannah* is Achebe's first novel after more than 20 years which is released in the year of 1987 and it was nominated for the Booker McConnell Prize. *Anthills of the Savannah* is a book focused on the history of Nigerian People demanding their authority and resistance toward the wrong policy in their own government caused colonizer country. *Anthills of the Savannah* deals with the corruption and the other aspects of postcolonial African's life. According to what Dr Pallavi Bhardwaj said in *The Dynamics of Change in Africa Sensibility: Anthills the Savannah* (2015) the story dealing with the issue of leadership which is shown in Sam leadership doing corruption. The society resisting his authority because of he has doing wrong policy to the country. He faced and tried to act colonizer who once colonized his country and the impact toward society is suffer and sorrow.

There is nothing basically wrong with Kangan society, its land or environment or the air. Kangan leads a quiet and peaceful life until Sam appears to be president of

the country. The only challenge for Kangan is his leader's inability or feasibility to take responsibility for the personal example that characterize real leadership. Achebe attempts through Sam's character to find out the law of colonization.

Based on the truth, Nigerian society refuses its administrator to demand for authority and decide what they have wronged. *Anthills of the Savannah* presents a real view of postcolonial African challenge, marked by frustration and disappointment. Sam's military regime is an alternative to the corrupt politicians and educated elite that believes Sam as a leader of the revolution, can eradicate the current epidemic. Yet his administration is a colonial government replica. The only improvement obviously is that the native rulers play the role and harvest the masses in the name of domestication.

It is like Ekundayo & Akinbobola said that Achebe represent all the characters, events, language and setting in *Anthills of the Savannah* like what he experienced with colonial in his country (2016: vol 2). The writer focuses on the issue how society is resisting against the colonization that happened in their country. The aim of the study is to analyze the society resistance toward Sam as His Excellency, he is a character who was portrayed as the president of Kangan and its impact toward society.

There are some previous studies that used as evidence to help the study in writing theory. "Postcolonialism and Achebe's *Anthills of The Savannah*" by Fatma Kalpaki (2013), "The Post-Colonial Reality in Chinua Achebe's Novels" by Nirupa Saikia (2015), "Intertextuality and The Truth of Achebe's Fiction: Militarized Nigerian Postcolonial in *Anthills of The Savannah*" by Uzoechi Nwagbara, "Everyday Resistance Exploration of A Concept and Its Theories" by Stellan Vinthagen and Anna Johansson (2013), *Discourse Patterning in Chinua Achebe's Anthills of the Savannah* and Thomas Pynchon's *The Crying of Lot 49*" by Dr Chibuzo Onunkwo and T.M.E Chukwumezie.

Fatma Kalpaki (2013), Nirupa Saikia (2015), Uzoechi Nwagbara, Awogu-Maduagwu, Dr Chibuzo Onunkwo and T.M.E Chukwumezie are some studies discuss about Achebe's work in the novel *Anthills of the Savannah*. According to them, *Anthills of the savannah* is talk about the Achebe's experience toward his country which once have been colonized. Symbol and image are made by Achebe use of efficiently in order to convey the problems of postcolonial Nigeria and thus symbols have been mentioned enrichens the novel. It is also shown that bribery and evil in Nigeria impact its citizens decisively and positively, alongside female authority, as an agent of traditional ethics (Kalpaki (2013), Saikia (2015)).

The difference thing appears to Uzoechi Nwagbara, he tries to explain the intertextuality in the

production and appreciation of Chinua Achebe's fiction, mainly, his political novel about militarism. He said that the novel is rich incarnation of Achebe's artistic consciousness to illustrate palpably the matter with Nigeria, which other novels that deal with military intervention, power play and gross violence in the polity orchestrate.

Since there is a differentiation either culture or identity in the society of Kangan, then resistance occurs as the result. Resistance is about how individuals behave in their life to undermine the authority or the so-called opposition. It is an activity- a social action that involves some agencies which carried out in some kind of oppositional relation to power (Vinthagen and Johansson, 2013).

To build this study become the better study than the other does, it's also used books as additional reference. *Critical Theory Today* by Lois Tyson (2006) *Postcolonial Studies* by Bill Aschroft and friend (2007), *The post-colonial Studies Reader* by Bill Ascroft and Friend (2003), *Postcolonial Theory Critical Introduction* by Leela Gandhi (1998), *Postcolonialism an historical introduction* by Robert J.C. young (2001), *Baltic Postcolonialism* by Violetta Kelertas (2006), *Postcolonialism Meets Economics* by Eiman O. Zein-Elabdin and S. Charusheela (2004), *The politics of Postcolonialism Empire, Nation and Resistance* by Rumina Sethi (2011), neo-colonialism, the last stage of imperialism by Kwame Nkrumah (1965), and *Colonialism and Neocolonialism* by Jean-Paul Sartre (1964)

These books discuss about the relation between human being and its connections toward all the domains of our experience such as psychological, social, political, ideological and intellectual. There are some explanations about postcolonialism and the understanding about the concept of resistance dealing with human oppression (Tyson, 2006, pp 417). Postcolonialism itself related to the effect of colonialism toward culture and society. There must be a reason why people do resistance. It is a cause, usually about something disagree about that have been achieved, then they make an action. Mostly, subaltern, slave, or someone who under controls did the resistance to get freedom and get equal right as the other and threatened as human being and being human is dynamic which formed by the choices made by the individual (Sartre 1964)

The statement of the problems that need to be answered in this study is: *What forms of resistance toward colonization are depicted in Achebe's Anthills of the Savannah, How do the characters resist the colonization of Sam through the novel, and What are the impacts of resistance toward the society in in Achebe's Anthills of the Savannah.* This study focused on how the society are

resisting against the colonization Chinua Achebe's *Anthill of the Savannah*. The analyzing would be analyzed based on the actions, statements, and conditions that regarded to society resistance

RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 The Theory of Postcolonial

Postcolonialism offers a way of thinking about the past, a history or can said by "writing back", the shadow of imperialism in the past. Talking about postcolonialism means talking about the independence country- colonizer and colonized. Like what Tyson argued that actually the critic of postcolonialism analyzes the problem of cultural identities which is stressing to the instability and the dynamics, basic forms from cultural identities (Tyson, 2006, PP 426).

Postcolonial can be exposed to try to present in the colonial state or colonial era when the struggle of anti-colonial roars and echoes. Edward Said argues that "orientalism" as the symbol and the Europeans justified their colonial conquests through the concept of Orientalism (Said,1999) while Homi K Bhabha said postcolonialism focused on the point of view of the colonized, and they do not feel a sense of belonging in either culture, leading to a state of unhomeliness or double consciousness. He assumed that "self as other" and "other as self" both of them make the colonialism into problematic category in which excess, difference and slippage between binaries cannot be easily discharged (Bhabha,1994).

The people who is called "unhomeliness" same as when the people live in their own country but they feel like they live in others country or feel uncomfortable in their country. it is caused by several factors like culture and identity had been changed. Compared to Anjali, hybridity in post-colonial research is a good concept, which can provide binary thought, enable the agency of the subaltern to be registered and even enable a reorganization and destabilization of authority (Prabhu, 2007, pp 1)

Bill Ashcroft said that colonialism is specific form of exploitation which is developing in Europe about for 400 years (Ashcroft,2001). While, according to Ania Loomba Colonialism can be identified as controlling the indigenous people either theirs land or goods, however its related to European who do inventions to Asian, African, and American in the 16th century and this happens as the history of humans (Loomba, 2005). The colony and the ex-colony spread to almost every single place in earth, only Arab, Persia, Afghanistan, Mongolia, China and Japan that has never been colonized by European and the others about

86,4 percent of region that has been touched by the world of colonialization.

Postcolonialism is built around the concept of resistance, in which resistance as rebellion, disagreement or imitation, but the haunting issue that resistance always inscribes the resisted in the texture of resistant, is constructed around the nation of resistance. Furthermore, the conception of resistance brings with it or can convey its thoughts of freedom, identity, individuality, etc. the thoughts that have not been taken or maintained equally in the perspective of mankind by the colonized country. The postcolonial is recognized in particular on the historical scale that has been rooted in the colonized nation by the mode of opposition towards colonialism, before or after colonialist rule.

The same as Ronal Horvath, he stated, is colonized as a type of domination, control by group or individuals over the territories and/or conduct of other organizations or individuals (Horvath, 1972, pp 52). Colonialism as a type of domination that includes subjugation of all people to each other. The forms of domination involve denying self-determination and imposing a rule that is rooted in a distinct political competence. The main reason of colonialism is because every people has different level in society and some people using it to be leader and dominate to others.

The attempts to impose on the colonized people the culture and customs of colonial power, whether through faith in the superiority of the colonizing power by race and/or culture; a desire of fundamentalist propagation of specific beliefs or cultural practices; or a means for creating and strengthening political leadership, have frequently been associated with colonialism. Finally, the history of colonialism has a strong connection with the exploitation of colonized populations. The exploitation took many distinct forms but among other measures we could mention slave commerce, the misappropriation of cultural assets and natural assets, the establishment of commercial exploitation and the forcible introduction of capitalist types of manufacturing. The legacy of these methods is, as will be seen, highly disputed.

Fanon examined the effect of colonialism to the psychology, he explains in *Black Skin White Mask* which colonized people is not only scoped to the problem of exploitation, but also their self (soul) that is marginalized or thrown away, and it must be constructed by colonial to murder and bury the originality or naturality of themselves, their soul, and the culture (Fanon, 1967, pp 18). The person who have limited or no access to the culture or outside the social, politic, and economy circles of the hegemonic power is called as "subaltern" or "class group". This case will trigger the action of resistance, "refusal to obey", they will change the rules because

freedom is what they need (Spivak, 1988). This theory is reflected to people who become a subject of oppression in colonialism and this usually followed by invention, exploitation, and consequent. In subaltern people who has lower rate than others will not be allowed to contribute in the society.

The colonization of each other's minds is the price we pay for thought.

Mary Douglas

There must be question to know clearly about what colonization of mind really is. According to Marcelo Dascal, it known as the epistemic violence, which the violence is used against the knowledge and become the main elements in process of domination. In other words, colonization of *mind* is achieved when the colonized adopts the colonizer's epistemic principle of 'invidious comparison'. This means his implicit acceptance of the colonizer's asymmetric distinction between a 'primitive' mind – that of the colonized – and a 'superior' or 'civilized' one – that of the colonizer

The intervention from an external source "the colonizer" in the mental sphere of the subject "the colonized", its effect was long lasting and it's not easy to remove, the parties can be aware or unaware of their role of colonizer or colonized, there was a marked asymmetry of power between the parties involved, and both can participate in the process voluntarily or involuntarily. These are the characteristics from the colonization of mind. Therefore, it may take the mental habit as a tool for the transmission and it can be transmitted through social life and system. This can be transferred by family, traditions, cultural habits, faith, science, language, fashion, ideology, the regiment of the political system, education and even media. Every colonized country will do the resistance for defend their nation, the factors is they afraid to lose something of values like the identity and tradition.

2.2 The Concept of Resistance

Resistance is as powerful, productive, plural, and transforming as it is incorporated into everyday social life (Stellan Vinthagen 2007). He also said the kind of opposition depending on who acts, where, how, organizationally and what, and which motivates the thoughts and the ideologies that guide the resistance. On the other hand, resistance may be defined as a deed of opposition or struggle to change the status. It's like someone resisting can know they don't like the laws or want a change and resist openly and verbally.

According to Fernandes, resistance can be understood as the social position, conduct and action aimed at strengthening classifications within and against the force of domination and those who practice it

(Fernandes 1988: 174). Similarly, Routledge defines opposition as any intervention determined to challenge, alter or sustain social relations, procedures or institutional conditions not separate from dominant methods (Routledge 1997, pp. 361)

Resistance has been referred to as a form of "critical agency" and "hybridization" without establishing the relationship between intentions action and outcomes and It is also said to be conscious and unconscious (Marta Iñiguez de Heredia 2013). Resistance refers to fighting back in defense of freedom, democracy and humanity and it is always about denying, challenging or undermining power but some literature on resistance adds criteria of aims like purpose, intent, motive, interest of the resister of denying, challenging or undermining power.

Based on the perception of resistance by Audre Lorde, she argued that resistance is the action of "the transformation of silence into language and action" that usually puts the doer into danger when it is done. Here, the term "silence" does not mean that people who cannot to speak but in terms they do not allowed yet have any right to speak up their opinion. The "personal transformation" means that they are not afraid to break their silence through speaking their mind. (Oslo, 1997, pp 53)

For to Robbins and Judge, there was two factors can create the resistance, and can be divided into two classifications, like organizational sources and individual sources. The fundamental features of individual sources are perceptions, personalities, needs and desires. The economic, habit, safety and selective data procedures include specific instances of these individual sources of opposition. Habits mean a person's willingness to react systematically or repeatedly whilst safety refers to the need for the person to feel secure in his or her setting and place in the organization. (Judge and Robbins 2010, pp 247)

James Scott also stated that the resistance is mainly casual, concealed and nonconfrontational ("infra-politics"). Political formality may be the standard for the elite, the intelligentsia and the upper class, which have close monopolies of institutional abilities and access in the third globe as well as in the west. However, it would be naive if the peasant resistance would usually take the same shape. (Scott, 1987, pp 194)

According to Hambrick and Canella, there are several of kind the resistance such as blind resistance, political and ideological resistance. Blind resistance is like afraid and tolerant of the change and it is offer reassurance and allow time to pass, the political resistance about fearful of losing something of value where it is counter with negotiation and the last is ideological resistance this is the kind of ill-fated or in violation of Values and the persuasion based on the data. On the other hand, David B.

Loughram there are three acts which can be seen as resistance such as appearance, speech and action. The first one is appearance; it can be seen that the person is doing resistance or not when they dress and doing their style. When somebody criticizing about something, person or government can be seen as the resistance of speech. And the last is action, this resistance shows when somebody showing the action that against the rule or system which occurs at that time (Laughram, 1998, pp 59)

There are many terms which have a relation to resistance, and the terms actually has the same aim with resistance, to make a change, such bellow:

1. **Civil resistance or nonviolent** is the technique of resistance for political, social, economy objectives by civil groups to challenge the particular power, policy, or regime and force without threats or use physical violence. Demonstrations, vigils and petitions, occupations, and the creation of parallel institutions of government.
2. **Mutiny** it is an open rebellion against the proper authorities, especially for soldier and sailors against their office, but can also occasionally refer to any type of rebellion against an authority figure.
3. **Resistance movement or freedom fighter** Is an action planned by the group of the society of the country in resisting their government or an occupying the power to destroy the stabilities and civil orders. This term of resistance is included both violent and non-violent methods.
4. **Revolt**, it refers to large people who refuse to be controlled and use violent action to against the authority.
5. **Revolution**, It refers to an action when the society or the population of the country revolts against the government and it causes the changing of structure, organization and power in relatively of short time. This have occurred through human history and vary widely in terms of methods, duration, and motivating ideology.
6. **Subversion**, refers to an attempt to transform the established social order and its structures of power, authority, and hierarchy. This terms usually described as an attack on the public morals and used as a tool to achieve political goals because it generally carries less risk, cost, and difficulty as opposed to open belligerency.

ANALYSIS

3.1. The forms of resistance toward colonization in the Novel

It has been exposed before, Novel *Anthills of the Savannah* has often known as political novel and it tells about militarism and political dictatorship where the potent reminder of the problems facing Africa especially in searing satire of political corruption and social injustice. Achebe use a fictitious country called Kangan which is Nigeria, even though he did not mention the country in the story. The novel mainly centers on the tragic fates of four Kangan civil Servant through a wrong polices and corruption which is spread in field of life in Kangan after the colonizer left their country, Nigeria.

Nigeria is the largest and most populous nation in western Africa where California has approximately twice the size and the United Kingdom three times the size. Nigerian is the largest oil producer but the country has been undermined in recent decades by political conflict, corruption, ethnic and religious conflict and an ailing economy. (Toyin and Matthew, 2008). Talking about Nigeria, the Africa's most populous country will always offend our heart because of the history of their country, the journey of their country is not easy like another country which is they must through the colonizer, same as like Indonesia colonized by European countries. The society of Nigeria must be battling for defend their country until become independence. They do everything defensively to fight and to chase away the colonizer. Nigeria achieve their independence October 1960 from Britain and become a republic in 1963 which led by prime minister Tawafa Balewa and started the implementation of the Nigerianisation policy in the federal civil service (Jude Emmanuel, 2014)

In the past, Britain fully conquered and colonized Nigeria by the end of the 1800s. The British colonial took control of political, economic, and the social life in Nigeria. Britain colonizing Nigeria from various aspects, from the religion, Britain want to spread Christianity to Nigerian people, and gold was a major resource in Nigerian, Britain take this opportunity to being exploited Nigerian resource and make it such a power to their empire. The suffering and misery were felt by Nigerian society when Britain colonized their country. Various fields that has been conquered by Britain, from the economy, politic, religion and so on.

It should be started with Sam as His excellency, the one who has authority to control the people of Kangan as the president of the country and he is one of the main characters who colonized his own society by adopted the colonizer that once colonized his country. Sam strives to be like western culture, and it appears that he always

wanted to be accepted by this culture. "His major flaw was that all he ever wanted was to do what was expected of him especially by the English whom he admired sometimes to the point of foolishness" (Achebe, 29).

Considering to the story, there is a fundamental assumption about Sam as his excellency that related to the story. The reason behind what have been done by Sam to his country especially in how he treats his society as president just because his experience. Well, during his childhood he carried by the white people and live with their rules. Almost of his day interacted with them and learned what white people teach to him. As result, automatically Sam will follow and imitate to what white people does because of he spent his day with them.

Sam has friends in the government that accompany him and support him as the president and each of them have a role and position in government. Chris Oriko as the minister of information, Ikem Osodi as a poet and editor of a newspaper and Beatrice as finance of minister.

Like what have Sam done in the story, as a president he is doing wrong polices through his society which is the impact caused the sorrow and suffering. He imitates the colonizer when colonized his country and the colonialist had influenced Sam's view. Sam's point of view about white people is about how they oppress his country during the colonize period and its impact to his personality. The colonizer totally changes Sam character. He is a stubborn man who does not want to listen to people opinion.

_Well, this is going to be another of those days. Meaning a bad day. Days are good or bad for us now according to how His Excellency gets out of bed in the morning. (Achebe, 2)

The quotation above is emphasized how temperature of Sam. Beside he has a bad temperature he also has an unstable mood like what Chris tell about him where his mood depends on how he gets up in the morning. It can be looked at this quotation. Sam does try to be like a British as the colonized country. Sam is told as an ambitious, greedy, brutal, and military dictator, he is known as inept leader by his society.

The resistance itself is not about how colonized country resist their freedom from colonizer but the country itself who resist their own people toward the wrong policy in their country which doing by the president as the colonizer. It's like something that has be struggled, for the society of kangan especially the main characters, for not being colonized by their own people in their own country, and for not being a shot of Western.

There are a lots of actions especially to resist the colonization in the story. Because the country was leaded by the bad leader and its causes suffering to society. The character in the story tried to resist Sam policy by doing some kind of actions like protest, rebellion, satire and propaganda. These forms of resistance are happened in *Anthills of the Savannah*. The changing of policy happens because of the society power. Like Aschcroft said that where is power there is resistance. It was decided that if freedom would not be given, then it would be taken. In *Anthills of the Savannah*, Achebe portrays the power of all the characters in resisting the colonization.

Achebe describes two conditions in *Anthills of the Savannah* which are before and after society resists the government which under Sam control as his excellency. If Sam tries to understand and to be wise using his authority as power, it gives the different result. Not only for government but also for the society. Kangan will be a nice country for their living and the society will never do the resistance, but the fact is not like that. Society was figured as big power and have big contribution toward the government. Society power can make or change little things into big and valuable things.

3.2 The resistance towards colonization shown by the characters in novel

In Kangan, there were many people who had power and powerless in the society. All the society had suffered at that time because the bad treatment from their own president who doing wrong policy. The main characters in *Anthills of the Savannah* are, Ikem, Chris, Beatrice and sometime also Sam as His Excellency. In this case, the resistance in this novel has been done by those characters. They lived under the tremendous burden, under the worst administration of Sam as the president of the country, Kangan.

'Yes, it is _me_. General Big Mouth, they will say, and print my picture on the cover of _Time_ magazine with a big mouth and a small head. You understand?' (Achebe, p.9)

In the beginning of scene explain when His Excellency got the poster from unknown people about his self. They made a poster with captured his body as big mouth and small head. It can be seen that the big mouth refers to people who have much talk but less doing. This is such a satire for people who break their promise usually refer to politician. Satire is regarded as a phrase of human basic emotions such as wrath, shame, anger, indignation, dislike, and feelings of disdain which are triggered by universal human behaviors such as stupidity, greed, injustice, selfishness (George, 1990 p. 5).

The first witness is Ikem Osodi, he is told as smart, open minded and tend to criticizing something which is not accordant with the rules. He was portrayed as a poet and editor of newspaper. He has a girlfriend named Elewa who works at mini store in his country.

(1)He was the key link between the plotters in Kangan and their foreign collaborators.(2) He was the lynchpin between the plotters in Bassa and a group of disgruntled and unpatriotic chiefs in the Province of Abazon.(3) Under the guise of a public lecture at the University of Bassa on 26 September, Mr. Osodi furthered the aim of the plotters by inciting the students of the University to disaffection and rebellion against the government and the life of His Excellency the President and the peace and security of the State. (Achebe, p 101)

The quotation above represents the forms of resistance in *Anthills of the Savannah* did by Ikem Osodi. Protest, rebellion and propaganda are the examples of resistance. It is not easy to change the rule in government from the sick rule into healthy rule, from bad government into good one. In *Anthills of the Savannah*, Achebe wants to show that the bad rule of government must change into harmony government.

Ikem osodi who has the biggest influence in the story. He is as a figure who strongly oppose Sam policies that makes his society miserable. Many methods that he does for against the wrong policy of his government. Ikem run from Sam especially from the government because of he does not like the policies under Sam control. He found a group of people who have same opinion with him at the university and he join with the university student. They have the same feeling with Ikem towards what faced their own country under His Excellency control.

The audience sat or stood silently entranced. Its sudden end was like a blow and it jolted them into shouts of protest. Calls of *'Fire! Fire! More! More!'* and even *'Opposed!'* soon turned into a rhythmic chant when Ikem sat down. The Chairman turned to him and said, 'They want some more!' 'Yes! More! More! More!' (Achebe, 91)

Something can be viewed that when Ikem Osodi have his speech in the university of Bassa. In his presentation, he figured out the lecturer as the tortoise and the leopard. It symbolized about the lower people as tortoise and the higher people as leopard whom have authority. This is how Ikem show his resistance trough his presentation at university. His speech is produced a wry smile to the audience, while the letter is harsh, and direct with the purpose of ridiculing and criticizing it in a way that is humorous, witty and ironic (Shulman, 2013).

His brief presentation made the audience got fired and agitated because Ikem represents the problem of his country and indirectly satirize the government especially for the president. His presentation was well crafted and sometimes he uses a joke as the tool to attract the attention of audience.

My position is quite straightforward especially now that I don't have to worry about being Editor of the *Gazette*. My view is that any serving President foolish enough to lay his head on a coin should know he is inciting people to take if off; the head I mean.' (Achebe, 97)

It is obviously clear to witness how Ikem satirize, rebel, and protest toward the government. Its accordance to Loughram about the types of resistance, Ikem uses the type of speech to show his resistance to provoked the situation. His speech actually has a big a risk, remembering about his satirize toward his own president by saying "president foolish" and he can get caught and killed by his own speech. (Loughran, 1998). Ikem also figured out the head of His excellency in coin as a form of resistance.

I had known Ikem for years—right from my London University days. How he did it I can't tell but he became instantly like a brother to me. He had completed his studies two or three years earlier and was just knocking about London doing odd jobs for publishers, reading his poetry at the Africa Centre and such places and writing for Third World journals, before his friends at home finally persuaded him to return and join them in nation-building. (Achebe, p.54).

This moment had shown that Beatrice and Ikem were the same university. Beatrice declare about her past story in the university that Ikem was like her brother at that time. He passed the university earlier than Beatrice and doing part time for publisher, reading poetry at the Africa center and writing for third world journal. It means that since he as university student he like journalist fields. Because his talent, he has been chosen as the editor of newspaper in government.

After talking about Ikem, it rides to talk about the resistance of Christopher Oriko. He is described as the minister of information and the oldest friends of Sam. I had known him then for close on twenty-five years, from that day long ago when we first met as new boys of thirteen or fourteen at Lord Lugard College (Achebe, 11). Chris and Sam were the same collage at the university of Lord Lugard and they have been close for a long time. At the government Chris role as communicator between Sam and the other staff in the office. It shows that Sam and Chris have close relationship.

'I need a copy of this,' he managed finally. 'Can I copy it and return?' 'That's your copy,' said Chris, giving it back to him, 'if you need it. Thank you, sir. We will run off two thousand copies tonight so that every student will have it first thing tomorrow morning. This government has now committed suicide.' 'Well, young man,' said Chris getting up and offering his hand as a signal for parting. 'This country counts on you. Take care now.' (Achebe, p.103)

This quotation above represents the other resistance in *Anthills of the Savannah*, when Chris and young man have arguing about the paper that they must give to the student for doing the propaganda. It also shows how a young man trust and give the biggest hope to Christ to change their country. The copy as tools for propaganda that the student wants to use to rebel Sam.

Indicates that the desire of Chris becomes stronger and he does not want to postpone rebelling Sam as the president of his country. This action was considered to what David B. Loughran about resistance types: Action, where to against the Sam's rule and system. The action was handed out the paper with the students to the society in order to overthrow the president from the position (Loughran, 1998).

The Students Union had been so incensed by the crude regicide story of the *National Gazette* that copies of the newspaper were now regularly seized by students from newsvendors on campus and publicly burnt in the middle of Freedom Square. (Achebe, 103)

Beside Chris and Ikem as the main characters, there is also the other supporting character who doing the resistance toward Sam, they are the student of university. they also have the contribution in rebelling Sam's authority. Corruption, violation, wrong policy, and oppression was the treatments of the president of the country felt by them as the society. Those treatments they got from their own president that lead them to resist their own government. The quotation above represents the resistance in *Anthills of the Savannah*.

As if that was not dangerous enough other students began to taunt them as brainless morons. Now teasing the Kangan Mobile Police is worse than challenging a hungry Alsatian. (Achebe, p. 104)

When the student said that the president and the secretary of the union was brainless morons, they cursed their own president. The student showed the anger of His excellency. Under Sam's order as the president of the country, many people suffered because of his action which is out of the polices. Sam use his authority and his power

to control the society. Not only all his friends but also all the society of Kangan starting dislike him because of his actions were increasingly out of the control. One by one of his friends began to hate him, resist him and not respect him included Chris as his best friend.

The difficulty to argue is one of problems that humpers the society. Sam as his excellency do not want to hear anything or opinion from others because he is stubborn, greedy and being afraid for losing his position. This factor become the reason why the society feel like colonized. There is no freedom from them even though they live in their own country. Sam is a greedy, arrogant and hungry-power, he will do everything to make his dream comes true even through corruption and mourn the people. Because of his greediness, the society become suffer and sorrow.

Looking at that fact, Ikem, Chris and friends wants to show that the freedom is being important because it will guarantee them for doing what they want without feeling the pressure- the colonies. No order, no pressure, no ask, no fear of the rules of the president. Kangan should be like this, give a freedom to their society. Freedom is the key word that should be listened to what Ikem and Chris wants to deliver; free from the colonialism aspect whether it is only thoughts or the act of pretending to be like a colonizer. The other characters in the story are trying to bring the resistance of not being the colonizer whom colonized their own country by mean that their country (Nigeria) have their own tradition and value of their country that have been jailed for so long.

Chinua Achebe portrays Ikem Osodi and Christopher Oriko as the main characters in *Anthills of the Savannah*. These characters show the way to resist against colonization of Sam as the president of Kangan. Ikem and Chris show the action to protect their own country from bad leader that caused the sorrow and suffer to the society. If they do nothing for their country, it will be worst condition. *Anthills of the Savannah* gives the great message in every part about resistance in the society (Routledge,1997)

3.3 The Resistance's Impact to the Society in the Novel

The name of history will always be remembered by many people, especially for those who experienced and involved into it. Talking about the story of colonialism, the colonized country which is must be the injury for those who experienced. That is what will Achebe tell the reader through the novel *Anthills of the savannah*. Most of his novel is talking about the problem which is faced his country.

The way of character reaches the freedom is not easy, the struggle is always followed them. Working hard

and being faithful finally drive their self to difficult situation. murder, massacre and torture that felt by them. Sam do anything to kept him from the threats of resistance which can distrust his position, authority, and power as the President of the country. Because his acts, it also drives him into horrible condition.

Ikem is unafraid to fight, and unafraid to use his powerful words and his position as editor of National Gazette as leverage in that situation. Ikem's strong mindedness is probably why so many governmental officials do not like him, as ikem's points out saying "The reason for our little disagreement is because I have not attempted to hide my opinion of them as plain parasites. (Achebe, 94)

Ikem Osodi, whose reported death while in police custody had plunged the Military Government of this troubled West African State into deep crisis. In a voice full of emotion but steady and without shrillness Chris had described the official account of Ikem's death as 'patently false. (Achebe, p.103)

Bad luck happened to Ikem, on his way to investigation, he was killed while the policy brings him. The quotation represents the impacts of resistance in *Anthills of the savannah*. It is clear to see that Ikem was caught by top security officer about his act against the government. There are three reasons why Ikem being arrested. First, he being accused as the key link between the plotters in Kangan and their foreign collaboration and the plotters in Bassa and Abazon, he also become mastermind of propaganda which involving the university student to resist the government and President as His Excellency.

Working hard and being faithful to get the freedom for his country finally drive himself into murder. The murder was planned by His Excellency, Sam willing to kill Ikem because he opposed his rules and did propaganda, protest and rebellion as acts of resistance toward him. Sam afraid that someone will destroy his authority and position and being weak and unimportant. Chris Oriko as ikem's friend does not accept his death. He thinks that ikem's death was planned and there was a truth that government hide from the society. "Ikem Osodi was brutally murdered in cold blood by the security officers of this government" this quotation can support Chris's prediction about Ikem's death, because it was unbelievable, after the police brings him, suddenly they announce that he was passed away. Crish does when BBC announced Ikem's death, it can be viewed steadily that Chris tries to explain and tells the truth about Ikem's death.

He unslung his gun, cocked it, narrowed his eyes while confused voices went up all around some asking Chris to run, others the policeman to put

the gun away. Chris stood his ground looking straight into the man's face, daring him to shoot. And he did, point-blank into the chest presented to him. (Achebe, 128)

The quotation above represents the other impacts of resistance in *Anthills of the Savannah*. The murder is not only to Ikem Osodi but also to Chris Oriko as the minister of information and as Sam moderator in the government. Chris and Ikem have some opinion about try to give his argument and give some advices to Sam, but nothing changes, Sam did not want to hear anything from Chris as his friend. Chris and Ikem cannot do anything if president of the country was stubborn, the only choice is doing resistance against Sam's authority. The result is Sam discharged Chris from his position from the government and kill him.

As ambulances screamed in later to collect the wounded and move them to hospital an announcement was made on the radio closing the university indefinitely and ordering all students out of the campus by six o'clock that very evening. (Achebe, 104)

The impacts of doing resistance is not only goes to Ikem and Crhis but also to others characters. The quotation above represent the other impact of resistance in *Anthills of the Savannah* did by the university student. The student has been collaborated with Ikem as his member and helped with Chris in doing resistance toward their own government. Because of their action in protesting and rebelling Sam's authority, the president was ordered to close the university for unknown time and all the student being outcast from the university.

The characters of Ikem and Chris rallies the people, and after their death especially Ikem Osodi. His rules were remembered as the intellectual for the society especially for Kangan. His action in resists Sam's authority was inspire the rest of society of Kangan to join in the fight against Sam's regime.

I say wetin concern vulture and barber?' He was clearly enjoying the attention. 'Anyways, the President done disappear. They no fit find am again. They say unknown persons enter Palace and kidnapam. (Achebe, 127)

The quotations above represent the other impacts of resistance in *Anthills of the Savannah*. It was shocking and unbelievable condition; the impact of resistance is not only going to Ikem and Chris but also to the crucial character, Sam as His Excellency. Sam face the horrible and chaos condition because his greediness toward his government, authority and power. His excellency was kidnapped by "unknown people"

Another impact goes to other characters, Beatrice okoh. She is one of a female character known as a minister of finance and Chris's girlfriend. Beatrice also one of the government staff that known well about government beside Sam

She is a Senior Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Finance--the only person in the service, male or female, with a first-class honours in English. And not from a local university but from Queen Mary College, University of London. Our Beatrice beat the English to their game. We're very proud of her.' (Achebe, p 44)

Beatrice is portrayed as an intellectual who is incredibly intelligent and she is graduated from London university. Looking the fact that His Excellency said when introduce her to Lou that Beatrice is brilliant daughter in country and she is the only female in the service who being honored. She has been chosen as Senior Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Finance. Both MM and His Excellency was proud of her. After Sam as his excellency got executed and it impacted to Beatrice position.

Another fact is when Beatrice make decision about gave a name to Elewa's child. In traditional society, father is someone who will be responsible for his child's name, but in this scene, Beatrice tries to replace Ikem position as a father and give a name for the child. Beatrice tries to motivate Elewa to make her strong that everything is going to be okay even the baby has no father and she is single mother. Although Ikem was death, he will always around us, watching the baby growing up.

There was an Old Testament prophet who named his son *'The-remnant-shall-return.'* They must have lived in times like this. We have a different metaphor, though; we have our own version of hope that springs eternal. We shall call this child AMAECHINA: *'May-the-path- never-close.'* Ama for short.' (Achebe, p. 132)

Looking at the facts, it shows that the gender equality between man and women in the story is already equal. Beatrice breaks the stigma women is always under the men. Beatrice portrayed the emancipation in *Anthills of the Savannah*. It shows that female character as liberated and morally powerful the essential issue of gender equality in the postcolonial nation. Beatrice symbolize as the rice of women.

In *Anthills of the Savannah*, Achebe portrays the characters action like what Ikem, Chris and friends have been done, is important to bring the freedom and locality for Kangan. The struggle is much but the only thing that they want is to make the most comfortable place to their own society. The struggle that they did was not in vain, the resistance finally brings to the smile of Kangan and all human.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the study, This study concludes that the resistance occurs when the system of the country change in some way that reduces or eliminates the original system. Kangan should be like Kangan, give freedom to their society. It was decided that if freedom would not be given, then it would be taken. In *Anthills of the Savannah*, Achebe portrays the power of all the characters in resisting the colonization. Achebe uses the character of Ikem, Chris and sometimes the additional character to resist the colonization that appears in Kangan. Sam as His Excellency tries to be like western culture who once colonized his country. Corruption, oppression, and bad treatment from Sam caused sorrow and suffer to Kangan, Sam has power and authority but he does not have a responsibility through it. His desire becomes bigger and bigger, it becomes the main factor why Ikem and Chris begin to resist president of the country.

The characters resist the horrible condition by doing anything, such as Protest, satire, propaganda and rebellion. Each character has roles in each action. Resisting the government under Sam's control is better than do nothing. It is difficult to get a freedom in their own country. The characters show the great struggles to resist Sam's authority as the president who has the bigger power than anyone. The society especially the characters faced the horrible condition to gains the freedom. The struggle is always followed them, working hard and being faithful finally drive them to difficult situation. Murder, massacre and torture that felt by them. Each of character who doing resistance have impact to what they have done. Ikem Osodi and Christopher Oriko were murder, the university was closed for student for unknown time and Chris as His Excellency was kidnapped, the character of Beatrice has the important role in the society and in government. This character breaks the stigma that women will always weak and uneducated. Beatrice shows that a female is also something.

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