

**POSTMODERN PERSPECTIVE IN THE NOVEL  
SUMMER LOVE**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education  
In Partial Fulfillment for the Master of Education in English**

**Submitted by  
Rewat Shankar BK**

**Faculty of Education  
Tribhuvan University  
Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal  
2019**

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## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge this thesis is original; no part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of research degree to any university.

Date: 17/04 /2019

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## **RECOMMENDATION FOR ACCEPTANCE**

This is to certify that **Mr. Rewat Shankar BK** has prepared thesis entitled **Postmodern Perspective in the Novel Summer Love** under my guidance and supervision.

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## **DEDICATION**

Dedicated to my father and mother who spent their entire life to make me what I am today.

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**Rewat Shankar BK**



## **ABSTRACT**

The present study entitled “Postmodern Perspective in the Novel Summer Love” was conducted to identify and analyze the novel ‘Summer Love’ from postmodern perspective in terms of globalization, fragmentation of social life, pluralism in modern life, fragmented culture and structures, transformation of the self, impacts of ICT on social life. The data were collected from the novel Summer Love using non-random purposive sampling procedure. The collected data were analyzed using document analysis model under qualitative research design. From the analysis of the novel, it was found that the characters of novel have started to follow Western culture because of globalization. This world has changed into a global village due to the development of technology e.g. internet, air travel. Social networking sites are the ways to stay connected with the people across the world as expressed in the novel. People of present world are indebted to social media as the characters of the novel were also tremendously engaged in social media. In the novel, characters did not want to follow rigid ideologies due to the influence they had on growing global culture. Similarly, traditional label and categories has been changed. In the same way, ICT is taken as very important part of postmodern life that has improved the quality of social life. Further, mobile phone is taken as one of the important means which helped to be connected with the friends and relatives in the fiction. Finally, postmodern society has become consumer society in the name of identity formation as represented in the novel.

The present study consists of five chapters. First chapter consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and operational definitions of the key terms. The second chapter comprises review of introduction to the novel Summer Love, postmodernism, development of the postmodernism, postmodern literary criticism and features of postmodern literature, review of related empirical literature, implication of the reviewed literature and conceptual framework of the study. Chapter three consists of design and

method of the study, population sample and sampling strategy, data collection tools and techniques, data collection procedure and data analysis and interpretation procedures. Chapter four analyzed and interpreted data descriptively. The fifth chapter consists of findings, conclusion and recommendation. Finally, the study contains references and appendix.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

CDES	Central Department of Environmental Science
CUP	Cambridge University Press
Dr.	Doctor
etc.	et cetera
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
i.e.	that is
M. Ed.	Master in Education
Mr.	Mister
No.	Number
P.	Page
T.U.	Tribhuvan University
www	World Wide Wave

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This is the study on “Postmodern Perspective in the Novel Summer Love”. In this study, I have interpreted the aspects of postmodernism in the novel ‘Summer Love’. This chapter consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and operational definitions of the key terms.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Literary criticism is the study, evaluation, analysis and interpretation of the literary work. It judges the value of literature. It is a discussion of literature. In literary criticism, a particular literature or a body of literature is evaluated according to its aesthetic value, historical, cultural, social significance of the work, use of language, and insights and insights of the work. In this regard, Thamarana (2015) says, “The analysis, study, and evaluation of individual works of art or literature as well as the formulation of general methodological or aesthetic principles for the examination of such works are called as Literary Criticism”. In this way, literary criticism provides an insight about particular work. So, literary criticisms enrich the reader’s knowledge and understanding of the literary work.

Postmodernism is a concept of late 20th-century in the arts, architecture, and criticism. It represents a departure from modernism. Postmodernism is characterized by the self-conscious use of earlier styles and conventions, a mixing of different artistic styles and media, and a general distrust of theories. The term postmodernism is often used interchangeably with ‘postmodern’ and ‘postmodernity’ (Selden, Widdowson & Brooker, 2005).

Before the concept that came Postmodernism there was modernism. Modernism came into existence to the modern period combined with industrialization, market-oriented capitalist economies, new social classes,

democracy, and Enlightenment values - reason and progress (Elaati, 2016). Modernity argues the single meaning of the text, dignity, morality, centralization, etc. It also claims there should be hierarchy in the society to control and conduct it. Modernity advocates the crises of humanity, morality and degradation of human values and norms after two world wars. Elaati (2016) further says:

Postmodernism has appeared in a complex political circumstances, after the end of World War II, especially in the context of the Cold War and the spread of nuclear weapons, and the declaration of the birth of human rights, and the emergence of theater of the absurd, and the emergence of philosophies of irrationality such as surrealism, existentialism, and, absurdism, and nihilism, moreover, the deconstruction was expressing a need to move from the stage of Modernism to Postmodernism (p. 1).

Postmodernism is a kind of philosophy which claims that absolute reality doesn't exist in the world. "It denies the possibility of objective knowledge, single and fixed meaning of language, the unity of the self and rationalism" (Nguyen, 2010). People can construct their own reality but they can't think independently. Peoples are culture molded. So, postmodern philosophy says nothing is ever proven, either by science, history, or any other discipline.

Postmodernism focuses on the ongoing struggle for identity of various groups and ideologies in the society. Huddy (2001) says, "Postmodern theorists have challenged traditional conceptions of identity by arguing that the fixed subject of liberal humanistic thinking is an anachronism that should be replaced by a more flexible individual whose identity is fluid, contingent, and socially



constructed”. There is conflict of every marginalized group to establish their identity and subjectivity. Each and every group has their own subjective analysis and interpretation to recognize the identity of state, religion, language, culture, class etc.

Peoples have different identity in today’s world. We respect others’ ideas, knowledge, religion, language, culture and it always foster the diversity and plurality. Thompson (2003) claims, “The major project of postmodernism was the deconstruction of the centralized, logocentric master narratives of European culture.”

Literature is not always created for entertainment purpose. It provides message as a mirror of society. We can see any piece of literature from the different perspective like; feminism, modernism, structuralism, deconstruction perspective etc. In this research work I have selected the novel “Summer Love” to analyze from the postmodern perspective in terms of impacts of ICT on social life, greater pluralism in modern life, globalization narrowed time and space, fragmented culture and structure, consumerism, fragmentation of social life and traditional labels and categories loose relevance. Summer Love is Nepali novel written by Subin Bhattarai and published by Fine print publication in 2012. It is a story of two university students Atit and Saaya. Binod, Anu, Pratikshya, and other are classmate of them. Novel moves around the love, date, sex and separation of the main characters. Novel also shows the cultural gap of two families; Bramin and Newar. As a whole, Summer Love represents the story of 21<sup>st</sup> century youngsters.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The concept of globalization has developed with the rapid development of the technologies in Europe in 19<sup>th</sup> century. It has narrowed the time and space. People have become more dependent on technology and indifference to others. People do not like to follow the rigid ideology which causes fragmentation of social life. It means people give more emphasis on greater pluralism in modern

life. Culture and structure have become more fragmented and less predictable which have developed the sense of consumerism in the present society. Postmodernism has lost the concept of objective knowledge, universal laws, meaningful generalization, absolute truths, objectivity, spectatorship etc. of the modern age and has developed the concept of boundless knowledge, lack of universal laws, limits of generalization, irrationality, subjectivity, participation etc. Thus, I chose this novel “Summer Love” to explore how postmodernism has affected the Nepalese society and people, how growing use of technologies separate people from the society, how people leave to follow rigid pattern of society and fight for freedom, and why people believe in consumerism etc.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The study had the following objectives:

- a. To identify and analyze the novel ‘Summer Love’ from postmodern perspective in terms of:  
Globalization, fragmentation of social life, pluralism in modern life, fragmented culture and structures, transformation of the self, impacts of ICT on social life and consumerism.
- b. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

The present study was oriented to find out the answers of the following questions:

- a. How globalization has narrowed time and space?
- b. How the culture has been fragmented?
- c. What are the impacts of ICT on social life?
- d. How consumerism has been depicted in the novel?
- e. Why do people not like to follow rigid ideology?
- f. How traditional labels and categories have loosed their relevancy?

## 1.5 Significance of the Study

The present study of the novel 'Summer Love' provides insights on postmodernism. This study also traces out the ideas about postmodernism in Nepalese society on the basis of novel Summer Love. Therefore the findings of this study are useful for the students to understand the postmodernism and teacher for classroom teaching learning purposes. Similarly, it also helps for the literary critics to raise newer thinking and possibilities.

## 1.6 Limitations of the Study

This study had the following limitations:

- a. This study was limited to the description of the postmodern aspects found in the novel 'Summer Love' in terms of:
  - Globalization
  - Fragmentation on social life
  - Pluralism in modern life
  - Fragmented culture and structures
  - Transformation of the self
  - Impacts of ICT on social life
  - Consumerism
- b. The primary source of data collection was the novel 'Summer Love'.

## 1.7 Operational Definitions of the Key Terms

Key terms of this study have been presented below:

**Postmodernism:** A late 20th-century style and concept in the arts, architecture, and criticism, which represents a departure from modernism and is characterized by the self-conscious use of earlier styles and conventions, a mixing of different artistic styles and media, and a general distrust of theories.

**Postmodern Literary Criticism:** Postmodernism attempts to call into question or challenge the notion of a single absolute unified master narrative without

simply replacing it with another. It is a paradoxical, recursive, and problematic method of critique.

**Perspective:** A particular attitude towards or way of regarding something; a point of view.

**Globalization:** It is a process of being global/growing interconnectedness of societies occurring for several reasons: technological changes (internet/air travel) and changes in culture and identity.

**Pluralism:** Pluralism is the position that there is not one consistent means of approaching truths about the world, but rather many.

**Consumerism:** The effects of equating personal happiness with purchasing material possessions and consumption.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWOEK**

This chapter consists of the review of related theoretical literature, review of related empirical literature, implication of the reviewed literature and conceptual framework of the study are included.

#### **2.1 Review of Related Theoretical Literature**

This sub-chapter deal with different theoretical perspectives, such as an introduction to the novel Summer Love, postmodernism, development of the postmodernism, postmodern literary criticism and features of postmodern literature related to the study area. The theoretical review of related literature is made in terms of the following section:

##### **2.1.1 An Introduction to the Novel Summer Love**

Summer Love is a Nepali novel written by Subin Bhattarai. It was published in 2012 by Fine Print. This is Bhattarai's second book and the first novel. It was a bestselling book in Nepal and one of the best-selling books in the country for the year 2012. Pratima Sharma translated the novel from Nepali to English. A sequel titled 'Saaya' was released in September 2014.

Subin Bhattarai is a Teacher, Nepali author and Columnist. He was born in 5 November 1982 in Khotang, eastern Nepal. A year after he was brought to Kathmandu. His father was a government official and mother was a housewife. He completed his master's degree in Environmental Science from Tribhuvan University in the year 2005. He started writing since he was in School at the age of 10. He started writing poems and recited several poems in Radio Nepal. He started to act in several dramas as child artist and co-hosted the popular children's program "Hatemalo" on Radio Nepal. His genres are Fiction and Romance. His first book "Kathaki Paatra" an anthology of short

stories was published in 2011. His other works are Summer Love (2013), Saaya (2014) and Mansoon (2016).

‘Atit’ and ‘Saaya’ are the main characters of the novel where they are university students and Pratikshya, Anu, Binod and others are their classmates. Susmita is another main supporting character in this novel. She is a receptionist in Atit’s office. She helps Atit when he is in depression after the separation with Saaya. Novel also shows the cultural differences of two families. Atit was from the Bramin family and Saaya from the Newar family. In this novel writer shows the cultural gap of the two families.

The plot concerns college students falling in love at the Central Department of Environmental Science at Tribhuvan University. Saaya is very talented student and Atit introduced himself as an average student of the university. Atit is curious to find out the entrance topper Saaya, who also has the same way back to home as Atit has. At that time, they fall in love like teenagers. This novel deals with the love, romance, and physical relation of the university level students.

As the college ends, Atit has to go to Dhangadi for his job and Saaya to Norway for her further study. This situation makes them very difficult to live at the absence of each other first time. They start facebook chat, video call, viber, skype call to make their situation easier. It helps to maintain distance in their relationship. That indicates the growing use of the technology and practice of globalization of Nepalese society.

But the time passes; Saaya came to Nepal and got marriage with his boyfriend Atit Sharma without family permission. Atit informed about marriage but his family rejects. Then, Saaya return to Norway and request Atit to meet her father at Kathmandu, but her father rejects Atit and said that he is not ready for their relation. It makes Atit alcoholic and leads to depression. He starts relation with Susmita, office receptionist at the absence of Saaya to forget her.

Atit can't go far from the memories of Saaya. He resigns his job, starts a search for Saaya and goes to Norway. Finally, he meets the Saaya by the help of friends but she behaves like an unknown person not like her husband. It closed all the doors of their relation. He meets the narrator of the novel at that moment and tells the story as it happened. In this way, the novel moves around the love, date, sex and separation. Writer narrates the story only from the perspective of Atit. Writer leaves the number of unanswered questions in this novel.

To sum of, Summer Love is the reflection of the youngster love of the 21<sup>st</sup> century in global Nepalese society.

### **2.1.2 Postmodernism and Postmodern Literary Criticism**

Postmodernism is not only related to single movement. It is broad phenomena related to the arts, literature, music, philosophy, criticism, linguistics, anthropology etc. It is a 20<sup>th</sup> century movement in philosophy and literary theory which questions the western philosophy of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century of modern period.

Different scholars have different views on postmodernism regarding whether it signifies period or the epistemology. In this regard, Jennings and Graham's (1996) write:

The question of whether the term, postmodern, reflects a 'period' or an 'epistemology' underpins current debates and remains problematic. The former view makes ontological claims about the changing nature of society whilst the latter view makes claims about the nature of knowledge itself (p. 269).

Moreover, Forghani, Keshtiaray and Yousefy (2015) define postmodernism as a novel movement that appeared after modernism. They further write:

While modernism emphasizes realities and the discovery of realities, postmodernism emphasizes the instability of everything and the creation of realities. Modernism believes in certainty, necessity and meta-narrative, while, in postmodernist view, under no circumstances should any mention of these categories be made. Particularly in the area of values, moralities, politics, and education no mention should be made of universal and constant theoretical foundations. Values are relative things that differ from culture to culture. Therefore, the postmodernism movement is actually the era after modernism and a type of transition from it (p. 98).

Similarly, Calinescu (as cited in Flores, 2007) state that the term “Post–modern” refers to very complex ideological movement that completely affected the cognitive field, from music to architecture, from film to philosophy, from technology to sociology. In the same respect, Flores (2007) says:

As an academic subject or as an object of studies, it is born in the middle of the eighties but as historic process, its origins can be found already in Nietzsche. Modernism and Postmodernism differences are grounded in the way people act and in the principles behind these acts. While Modernism understands the new emerging society tragically, as a fragmented society, Postmodernism sees this positively, grasping many new possibilities, and employing the fragmentation of society to produce new consequences. While modernists were depressed



about the challenges of a new era which they considered meaningless, the postmodernists were enthusiastic about the possibilities of any irrational development in society and art (p. 23).

Postmodernism is mainly related to the two different philosophies, i.e. Skepticism or relativism and general suspicion of reason. They are the general characteristics of the postmodern philosophy. In Popkin's (2017) words, "Skepticism, also spelled scepticism, in Western philosophy is, the attitude of doubting knowledge claims set forth in various area." It is related to the Greek word 'skeptikos' means 'an inquirer', someone who unsatisfied and looking for truth.

In literature, postmodernism rejects the boundaries of high and low in art and literature and distinction between different genres with multiplicity of meaning. Most of the reader find postmodern literature as difficult to understand. It rejects the simplicity and format of writing. Postmodern literature only raises the problematic questions but do not give the solution (Sheeba, 2017). Postmodernism is paradoxical, recursive, and problematic method of critique. It ignores the concept of universal truth.

Postmodernism rejects the rigid ideology of the modern world. It doesn't accept the ultimate faith of science and universally valid reason and logic. It focuses on multiplicity of meaning or subjectivity rather objectivity. Duignan (2018) claims that many postmodernists hold one or more of the following views:

There is no objective reality, there is no scientific or historical truth (objective truth), science and technology (and even reason and logic) are not vehicles of human progress but suspect

instruments of established power, reason and logic are not universally valid, there is no such thing as human nature ( human behavior and psychology are socially determined or constructed), language does not refer to a reality outside itself, there is no certain knowledge, and no general theory of the natural or social world can be valid or true (all are illegitimate “metanarratives”).

In the same way, Sheeba (2017) presents the following as basic features of Postmodernism:

1. Ambiguity is a common practice in post modern literature
2. Rejection of the ultimate faith on science
3. Anti-positivist and anti- verificationist stance
4. Individuality (subjectivity)
5. Truth is a matter of perspective
6. Blurring the old distinctions
7. Globalization and multiculturalism, and
8. Post modern information and media (p. 184-185).

In this way, postmodernism has a number of features. Globalization is an important one. It is a process of being global. Globalization has narrowed the time and spaces in the world. Through the development of technology the world changed into global village. Globalization can be described as the spread of communication production and connection technologies throughout the world. It is the transformation of ideas, practices and technologies. In this way people of different parts of the world can communicate easily and they can exchange their ideas, feelings, emotions etc. ICT has become the integral part

of the society. It is one of the important elements of the globalization and feature of postmodernism.

Culture and structures has been fragmented in postmodern society. As the result of this fragmented culture and structure, the concept of the pluralism has developed. Postmodernist believes on subjective interpretation of the truth.

Singh (2011) claim:

Postmodernism maintains that truth is created by a social group for its own purposes and then forced on others in order to manipulate and suppress them. Postmodernism' main objective, therefore, is to "deconstruct" this build up of language and society (i.e. "culture") and liberate the oppressed from the oppressor. The postmodernist attack is quite different (p. 59).

Fragmentation of social life is another feature of the postmodernism. Peoples do not like to follow rigid ideology in today's world which causes fragmentation of social life. Consumerism is also the feature of postmodernism which accepts that the consumption is the way of self-development, self-realization and self-fulfillment. Individual identity is tied to what people consumes in a society.

So, postmodernism does not ignore the ideas of the modernism and it is not a new idea without modernism. In Hooti and Jeihouni (2012) words, "Postmodernism would be favorable to bear in mind the purpose of postmodernism in questioning the fossilized metanarratives and offering new methods to utilize suitable traditions combining them with the needs of the modern world in order to enjoy both."

### 2.1.3 Development of Postmodernism

Postmodernism emerges after the second world war by criticizing the ideas of modernism. A number of pioneers, philosophers and critics has emerged this theory. Ihab Hassan's work paved the way for the thinkers of his time such as Jean Baudrillard, Jacques Derrida, Michael Foucault, and Jean Francois Lyotard to cast a doubt over the legacies and fanaticism of modernism (Hooti & Jeihouni, 2012, Saleh El-Baz, 2017, Sheeba, 2017).

Talking about the development of postmodernism, Flores (2017) writes, "The radical antibourgeois attitudes that disapprove the cruelty and banality of everyday Modern life, lead to the idea of the decadence of the Modern society and in their turn to the rise of Postmodernism". He further writes:

The idea of sin, the approach of a "final day of doom" announced in the Bible, but also in Modern secularized revolutionary and utopian doctrines. The opposition between Modern as development, and Modern as decadence, coincide with the ideal of capitalism as "civilization" and capitalism as "barbaric".

Decadence associates with decline, 23 twilight, autumn, exhaustion and with natural cycles and biological metaphors.

Nietzsche (1844-1900) saw in Modernity the face of decadence, and opened for the Post Modern Age.

Jean Baudrillard was a sociologist and philosopher who developed influential postmodern theories on "hyperreality" and "simulacrum". "Hyperreality" is the postmodern idea that electronic images become more real than physical reality by way of simulations of reality which displaces actual reality. His theories entered popular culture in 1999 with the release of the film *The Matrix*. He further says, our identity or subjecthood is constructed by the signifiers we use.

Thus a person's social position is determined by the brands he uses for his car or everyday consumer items. Apart from focus on reality post-modernist examine the utility of knowledge (Sheeba, 2017).

Similarly, Jean-Francois Lyotard was born on August 10, 1924, in Versailles, France. He attended the Sorbonne and went on to have a successful career in the field of philosophy. His look at the impact of post-modernity greatly shaped the world of French philosophy. He wrote "the postmodern condition; A report on knowledge" 1979, was the important work for postmodernism and landmark for postmodernism. Postmodernism is a status that describes the knowledge which prevails the developed countries, and describes the status of the world after the major transitions, which led to changes in science, art and literature (Lyotard, 1984).

In the same sense, Jackie Élie Derrida, was an Algerian-born French philosopher best known for developing a form of semiotic analysis known as deconstruction but his work are related to the more general phenomena of the postmodernism. But Foucault is different than Derrida and he raises the concept of discourse. Sheeba (2017) writes, "French philosopher Foucault gave importance on discourse and said that truth is a relative concept and we can understand truth through a social process called discourse". In this way, discourse is social process which creates the truth.

In conclusion, postmodernism is a general and wide-ranging term applied to literature, art, philosophy, architecture, fiction, and cultural and literary criticism, etc. It is the criticism of all part of the modern life and centralizes idea of the modernism. It is a reaction to the assumed certainty of scientific, or objective, efforts to explain reality. So, it accepts the subjectivity and the identity of all the people and existence of them.

## **2.1.4 Postmodern Literature and Its Features**

Postmodern literature is a form of literature where the writers reject the open and direct meaning in literary works like novels, stories and poems, highlight and celebrate the possibility of multiple meanings, or a complete lack of meaning, within a single literary work.

Postmodern literature have some of the characteristics like irony, playfulness, black humor, intertextuality, pastiche, metafiction, fabulation, poioumena, historiographic metafiction, temporal distortion, magic realism, technoculture and hyperreality, paranoia, maximalism, minimalism etc.

### **i. Irony, Playfulness, Black Humor**

Irony, Playfulness, Black Humor are the elements of postmodern literature which signify treating serious or depressing subjects in a light-hearted or humorous manner. As cited in Hooti and Jaihouni (2012), the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms by Baldick, defines irony as, “A subtly humorous perception of inconsistency, in which an apparently straightforward statement or event is undermined by its context so as to give it a very different significance.” There are three types of irony: verbal irony, dramatic irony (Abrams, 1985) and situational irony (Izaias, 2011).

### **ii. Intertextuality**

Intertextuality is a relationship between one text and another. It is often a reference or parallel to another literary work, an extended discussion of a work, or the adoption of a style. Postmodernism is all about the connections between texts, including the various ways in which one text references another. There are all kinds of techniques that authors can use in order to highlight these links, including pastiche, parody, quotes, and direct references, as well as subtler nods to other material (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008).

### **iii. Pastiche**

Pastiche is another feature of postmodern literature and it is taking of various ideas from previous writings and literary styles and pasting them together to make new styles.

### **iv. Metafiction**

Metafiction is also the element of postmodern literature. In this regard, Sharma and Chaudhari (2011) write:

Metafiction is essentially writing about writing or ‘foregrounding the apparatus’ making the artificiality of art or the fictionality of fiction apparent to the reader and generally disregards the necessity for “willful suspension of disbelief”. It is often employed to undermine the authority of the author, for unexpected narrative shifts, to advance a story in a unique way, for emotional distance, or to comment on the act of storytelling (p. 195).

### **v. Fabulation**

Fabulation is another technique in postmodern literature. Sharma and Chaudhary (2011) say, “Fabulation is a term sometimes used interchangeably with metafiction and relates to pastiche and Magic Realism. It’s a rejection of realism which embraces the notion that literature is a created work and not bound by notions of mimesis and verisimilitude.”

## **vi. Poioumena**

Poioumena is also the element of postmodern literature, coined by Alastair Fowler to refer to a specific type of metafiction in which the story is about the process of creation. Fowler writes, poioumena is calculated to offer opportunities to explore the boundaries of fiction and reality, the limits of narrative truth (Sharma & Chaudhary, 2011).

## **vii. Historiographic metafiction**

Historiographic metafiction is a feature of postmodern literature. “Linda Hutcheon coined the term ‘historiographic metafiction’ to refer to works that fictionalize actual historical events or figure” (Sharma & Chaudhary, 2011).

## **viii. Minimalism and Maximalism**

Minimalism and Maximalism is another feature of postmodern literature. Sheeba writes, Minimalism is “The use of characters and events which are decidedly common and non-exceptional characters” and “Maximalism is disorganized, lengthy, highly detailed writing” (2017).

## **2.2 Review of Empirical Literature**

In this research, I have reviewed some of the researches related to my topic because I need to observe the fundamental background of the related subject and past studies. I have found a number of studies related to my topic. They are reviewed in this section:

Sentov (2009) carried out a study on “Postmodern Perspective’s of Time in Peter Hawkshmoor”. The objective of this paper was to show how the novel successfully challenges modern assumptions about linear time and history. Document analysis was utilized to analyze the data. Findings of this study were, the novel challenges modern assumptions about linear time and history, and successfully, because at the ending the readers have to accept that the lines



between past and present are becoming blurred and that the two characters may have been one identity, partly in the present and partly in the past.

Hooti and Azizpour (2011) carried out a study on “Sense of Isolation in Arthur Miller's All My Sons: A Postmodernist Study”. The main objective of this study was to interpret and analyze Miller’s All My Sons in the light of postmodern study. The major findings of the study were, Society forces man to put on false faces and live his life through inherently contradictory and false values. Postmodern man has to encounter the dilemma of creating an image of himself out of the illusory social life he is compelled to live. In order to succeed in public life, the individual desperately attempts to put on a socially acceptable mask and performs a role before the society.

Malhotra (2013) carried out a study on “Jeanette Winterson’s Fiction: A Postmodernist Fabulation”. The objectives were to examine Jeanette Winterson’s works in relation to postmodern theories of narrative and history and, critically analyses the indeterminate identity of the subjective narrator. Document analysis was the methodology of this study. As findings, Winterson’s novels provide a politically useful postmodern unsettling of fixed boundaries and gendered identities. By employing postmodern techniques writer construct her narratives in such a way that it questions the social constructs of sex, gender and sexuality. She fruitfully exploits the techniques as well as the ideology of postmodern historiographic metafiction to challenge and subvert patriarchal and heterosexist discourses and ultimately provides an oppositional but positively forceful critique.

Oyrehagen (2013) carried out a study on “Elements of Postmodernism in John Irving's the World According to Garp and A Prayer for Owen Meany.” The objective of this paper was to explore subjects like intertextuality, metafictional self-consciousness, and the postmodern parody. He also analyzed the presentation of subjects like feminism, gender roles, and sexuality in connection with some of Michel Foucault's theories on the discourses of power. He used document analysis as a method of his study. The writer finds distinct

use of meta-fiction in *The World According to Garp*, as well as this novel's repeated outspoken views on gender and sexuality. *A Prayer for Owen Meany's* parodic inversion of the New Testament and the overall presentation of religion and religious practice, are no doubt its main postmodern strands. Its temporal disorder and its untrustworthy and somewhat paranoid narrator are also relevant indicators of postmodernism.

Ahmed and Mohamed (2016) carried out a study entitled “African Identity, Self and Other, in Obama’s *Dreams from My Father*.” This paper examines the postcolonial and postmodern 20th century discourse with reference to Obama’s *Dreams from My Father* (1995). This study focuses on his autobiographical narrative within the framework of post-colonialism and postmodernism. How a person’s concepts vary cross culturally, do culture, place, time and origin affect theme and technique, How Obama’s autobiography is placed between present and past as well as self and other were the research question of this study. They used document analysis under qualitative methodology to analyze the data. The findings of this study were Obama is all the time proud to be black he accepting the different and hoping to unite all the colors. He used first person narrative technique to assert the sense of alienation. In Obama’s autobiographical narrative texts, he is seen to be very proud of being black due to his education, freedom and upbringing.

Islam (2016) carried out a study on “Postmodern study: Analysis of Themes and Techniques in *The Crying of Lot 49*, *Slaughterhouse-Five* and *Disgrace*”. The objectives of this study were to discuss themes and techniques, postmodern features and postmodern effect in human life in contemporary time. He used document analysis as a method of his study. The finding showed these postmodern novels deal with science fiction, fragmentation of society and self, identity crisis, violence, destruction, death etc.

Eyalarasi (2017) carried out a study on “The Study of Postmodern Perspectives in Salman Rushdie’s *Shalimar the Clown*”. The main objective of this study

was to find out postmodern perspective in Salman Rushdie's *Shalimar the Clown*. Document analysis was the method of data analysis in this study. Findings of this study were, Rushdie's novel reflects the postmodernist interrogation of objective reality, strive to challenge the old established realities whose truthfulness we take for granted, and force their readers to question them.

Various researches have been carried out using various theories, basically feminism but there is lack of research using postmodern theory. This topic will be unique and new for our TU.

### **2.3 Implications of the Review of the Study**

Literature review makes the researchers clear about their topic, objective, methodology, research gap etc. It is very essential for every research works. It will make me walk on right track on my research work. It will also help me establish the link between the related studies and develop critical thinking about the findings and methodologies.

After reviewing the literature, I got the ideas regarding my research entitled "Postmodern Perspective in the Novel *Summer Love*". I have got help in developing the background of the study from the work of Selden, Widdowson and Brooker (2005), Elaati (2016), Nguyen (2010), Thompson (2003). The work of Elaati (2016) helped me formulate the objectives of this study.

Similarly, Flores (2007) and Sheeba (2017) have provided me ideas about the development of postmodernism. I have got help from Jennings and Graham (1996) and Popkin (2017) to define postmodernism. I got information about postmodern literary criticism from Sheeba (2017) and Duingam (2018). Sharma and Chaudhari (2011) helped me develop theoretical literature about the features of postmodern literature.

For methodology part, I got a help from Creswell (2014) and Kumar (2011). They have provided me a lot of ideas about research design, methodology and

process. They supported me in data collection tools, select population and sample, sampling procedures, and arranges references respectively. Bowen (2009) and O’Leary (2014) supported me in data collection and analysis process.

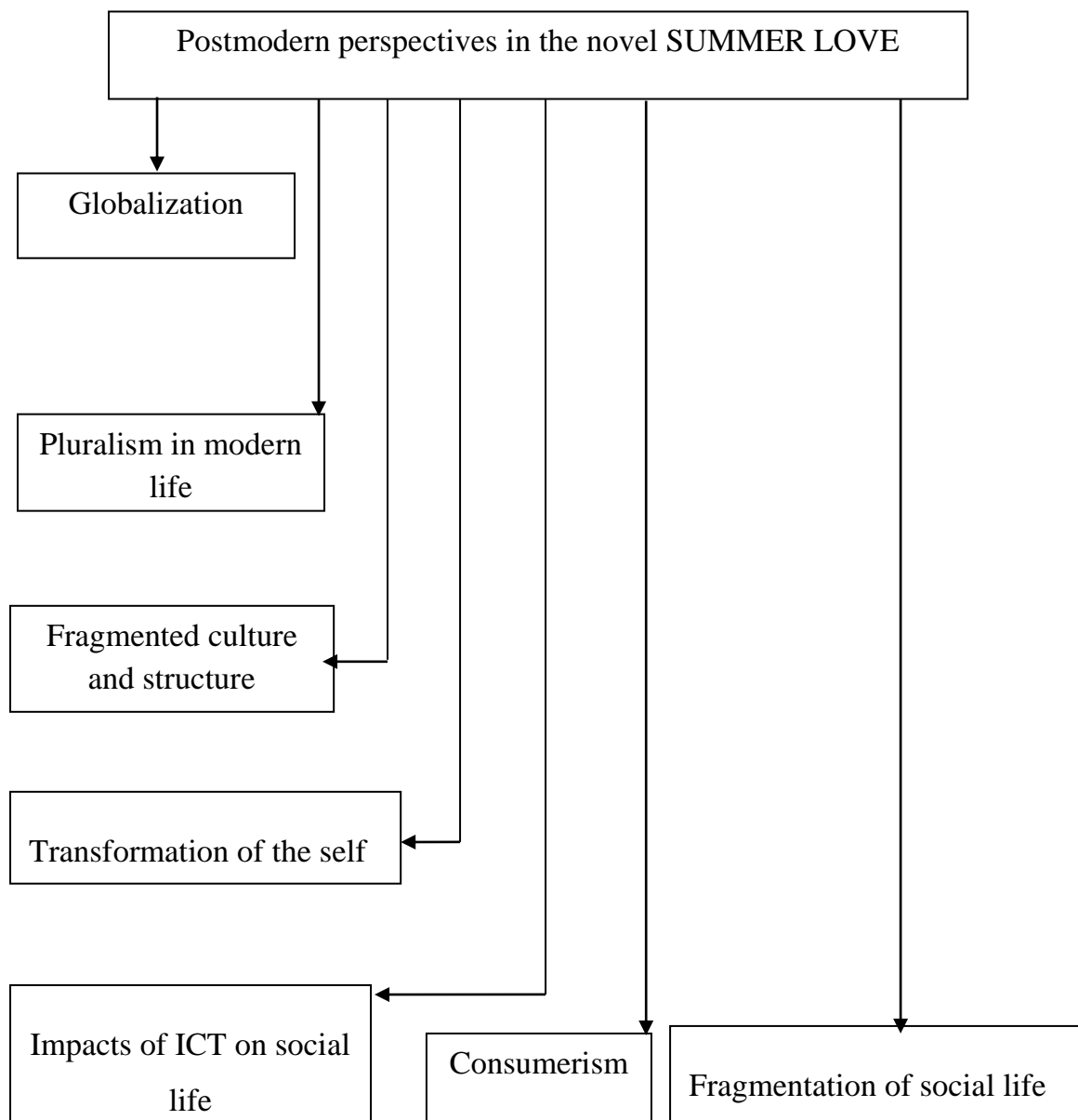
Finally, I have got help from above mentioned literature in following ways:

- a. to develop background of the study
- b. to state the problem
- c. to formulate the objective of the study
- d. to select appropriate research design
- e. to make appropriate research tools/ technique for data collection and interpretation and analysis

Thus, those studies will make my research scientific and systematic.

## **2.4 Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework is a kinds of structure which visualizing the theoretical idea of our study. It diagrammatically represents the relationship between research variables of the study. In this study, postmodernism is discussed with its historical development and features. Postmodern literary criticism is another title of the literature review. The different features of postmodernism like globalization has narrowed time and space, impacts of ICT on social life, fragmentation of social life, pluralism in modern life, fragmented culture and structure, transformation of self, and consumerism are presented in this framework. This study has following Conceptual Framework:



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY**

This chapter consists of design and method of the study, population sample and sampling strategy, data collection tools and techniques, data collection procedure and data analysis and interpretation procedures are included. To achieve the set of objectives of the study following methodology will be adopted:

#### **3.1 Design and Method of the Study**

This study was a qualitative study. It was based upon document analysis (Bowen, 2009 & O’Leary, 2014) of the novel ‘Summer Love’. Qualitative research is a generic term for a variety of research approaches that study phenomena in their natural setting, without predetermined hypothesis. In this case, Creswell (2014) writes, “Qualitative methods rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse designs.”

Qualitative research has several characteristics such as naturalistic enquiry, context specific, human-as instrument, emergent design, inductive analysis, descriptive data, personal contact and insight, unique case orientation, empathic neutrality, dynamic system, etc. In this regard, Kumar (2011) says:

The main focus in qualitative research is to understand, explain, explore, discover and clarify situations, feelings, perceptions, attitudes, values, beliefs and experiences of a group of people.

The study designs are therefore often based on deductive rather than inductive logic, are flexible and emergent in nature, and are often non-linear and non-sequential in their operationalisation.

The study designs mainly entail the selection of people from

whom the information, through an open frame of enquiry, is explored and gathered.

There are four major data collection methods in qualitative research, they are: interview, participant observation, focus group discussion, document analysis. The most useful data collection strategy in qualitative research is purposive sampling, in which researcher decided which sample provides maximum insight and understanding of his study.

Document analysis is a form of qualitative research in which documents are interpreted by the researcher to give voice and meaning around an assessment topic (Bowen, 2009). He further writes, document analysis involves skimming (superficial examination), reading (thorough examination), and interpretation. This iterative process combines elements of content analysis and thematic analysis. O’Leary (2014) outlines an 8-step planning process that should take place not just in document analysis, but all textual analysis which is presented as follows:

1. Create a list of texts to explore (e.g., population, samples, respondents, participants).
2. Consider how texts will be accessed with attention to linguistic or cultural barriers.
3. Acknowledge and address biases.
4. Develop appropriate skills for research.
5. Consider strategies for ensuring credibility.
6. Know the data one is searching for.
7. Consider ethical issues (e.g., confidential documents).
8. Have a backup plan.

### **3.2 Population, Sample and Sampling Strategy**

This study was based upon the analysis of the novel ‘Summer Love’. I adopted purposive sampling strategy followed under nonrandom sampling procedure. The selected novel was observed, studied in depth and the extracts related to postmodernism were selected to complete my research study.

### **3.3 Research Tools and Techniques**

The study is the postmodern perspective of the novel ‘Summer Love’. Guideline for observing the text was the main techniques of data collection and extracts related to postmodernism were selected.

### **3.4 Sources of Data**

The novel ‘Summer Love’ was the source of data. Required information was taken from the novel in terms of objectives of the study.

### **3.5 Data Collection Procedures**

The following methodological procedures were used to collect the required data.

- I. I studied the novel ‘Summer Love’ in-depth.
- II. Then I underlined the extracts related to postmodernism through observation.
- III. After that, I categorized those extracts into different categorizes of different postmodern issues.

### **3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures**

This research study was qualitative in nature. So, the data were analyzed and interpreted descriptively and qualitatively. First of all data were categorized in terms of impacts of ICT in social life, greater pluralism in modern life, globalization has narrowed time and space, fragmented culture and structure,



consumerism, people less likely to follow rigid ideology and modern world losing the enlightenment. Those data were linked with postmodernism.

### **3.7 Ethical Considerations**

I maintained the ethics in every steps of a research like beginning the study, collecting data, analyzing and interpreting the data. Sources and quotation were acknowledged by citing and paraphrasing with authors' name and published data of book to avoid plagiarism. The data were reported honestly and the people were thanked by giving credit that was the part of this study.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

In this chapter, I have presented the analysis and interpretation of data which were collected from the novel 'Summer Love'. The raw data have been analyzed and interpreted qualitatively. This section deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data obtained from the novel 'Summer Love', which was written by Subin Bhattarai and published by Fine Print Books Publication, Kathmandu. The collected data were presented, analyzed and interpreted under the following heading:

#### 4.1 Analysis and Interpretation of Results

On the basis of the data obtained from observation of the novel, data were analyzed and results were interpreted and discussed based on the analysis as the following ways:

##### 4.1.1 Globalization

Globalization is one of the important features of postmodernism. It is a process of being global. The rapid development of the technology has changed this world into a global village. Nine of the extracts which are related to the postmodernism in terms of globalization were selected from the novel 'Summer Love'. They are analyzed and interpreted in the following way:

- a. *One day, a guest professor from the Netherlands came to CDES for a lecture on 'marine ecology.'* (p. 38)

Here, the Dutch professor came to the Central Department of Environmental Science, TU for a guest lecture on 'Marine ecology'. His presence was possible because of the globalization and technological development.

Otherwise, Netherland and Nepal has very long geographical distance. If there is not globalization, these types of activities are not possible. The concept and the course content of environmental science in Netherland's university and Nepalese university could be different. The idea of marine ecology accepted in

a worldwide scale because of the globalization. One more example of the globalization mentioned in the novel is extracted below:

- b. *I was confused. Then I remembered the date.  
'New Year's Eve?' (p. 105)*

This extract shows the concept of the global culture or cultural globalization because the New Year eve in December last is not our culture; we celebrate the New Year eve in the last of Chaitra. Here, Atit (the main character of the novel) is confused because his friend asked him about the day. He remembers that it was last of the December or 'New Year Eve'. Similarly, the following extract signifies the globalization in terms of technological change (e.g. internet):

- c. *'It's not going to be forever and there are social networking sites that will always keep us connected. We'll always see each other on Facebook, Skype, and Messenger.'* She said. (p. 115)

With reference to the above mentioned extract, the social networks have been developed through the development of the technology; mobile, laptop, computer, email, and internet. For this, Saaya tried to convince Atit and said that she would not be there forever. In addition to this, there were social networks like Facebook, Skype, and Messenger to connect them. In this way, they were trying to reduce their geographical distance with the use of social networks. Another extract related to the postmodernism in terms of technological change is extracted as below:

- d. *'Well, I'll reach my destination before you reach yours so it doesn't count,' she said. (p. 118)*

This extract shows that the Norway is not so far than Dhangadi because of the technological development happened in the field of air travel. Besides, Saaya said that she would reach Norway before Atit would have reached the Dhangadi from the same place, Kathmandu. But Dhangadi is located in the

Western part of the same country Nepal and Norway in European continent. In this context, Saaya goes through aeroplane and Atit by Bus. Similarly, another example of globalization in terms of technological change given in the novel is presented as follows:

- e. *Sending message was the only way to stay connected and I longed to see the tiny red light on my facebook page again. (p. 122)*

The aforementioned sentence shows that the social network (Facebook message) is one of the ways to stay connected with the people who are apart from each other geographically. In the similar vein, the writer also shows that the people of this postmodern age have been depending on Facebook (social network) for exchanging messages with the people in a while. So, the development of social network has narrowed down the time and distance as well. One more example of the technological usage represented in the fiction is given as below:

- f. *'Please come on Skype.' She said and I noticed in her voice that she'd been crying.*  
*I horribly opened the laptop and signed into Skype. Saaya was wearing a yellow full sleeved t-shirt and smiled as soon as she saw me. That smile made me want to smile back. (p. 126)*

The above mentioned extraction is related to the usage of social network for reducing the geographical distance. In the same way, with the development of technological advancement, one can meet her/his relative or beloved regardless of their geographical restrictions. Here, Saaya and Atit met on Skype and started their video conversation with smiling faces. Similarly, the next extraction concerning the technological usage as given in the fiction is presented as follows:

- g. *We were frequently in contact even after she reached Oslo. I always felt indebted to Facebook and Skype. Even though we were miles apart, these apps made us feel really close. ....*

*sometime she used to call me on my phone just so say, 'I wanted to hear your voice, Atit. (p. 169)*

The above presented extract displays that the people of the current world are indebted to the social media. Even Atit and Saaya were miles away but the social sites; Facebook and Skype made them feel closer to each other.

h. *She had uploaded an album with 28 picture of her in London. I started liking and commenting on every picture of hers. (p. 181)*

This extract shows that the people throughout the world can get information, if she/he is connected in social media. Here, Saaya uploaded her pictures taken in London onto Facebook. Then, Atit started liking and commenting on those pictures. It shows that the people of these days are informed about their activities faster with the help of social media. Form this, we can say that time and space does not matter in this globalized scenario. Similarly, the following extract also indicates the usage of technology:

i. *Saaya was staring with her eyes open wide.  
I lit up a match and set fire to everything.  
'See everything is ended now. I have burned everything that reminds me of you. There's nothing left except me. Shall I burn myself too? (p. 209)*

The above extract shows that people use the social network to express their love, emotion, loneliness, as well as angriness too. Here, Atit placed the laptop on the terrace, dumped all of the stuff in the range of the vision of the webcam and poured a bottle of whisky over them. He lit up a match and set fire to everything that memorized him of Saaya. He said that everything is ended; he burned everything that reminds Saaya. But he could not forget Saaya:

j. *One day, when she came online I told her, 'I'm coming Norway, Saaya.'*  
*(p. 214)*

The presented extract shows that the geographical distance does not matter in today's world. Here, Atit wants to go Norway for the Master's program at the

Norwegian University of Life Science. But actually he was going for Saaya. In this way, if anybody wants to meet someone, she/he can move to the places of her/his interest through visa procedure. It shows no matter where you are, if you have a strong desire you can go any part of the world.

#### **4.1.2 Fragmentation of Social Life**

People of these days do not like to follow rigid ideology of the society which causes fragmentation of social life. Ten extracts were selected which are related to the postmodernism in terms of fragmentation of social life. Related extracts and their analyses are as follows:

- a. *'It's short term pleasure.' I replied, exhaling a lungful of smoke. 'If it's really like you have made it sound, then I want to try it once,' she said. (p. 37)*

The presented extract shows that people of these days do not want to follow rigid ideology. They want pleasure and freedom. Here, Atit smokes for the short term pleasure and Saaya also wants to try once. Smoking habit of teenagers and youngsters are taken as a bad habit and that is not allowed in our society but teenagers and youngsters do not follow the unwritten rules and regulations of the society. We can see another extract mentioned in the novel as below:

- b. *'How can one take such a big decision at once? I've taken many risks. My parents will kill me if they hear about our relationship,' She replied.(p. 48)*

In accordance with the aforementioned extract, there is a tradition of arrange marriage in Nepalese society but Saaya took a big decision of her marriage going against traditional practice. It means that the young people of now days do not think the importance of having suggestions of their parents for big decisions like of marriage. Similarly, the following extract mentioned in the

fiction indicates that Saaya met Atit even if she was not permitted to meet him as:

- c. *'I have to make so many excuses to come and meet you, Atit. If somebody see me with you, I won't be able to leave home,' she explained. (p. 51)*

The above extract shows that the dating culture of youngsters have been changed than that of past. The parents of youngsters do not allow them going out from their houses. And it indicates that youngsters of today are against these sorts of ideologies. While the dating of boyfriend and girlfriend is not allowed in Nepalese society, the Saaya plays pretending games to meet her boyfriend. In this regard, Saaya not only made a fake excuse to meet her boyfriend but also dared to break the classroom rules as the following extract depicts:

- d. *.....I usually played with Saaya's soft hair. She often turned around but never protested. (p. 56)*

According to the above extract, Saaya and Atit are not supposed to follow even classroom rules and regulation, Atit played with Saaya's hair and she never protested. It means, they went blind in love and did not prefer to follow classroom code of conduct. Similarly, one more extract mentioned in the novel related to fragmentation of social life is as:

- e. *Our eyes were meeting and I began to think I was on drugs the way my body was reacting. I found my hands reaching up and caressing her face and I leaned forward to kiss her. She didn't stop me and o was felt lost in the warmth of her Cadbury lips. She closed her eyes and clasped my shoulder. I heard her breath hitch. My lips marked her cheeks and her neck and she responded. Saaya' I called her name, my voice full of longing. (p. 61)*

Here, Atit and Saaya bunked their class and went to coronation garden for dating. They involved in romantic activities without being aware of others. In addition to this, the activity of bunking classes for dating and kissing is not allowed in public places. These sorts of activities are restricted in Nepalese society. The preceding extract shows that the youngsters of today do not follow pre-determined rules and regulations. In the same way, another example of fragmentation of social life mentioned in the novel is as follows:

*f. The entertaining guys took the last seats and started to make all kinds of jokes, laughing like maniacs. (p. 65)*

In this sentence, Atit said that the boys took last seats of the bus and started to make all kinds of jokes, laughing like maniacs. It means, the boys did not like to sit at the front side of the bus because of the enjoyment they wanted to have from making every sorts of nonsense talking. Similarly, the next example of fragmentation of the social as presented in the novel is:

*g. Ramakanta Yadav and all the teachers were staying at the Baba Lodge, which mean that we had to stay disciplined and alcohol-free. All plans for mischief were almost impossible to conduct at that place so almost everybody wanted to stay in the other lodge.....(p. 66)*

Here, the boys do not want to be well-disciplined and remain alcohol-free. For this, they wanted to stay in different lodge because all the teachers were staying at the same Baba Lodge. But, the Nepalese tradition is that the students have to follow the strict discipline and follow their teacher. Further, another example concerned with going out of certain boundary is clarified by the following extract:

*h. I took the benefit of her absence to eat two pieces of tongue. It was delicious but I had to swallow it without even chewing it properly as she came back really quickly. (p. 88)*



According to this extract, it shows that the people of current days do not appreciate to follow long rooted cultures. Here, Atit ate two pieces of tongue instead of being from Brahmin family. The buff item is strictly prohibited in Brahmin family of Nepal. Regarding the foods to be taken for certain gender can be understood more clearly by the following extract:

- i. *We ate a paan at the Ram paan bhandar. She wanted a zarda paan but I made her eat a sweet paan instead. She started singing songs about paan noisily after that. (p. 89)*

In this extract, Saaya wanted to eat Jarda Paan but Nepalese society does not permit girls for eating even sweet Paan. She took the paan and started to sing noisily. Here, this incident had taken place out of home at night. For this, our society does not allow female for all these activities. It shows that the female of present days does not follow the rigid culture of society. Another example of similar sort of activity of breaking the cultural norms and values is extracted as follows:

- j. *We had exchanged our love, happiness and sorrow for a long time now but that night, we finally hared our bodies too. (p. 92)*

This sentence shows that the girls of today are ready for having sex even before they married. But, in Nepalese society intercourse before the marriage is strictly prohibited. Here, Saaya took the advantage from the absence of her family and called her boyfriend at home. Afterwards, they exchanged their love, happiness, and eventually bodies as well.

#### **4.1.3 Grater Pluralism in Modern Life**

Postmodernism focuses on subjectivity and rejects the concept of objectivity of modernism. So, the people of postmodern age do not believe in absolute reality which has fragmented the social life. Fragmentation of social life causes the greater pluralism in modern life. Here, ten extracts related to the

postmodernism in terms of greater pluralism in modern life are selected as follows:

- a. ....we doesn't have any specific organizations to work with.  
*We create our own job for ourselves.*( p-9)

The given extract rejects the concept of specific study for the particular job and focuses on creating job for oneself. Here, Bhagawandas Maskey, CDES Professor said that they (students of CDES) don't have any specific organization to work with. They create their job for themselves. In the same way, pluralism in modern life is perceived more easily by the following extract and its description followed afterwards:

- b. *A normal sized, whitish-skinned girl. Not fair but that might have been so because she was flushed from the rush. She was about 5'3", had a long face, chocolate brown lips, silky straightened hair that fell a few inches down her back and big, beautiful eyes nearly the same shape as her lips. (p. 24)*

This extract described the Saaya Shakya, student of CDES at TU. She was exceptionally beautiful for her boyfriend Atit Sharma. There is a common saying "Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder," which means beauty does not exist on its own but is created by the observers. The following lines by Atit clarify it as:

*They say beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder and I don't mean to say that she was the most beautiful girl I'd ever seen, because she wasn't. In fact, Pratikshya was a great deal prettier than Saaya was. Beauty, after all is just skin deep and it takes a lot more than good looks to make somebody beautiful. I wouldn't say that I didn't care about looks.....(p. 25)*

In aforementioned context, the imagination of Saaya about Atit was like the following extraction explains:

.....*I began to provide a frame to the figure- tall, fair, pretty little eyes, a shy smile and shoulder- length hair. This was the Saaya Shakya of my imagination. (p-10)*

c. *'Both of our families do not agree.'* I said, feeling guilty. *'That's the only problem. Everything is incomplete without blessing from elders,....(p. 148)*

According to the extractions above, it shows that the youngster of present day take big decisions by themselves. It means, they do not think necessity to take parents' suggestion to get married. Besides, they do not also prefer to follow family's decision. In this regard, Atit said that both of their families were not agreed for their marriage and he was feeling guilty. Further, he said that everything remain incomplete without blessing from elders. They decided to get married without family support in one hand but they were also feeling guilty for being married without elders' permission in another hand. In the similar vein, the following extract also describes the pluralism as:

d. .... *I went to a flower bed in the corner to throw up. I wondered again why my body could never tolerate alcohol. That amazing drink that gave Pratikhsya, the courage to express her love. That crummy drink breaks some families apart and makes people go bankrupt. A strange drink this alcohol is. (p. 157)*

In this extract, Atit presented the benefits and drawbacks of drinking alcohol. He said that alcohol sometimes gives courage to express love and sometimes even to separate families and make people bankruptcy. Here, he was sad because his body could not tolerate alcohol time and again. It shows that the alcohol is not always harmful however it has disadvantages for health. The following extraction describes the example of pluralism:

- e. *One day, she asked me only about Susmita.*  
*'Why her?' I asked.*  
*'Because she is pretty,' she replied.*  
*'You are so beautiful that your beauty makes everybody else look dull,*  
*Saaya.*  
*'Don't flirt again!'*  
*'I'm not lying!' I said.*  
*'Well, be connect with Susmita as long as I'm not there,' she said. (p.*  
*170)*

The above presented extract shows that the youngsters of postmodern age accept their lovers' physical relation with others as well. Here, Saaya (Atit's wife) is describing the beauty of Susmita (Atit's office staff) and requesting Atit to be connected with her as long as Saaya is not there. In addition to this, the following extraction elaborates how the geographical distance causes problems and can destroy even the couples' relation:

- f. *Me: 'you have changed Saaya.'*  
*Saaya: 'the world is dynamic. Everything changes with time.'*  
*What did she mean I didn't get her intention.....(p. 182)*

This extract shows that the world is dynamic and everything differs with the changes in time. Here, Atit asked Saaya whether she is changed. Saaya replied that everything changes with time, the world is dynamic. But he did not get Saaya's intention. It means that single sentence can have different meaning and people can understand differently. Besides this, Susmita attempts to convince Atit when he was suffering from depression as the following extract clarifies:

- g. *'But that's selfish, sir! We don't live for ourselves, we live for others.*  
*Have faith in life.'* (p. 200)

This extract has presented the concept that we should live for others sake rather than living for oneself. Here, Susmita makes clear about the motto of life and said that living for own self is selfish thing. She further says, we live for others

and should have faith in life. She wanted to convey the message that some people of our society live for own sake and benefits which is not good. Meanwhile, some of the people live in society for others sake as well. Regarding the pluralism, the extraction below explains the idea more clearly how people see relationship:

*h. 'I respect you. I don't know whether it's right to have this kind of relationship with someone you respect. I don't know why our society thinks so negatively of sex. If it's done with the agreement of both parties then where does the problem lie? (p. 202)*

The aforementioned extract shows that the perspective of postmodern people about sex that has been changed now days. Our society takes so negatively of the sex but the youngster of this age do not accept this fact. They think if it is done with the agreement of both parties then why should we question them? Here, Susmita, junior staff of Atit respects him but she is confused whether it is right or not to have a sexual relationship with senior staff. In the same way, another example of pluralism mentioned in the fiction is presented as follows:

*i. .... 'He who has no bread has one problem. He who has bread has many problems.' I found no different between love and bread. You desire it when you don't have it and troubles desire you when you have it. (p. 231)*

Regarding the extraction above, it shows that having something is problem in these days if you have nothing, you only try for the food but if you have a food you try for another. Here, the narrator of this story compares the love with bread and said that you want love when you do not have love but if you have it, it brings troubles. In this way, love gives you pain if you have it, you also feel pain in the absence of love. Similarly, pluralism is not limited only to love but also concerned with human nature. This can be understood more clearly by another example as follows:

- j. *I liked both the peacefulness of Sensval Lake and the chaos of Ekar Briggy. But what was I really yearning for? Pace or company? (p. 233)*

Here, Atit Sharma is confused whether he likes peacefulness or chaos, loneliness or company. It shows that the people of these days are not happy because they are unsure what they actually like. Peoples have big expectation, but the achievement is smaller than the expectation. It means that expectation is the root cause of sorrow and unhappiness in life. It also emphasizes the changing nature of people.

#### **4.1.4 Culture and Structures are Fragmented**

Culture and structure of postmodern world has been fragmented and less predictable. Nine of the extracts related to the postmodernism in terms of fragmented culture and structure are selected and analyzed. The Analysis of related extracts is presented as follows:

- a. *'It's a convocation party.' Saaya finally revealed. Then she excused herself and went to welcome other guests. (p. 109)*

This extract shows that the culture of giving party has been increased in Nepal. In the fiction, there was a party at Saaya's home after her successful graduation from the university. Her friends and other guests were also invited for the convocation party. But in this context, we as Nepalese people do not have the tendency of celebrating party of such things. Similarly, another extraction concerning the fragmented culture and structure is put as follows:

- b. *I could see that she'd started smoking more these days where's it was just the opposite for me. But I didn't say anything. (p. 127)*

The presented extract shows that girls of postmodern days have made smoking habit. Here, the very sentence depicts the scenario of growing fragmented culture throughout the fiction. Generally, Nepalese had a culture of smoking only by old people and adults in the past, but it have been altered nowadays. In

the same way, next extraction concerned with fragmented culture related to marriage is as follows:

- c. *We finally found a priest at a Shiva temple in a place called Pasupati chowk. 'We need to get a quick wedding done. A short-cut wedding,' we said to the priest after making all the arrangements. (p. 151)*

The extract hereby shows that the short-cut wedding has occupied place for fragmented culture and structure in the fiction. But in Nepalese Hindu culture, there is a long wedding procedure for marriage in the societies. In addition to this, unlike most of the Western country, marriage is a family affair in Nepalese culture. For this, it requires gathering of families and relatives to accept for both bride and groom's relationship. Besides, parents are mainly responsible for selecting suitable spouse for their children. Regardless of this, in the fiction Saaya and Atit's families were not agreed for their marriage. Even the Saaya's family was not informed while she was going to be married with Atit Sharma. But the fragmentation of culture was not only limited to this context. Rather it was also broken by the similar sorts of another activity which is exemplified by the following extract:

- d. *'Are we going to drink in the open?' I asked the girls. This was not a problem for us but our society has serious issues when it comes to women drinking .....(p. 154-155)*

The aforementioned extract shows, drinking publicly by girls is the representation of the fragmented culture and structure. Further, this extract describes the celebrating atmosphere of Atit and Saaya's wedding ceremony. Especially, there was a gathering of friends (Pratikshya, Anu and Kiran) to celebrate their wedding. Moreover, while they had started to drink openly, Atit said that our society has serious issues whenever women are seen alcoholic publicly. It means Nepalese society restricts women for drinking but nowadays women have started to drink. In the same way, another example of fragmented culture is mentioned as below:

e. *I couldn't believe it. All I'd wanted was leave from the office without any fuss but I'd even gained transportation. (p. 158)*

Here the above extract shows that the fragmented structure lies among office staff. In this context, the chief of Atit's office provided him leave and vehicle from office as well. Here, Atit actually wanted to have leave from the office without any argumentation and luckily he also got transportation. In this sense, the behavior of senior towards junior staff has been changed at this time as shown in the novel. One more example of fragmented culture can be understood by the following extraction:

f. *I decided not go to home and stayed alone in Dhangadi during festival. (p. 192)*

This sentence shows an example of fragmented culture due to the celebration of Dashain made out of the home. Here, Dashain has to be celebrated at home since it is the greatest festival of Nepalese Hindu people. In this regard, the people from different parts of home and abroad come to their home at Dashain. In this sense, Atit had to go his home Biratnagar for the celebration but he decided and remained alone in Dhandadi during festival. Similarly, the breaking of culture was continued by Atit as stated in the extraction below:

g. *'Have you force me into doing something I didn't want to?' what happened between us happened because we both wanted it. ....*

This extract shows that the youngster of postmodern day accepts the physical relation before marriage. Here, an unmarried girl (Susmita) had a physical relationship with already married man; Atit Sharma. But, Susmita was not forced to make physical relationship that she did not want to. It was happened because of the intention they had for each other. The following lines of the extraction by Susmita also support aforementioned fact:

*I knew that you needed me. You might not have been but I was fully conscious and aware of what we were doing. (p. 202)*



*h. I sensed that Samjhana was uncomfortable and said that she could rest her head on my shoulders if she wanted to. (p. 226)*

The extract above shows the situation of meeting a girl (Samjhana KC) from the same country seating next to Atit and having the same destination for Norway. It was happened while Atit was going to Norway. She had recently been married and was going to visit her husband. Atit described her as an open-minded and a good companion girl. He further described about the close and congested seats of huge plane. So, he sensed that she was uncomfortable and said she could rest her head on his shoulder if she wanted to. But in Nepalese culture, a married girl cannot do so. Therefore, it reflects the fragmentation of culture and shows the ongoing generation does not follow such spirit. One more example of fragmented culture mentioned in the novel is presented as below:

*i. It felt strange remembering that we were married. We should have had rights over each other but she'd severed the threads that had joined us.(p. 236)*

With reference to the aforementioned extract, Saaya shows the indifferent behavior to his husband Atit. Actually, they were married but she wanted to break this relation because of the rejection of her family to accept and support their relationship. But in Nepalese culture, marriage is taken as the unity of two souls and is believed that marriages are made in heaven. Similarly, Atit said that they had right over each other but Saaya severed the threads that had joined them.

#### **4.1.5 Transformation of the Self**

Traditional label and categories have been losing its relevancy because youngster wanting transformation of the self at this phase of postmodernism. Ten extracts related to the postmodernism in terms of transformation of the self are selected and their necessary analysis is as follows:

- a. *The girls who sat behind were more interesting. They were playful, noisy, made jokes and were usually laughing. One would hit the other playfully; they would have small fight and explode into gales of laughter.(p-11)*

The above presented extract shows that the playful, noisy, and laughing behavior of the students at classroom. But there were traditional educational systems; Gurukul, Gonpa and other religious educational systems of Nepal which were strict for students' rules and regulation. To put it another way, these things have lost the relevancy and students are not being well-disciplined now days. One more example of the students' behavior as mentioned in the novel is extracted below:

- b. *.....she'd exchange her seat to sit in front of Kiran and me. One day I gestured to her to sit beside me. She didn't come but she moved to Pratikshya's desk with an excuse. In that way, the entrance topper Saaya Shakya too became a backbencher. (p. 31)*

This presented extract hereby shows that the transformation of topper as a backbencher student. Here, the entrance topper Saaya changed her seat due to the gesture of her boyfriend and sat next to him. This situation clarifies how the entrance topper student Saaya went paying less attention towards her study. The following extraction also more explains regarding the transformation of Saaya:

- c. *'Girls smoke these days, too, Mister!' (p. 33)*

This extraction shows that the transformation of traditional category of society as only from the male smoking in traditional culture. In addition to this, the above extraction is a reply of Saaya when Atit said girls have a problem with smoking. Saaya further said that her Mom and Dad had smoked at home. Here, from the reply of Saaya we can understand that both male and female have smoked as the representation of transformation of the self in the fiction. With

regard to this, the following extraction also explains about the transformation of self as:

*d. ....past the Chakkubakhu temple and towards the panipuri stall. I used to be the guy there, besides the stall owner, circled by a throng of girls. (p. 36)*

This presented extract above depicts the transformation of the boy as 'Panipuri' consumer. In the past, only the girls were taken as the consumer of fast food 'Panipuri'. But here, Atit used to be there when he was circled by the throng of girls to have 'Panipuri'. It means, even the boys eat 'Panipuri' these days which signifies postmodernism in terms of transformation of pre-determined food culture. In the similar vein, below is another extraction concerning the transformation of self:

*e. Everybody was engaged but not in the lecture. The poor professor, he couldn't even tell such grown-up students to be silent. (p. 39)*

This extract also presents the transformation of self as students' lack of disciplined nature. Here, it shows the environment of classroom and Atit described it as the best time to have a fun in classroom when they had guests for lecture. In this context, the situation clarifies the transformation of students' behavior. Similarly, another example related to transformation of female nature is mentioned as follows

*f. 'I'll rape you.' She said seductively and looked into my eyes again.....she was unstoppable and continued to kiss me. (p. 111-112)*

The presented extract shows the transformation of girls' nature. Here, Saaya said that she would rape Atit as a consequence she kissed him and continued repeating the same dialogue. Generally, girls do not show such types of behavior in Nepalese society and society does not accept it too. The following extraction also describes about the changed culture of marriage:

- g. *'How will we get married?' I asked her.*  
*'Like they always do,' she replied.*  
*'Did you talk to your parents?'*  
*'They won't agree. I'd talked to them before.'* (p. 129)

In this extract, they (Saaya and Atit) were planning to marry but they did not inform their family. In Nepalese culture, when son or daughter reach certain age of maturity they are perceived to be matured for marriage; the parents look for the groom or bride through the relatives. Therefore, it is a representation of transformation of culture by youngster as events have taken place in the fiction. In the same way, the following extraction also elaborates about self transformation made by Saaya as:

- h. *On the fifteen day, she finally came online. She had changed her profile picture. It was now a picture of her on a beach. She was wearing white short, a sky blue jeans, sleeveless top and Ray-Bans.* (p. 181)

According to the above mentioned extraction, it exhibits the transformation of Saaya when she reached London for celebrating holiday. Here, Atit described about Saaya's appearance when she reached the beach wearing a white short, a sky blue jeans, sleeveless top and Ray-bans glass. In this context, the outlook of Saaya represents the imported clothing culture of Western world. Besides, the next extraction concerned with same transformation of self is presented as follows:

- i. *I tried to open up her top but struggled. After a get failed attempts, she laughed and took it off herself. We started taking off every piece of cloth that covered us. Her fear vanished and so did my shyness. We were both slaves to our desire.* (p. 199)

The above mentioned extraction is related to the transformation of youngster about love and romance. It has described the romance of Atit and Susmita. Here, Susmita is unmarried girl as well as junior staff of Atit. With regard to this, Nepalese society does not accept this type of relationship and it used to be

taken as a sin in the past. Normally, females are not taken positively when they come up with the intention of sex as openly as men. But, now days the tradition has been changed.

#### **4.1.6 The Impact of ICT on Social Life**

Information Communication and Technology (ICT) is very important part of postmodern life which improves the quality of social life. Nine of the extracts related to the postmodernism in terms of impact of ICT on social life are selected and analyzed. The Analysis of related extractions are as follows:

- a. *The next day, she called me. 'Where are you Atit?'*  
*'I'm almost there,' I replied.*  
*'Come quick, I'm waiting for you.'*  
*That day on, we started going to college together. (p. 30)*

In accordance with the aforementioned extract, our social life has become easier through the use of ICT. Here, two friends (Atit and Saaya) met at Baneshwor Chowk when Saaya called Atit and they started college together from that day. In this way, we can say that ICT helps to be connected with other people. Another example of the usage of ICT at the university classes mentioned in the novel is extracted as below:

- b. *.....the professor was showing us slides of different types of fishes found in the sea through an overhead projector. (p. 39)*

The presented extract shows that the use of ICT in teaching learning procedure. Here, the Dutch professor used the overhead projector to show the slides of different types of fishes found in the sea. In addition to this, the use of ICT in teaching learning process can increase the motivation of the students. So, the use of ICT in teaching and learning is very important and inevitable at this time. The following extraction also describes clearly about the usage of ICT:

- c. *I was hovering around Saaya's profile on facebook one day. The green light next to her name turned on. She was online. ( p. 128)*

The above presented extract shows that the social network like Facebook helps us to be connected with the changing world. As a consequence, the ICT usage is very useful to share and update our activities of daily life. Here, with the help of Facebook we can make audio/video calls and can send the messages through it. Similarly, another example of the usage of mobile phone mentioned in the novel is given as below:

*d. They called us on the phone every 15 minutes, turn by turn.*

*'Where are you now?'*

*'Did you eat something?'*

*Kiran texted me. 'So the honeymoon is finally tonight, isn't it?'* (p. 162)

This extract shows that the mobile phone is one of the important means to stay connected with friends and relatives. Here, mobile phone has helped the newly married couple Atit-Saaya to be in touch with their friends when they separated at Narayanghat. However their separation was miserable they called on mobile phone time and again. It means ICT can make even the miserable situation easier and tolerable. One more extraction related to the use of ICT as mentioned in the novel is:

*e. She used to call me on Skype when she wanted to see me, call me on my phone when she missed my voice and send me messages on Facebook when she wanted to talk. (p. 171)*

The above sentence is related to the usage of social network at different situations of life. In this regard, ICT has made the virtual world feel alike natural world even in the absence of nearest and dearest to someone's heart and soul. Here, Saaya used to call on Skype when she wanted to see Atit, called on phone when she missed his voice and sent messages on Facebook when she wanted to talk. So, we can use social sites in situations of our necessity to be stay connected with friends, relatives and others. The extraction below also represents another situation related to the usage of ICT as:

*f. Every time I opened Facebook, my eyes migrated to my inbox. I was yearning to see the red notification light come alive on the inbox sign and I even rubbed my eyes to make sure that I hadn't missed it, but it was hopeless. (p. 178)*

The aforementioned extract is related to the use of ICT which reduces the geographical distance with friend and relatives. Here, Atit was waiting for Saaya's message. While he was, sometimes it made him hopeless and disappointed. For this, he used Facebook to share love, feelings and emotions with Saaya when they were far from each other. It means he was dependent on virtual world to be connected with his beloved. Similarly, one more example related to the use of internet as mentioned in the novel is extracted below:

*g. I placed the laptop on the terrace, dumped all of the stuff so that they were in the range of the vision of the webcam and .....(p. 209)*

This sentence is also related to the use of ICT. Here, Atit was climax of his anger. So, he placed the laptop on the terrace, dumped all of the stuff in the range of the vision of the webcam, poured a bottle of whiskey over them and lit up a match, and set fire to everything. From these activities of Atit in the novel we can say that ICT is only helpful to communicate but not effective to stop Atit's lunatic behavior. Saaya could not stop him from doing so because she was seeing everything through virtual world. In the similar vein, the following extraction depicts another example of ICT as:

*h. I asked for tickets from the third August to the sixth. After all long search on his big Samsung LCD screen, the guy said that every seat was booked. (p. 218)*

This extract is related to the use of ICT in search of plane ticket to Norway. Here, Atit asked an agency to search the ticket from third to sixth of August but he couldn't succeed to find seats because every seat was already booked. It means we can search different things like plane ticket and others using email

and internet which makes our daily life easier and smooth. Besides, similar sorts of another extraction concerned with ICT is mentioned as follows:

- i. *Damned modes! They always know how to ruin a perfect moment. They are like a computer that is unable to refresh due to too many viruses. (p. 222)*

The above mentioned extract shows another impact of ICT on social life. Here, Atit compared human mind with computer that is unable to refresh because of so many viruses. To put it another way, human mind has become alike virtual world which sometime does not function properly because of the over usage made by human. However, the daily usage of technology makes our life easier, as a result, sometimes we compare parts of human body with computer and other technologies as well.

#### **4.1.7 Consumerism is All**

The protection or promotion of the interests of consumers refers to the meaning of consumerism. Peoples' identity is tied with what he/she consumed.

Postmodern society has become consumer society in the name of identity construction. Eight of the extracts related to the postmodernism in terms of consumerism are selected under this topic. Related extracts and their analyses are presented below in the following ways:

- a. *'Love is like a game of cards,' he added. 'It's as if you are playing flush. There's no fun in exploring all three of your cards at once. To make the game exhilarating, you have to expose them one by one, dramatically. There's no fun in falling in love like you're jumping from a cliff.'* (p.16-17)

This extract shows that the people of postmodern age have consumed love to have enjoyment and pleasure. Here, Kiran (Atit's friend) compared love with the game of cards. He further said that the relationship between couple should create fun and such relationship should be developed slowly. It



shows the consuming nature of our Nepalese postmodern society. But the love is abstract and which gives endless happiness. Another example of consumerism as mentioned in the novel is extracted below:

*b. I'd become accustomed to smoking in front of her so I lit a cigarette after downing my cup of coffee. I'd started smoking even more in her presence, more than I usually did. (p. 37)*

The above extract is related to the identity formation of the people as a victim of love. Here, Atit became accustomed to smoking in front of Saaya because of the impression he wanted to make for Saaya. Atit further thought, she would snatch the cigarette from his lips and tell him in sweet voice, 'Please stop smoking, Atit, at least for my sake.' The following is another extraction related to the consumerism as:

*c. ....the girls finally left their room. All of them looked beautiful. Their faces were covered in makeup-blue eye-liner, red cheeks, painted lips and they smell lovely. (p. 149)*

The presented extract shows that the present world is focusing more on outer beauty rather than inner beauty. Similarly, our society and we are the consumers of beauty. Here, Saaya and her friends used all the beauty products and their faces were covered with heavy makeup. It has showed the faces as the representation of reality of consumer society. One more extract related to the consumerism mentioned in the novel is:

*d. It seemed the girls still hadn't had their fill of photographs and continued to take more at the garden, the reception desk, and the corridors and inside the hotel room. (p. 153)*

This extract is related to having maximum satisfaction from all kinds of celebration. Here, Atit, Saaya and their friends were celebrating the wedding party and taking photographs in all places of hotel. So, they can keep alive their memory for eternity. It also signifies the consumer face of Nepalese society.

The extract below is another representation of consumer nature of characters in the fiction as:

e. *That day I didn't feel nauseated at all.*

*'With that improvement, I became friend with alcohol. It started getting friendlier with my body when everybody else had given up on me. (p. 192)*

The above mentioned extraction is related to drinking alcohol to reach maximum satisfaction in the absence of friends and everything. Here, Atit really likes to balance between alcohol and memory of his wife. In addition to this, he is thankful to alcohol for balancing the memorization and reality. The following extraction is another example of consumerism:

f. *'I'm trying to celebrate Dashain, Susmita.' I said, raising my glass.....(p. 196)*

The presented extract shows the trend of celebrating festival which has been changed. As I already mentioned in the section (4.1.4 culture and structure are fragmented, extract (f)), Dashain is the main festival (longest and auspicious) in Nepalese Hindu culture. In Dashain, people from different parts of home and abroad come to their houses. Regardless of this, Atit was drinking alcohol in the name of celebrating Dashain without going home. It means people think that they could have more enjoyment through alcohol rather celebrating Dashain with family and relatives. In the similar vein, following one is another of consumerism:

g. *But love? I couldn't love her back.....There is nothing left for us to exchange but when it come to love, I'm really sorry. I've given my heart to somebody else. (p. 201)*

In accordance to the aforementioned extract, some relations are really a matter of physical attraction but not pure and true love. Here, Atit wanted to convince Susmita that he could not love her because he had already given his love to

someone else. Therefore, that relation was only the matter physical attraction in the name of love. Similarly last but not the least, the following extraction also represents the context of consumerism as:

*h. I wonder why people of this generation even call it love. It's just four dates and twice sex for them. (p. 240)*

The aforementioned extraction shows the definition of love that has been changed from the past. It means, people have stopped producing pure, true and unconditional love instead they have consumed love only for the sake of self physical satisfaction. Here, the writer is unhappy with the definition of love of this generation because the meaning of love has been narrower and cheaper in course of time. In addition to this, the narrator of the fiction has concluded the definition of present generation's love with four dates and two sexes. It means this is not a love rather consumption of love.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of my study was to identify and analyze the postmodernism from the novel 'Summer Love'. I have drawn some of the findings, conclusion and recommendation from the analysis of sentences and extracts which are related to the postmodernism. Findings, conclusion and recommendation of this study has presented as follows:

#### 5.1 Findings

I identified features of postmodernism like globalization, fragmentation of social life, greater pluralism in modern life, fragmented culture and structure, transformation of the self, the impact of ICT on social life and consumerism from the analysis of sentences and extracts which are related to the postmodernism, depicted in the novel 'Summer Love'. The findings which have been deduced from the study are presented as follows:

- i. From the analysis of the novel, it is found that the characters of novel have followed Western culture because of globalization e.g. Atit-Saaya and their friends celebrate New Year Eve in December last.
- ii. This world has been changed into a global village due to the development of technology e.g. internet, air travel.
- iii. Social networking sites are the ways to stay connected with the people across the world as expressed in the novel e.g. use of Facebook.
- iv. People of present world are indebted to social media as the characters of the novel were also tremendously engaged in the social media.
- v. The novel also showed the finding that the geographical distance does not matter in today's world.
- vi. In the novel, characters did not want to follow rigid ideologies due to the influence they had on growing global culture.
- vii. The youngsters in the novel made decisions on their own for their requirements without having suggestions of the parents.

- viii. The youngsters in the novel are ready for sex before they are married. But even today in Nepalese society, the sex before the marriage is taken as taboo. However the world is modernized, it signifies the fragmentation of the culture.
- ix. The one of the lead characters Atit in the novel perceives his girlfriend as the most beautiful girl; however, she was also like other normal girls which signify the subjective interpretation of beautiness.
- x. In the novel, the lead character Atit is confused whether he likes peacefulness or chaos, loneliness or company. It means that the people of these days are unhappy because they are not sure what they actually like. People have big expectation but the achievement is smaller than the expectation.
- xi. The Characters of the novel do not follow the traditional system of marriage. Marriage is taken as the unity of two souls in Nepalese culture and it is believed that marriages are made in heaven.
- xii. Traditional label and categories has been changed according to the novel, i.e. female character smokes in the novel.
- xiii. ICT is taken as very important part of postmodern life as shown in the novel which improves the quality of social life.
- xiv. Mobile phone is taken as one of the important means in the novel which helps to stay connected with the friends and relatives.
- xv. Postmodern society has become consumer society in the name of identity formation as in the novel.
- xvi. The characters of the novel are focusing on outer beauty rather inner beauty which signifies our society and we are as the consumers of beautiness.
- xvii. From the analysis of the novel, it can be said that the definition of love has been changed now. People have started to consume love instead of making unconditional love from the depth of hearts. That's why postmodern society is consumer society as it consumes even love too.

### **5.1.1 Pedagogical Implications**

The following ideas can be taken as pedagogical implication of this study:

- i. Postmodern literature should be including at basic to higher level education to preserve language and culture from globalization.
- ii. It should be increased the feelings of nationality and respect towards own language and culture through the language class.
- iii. The literary text need to be analyzed from postmodern perspective too by teachers at language classroom.

### **5.2 Conclusion**

From this study, it can be concluded that globalization, fragmentation of Social life, greater pluralism in modern life, fragmented culture and structure, transformation of the self, the impact of ICT on social life and consumerism are the features of postmodernism and they are interconnected to each other.

Information Communication and Technology is an integral part of social life as found in the novel. ICT plays a key role for the successfulness of globalization. Globalization indicates the growing interconnectedness of societies in terms of technological, economic and political changes and changes in culture and identity. People of postmodern world want freedom and transformation of self which causes the fragmentation of social life. They do not want to follow rigid traditional ideology and culture. Consumerism is another important part of postmodern life as shown in the novel. It refers to the free and open choice of consumer. Buying goods has become central to peoples' lives in postmodernism. Our identity is being dependent on what we buy and we select items that fit our identity.

On the basis of this study I would like to say, globalization in culture and identity do not bring fruitfulness all the time rather it also leads people towards the crisis of identity, language, culture, religion, festival, tradition and so on. Due to the fragmentation of social life, our cultures and traditions have been jeopardized. We should preserve our originality even if we follow the global

culture. So, we can handover the existing cultures and traditions to the upcoming generations successfully. We should not forget our identity, culture, language, rituals, norms and values, festivals and so on. Meanwhile, we should preserve these components otherwise it threatens our existence and we lose our originality.

### **5.3 Recommendation**

On the basis of the findings and conclusion, the policy, practice and further research related recommendations are provided as follow:

#### **5.3.1 Policy Related**

This study provides the following recommendation for the policy level:

- i. Educational policy makers or language policy makers need to enhance and include the postmodern literature in their language or literature courses.
- ii. Postmodern literature will be helpful to preserve local language and culture.
- iii. Social network sites should be monitored by rules and regulation. The matter of tradition and rituals should be addressed at policy level.

#### **5.3.2 Practice Related**

This study provides the following recommendation for the practice level:

- i. Literary text need to be analyzed from the postmodern perspective in the language classroom.
- ii. Postmodern youngsters need to be aware through postmodern literature to take parents suggestions to take decisions and to respect own language and culture.
- iii. The use of ICT should be increased in teaching and learning process.

### **5.3.3 Further Research Related**

Further research should be conducted in this area. This research will provide a valuable secondary source for the researchers. This study is delimited to the postmodern perspective in the novel *Summer Love*. Similarly, others literary theory can be implemented.



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## Appendix

### Guideline for Analysis

S. N.	Criteria	Sample extracts
1.	Globalization	<p>a. One day, a guest professor from the Netherlands came to CDES for a lecture on ‘marine ecology.’(p. 38)</p> <p>b. ‘It’s not going to be forever and there are social networking sites that will always keep us connected. We’ll always see each other on Facebook, Skype, and Messenger.’ She said. (p. 115)</p> <p>c. ‘Well, I’ll reach my destination before you reach yours so it doesn’t count,’ she said. (p. 118)</p>
2.	Fragmentation of social life	<p>a. We ate a paan at the Ram paan bhandar. She wanted a zarda paan but I made her eat a sweet paan instead. She started singing songs about paan noisily after that. (p. 89)</p> <p>b. We had exchanged our love, happiness and sorrow for a long time now but that night, we finally hared our bodies too. (p. 92)</p>
3.	Greater pluralism in modern life	<p>a. ....we doesn’t have any specific organizations to work with. We create our own job for ourselves.( p-9)</p> <p>b. I liked both the peacefulness of Sensval Lake and the chaos of Ekar Briggly. But what was I really yearning for? Pace or company? (p. 233)</p>
4.	Fragmented culture and structures	<p>a. ....she would snatch the cigarette form my lips and tell me in that sweet voice of hers, ‘Please stop smoking, Atit, at least for my sake.’ (p. 38)</p> <p>b. ‘It’s a convocation party.’ Saaya finally revealed. Then she excused herself and went to welcome other guests. (p. 109)</p>
5.	Transformation of the self	<p>a. ....she’d exchange her seat to sit in front of Kran and I. One day I gestured to her</p>

		<p>to sit beside me. She didn't come but she moved to Pratikshya's desk with an excuse. In that way, the entrance topper Saaya Shakya too became a backbencher. (p. 31)</p> <p>b. 'Girls smoke these days, too, Mister. (p. 33)</p>
6.	Impacts of ICT on social life	<p>a. I asked for tickets from the third August to the sixth. After a long search on his big Samsung LCD screen, the guy said that every seat was booked. (p. 218)</p> <p>b. Damned modes! They always know how to ruin a perfect moment. They are like a computer that is unable to refresh due to too many viruses. (p. 222)</p>
7.	Consumerism	<p>a. 'I'm trying to celebrate Dashain, Susmita.' I said, raising my glass.....(p. 196)</p> <p>b. But love? I couldn't love her back. one day after we'd just had a sex.....(p. 201)</p> <p>c. I wonder why people of this generation even call it love. It's just four dates and twice sex for them. (p. 240)</p>