## **Faculti Summary**

https://faculti.net/inscribing-difference-code-switching-and-the-metonymic-gap-in-post-colonial-literatures/

This video discusses the concept of code-switching and the "ton gap" in post-colonial literature, particularly focusing on African literature written in European languages, especially English. The author aims to highlight the significance of such literature, which emerged post-colonialism, as part of the independence movement in Africa.

Key points addressed in the text include:

- 1. \*\*Translingual Literature\*\*: This video defines translingual literature as writings by authors of one linguistic and cultural background in the language of another. This video literature is rich in its representation of cultural hybridity and translingual practices.
- 2. \*\*Cultural Distinctiveness\*\*: The discussion references the notion of indigenization, where African writers adapt European languages, such as English, to express their cultural narratives and identities, often leading to a blend of linguistic features reflective of their mother tongues and local dialects.
- 3. \*\*Ton Gap\*\*: This video concept refers to the cultural gap that arises when untranslated or unexplained words or phrases from the author's original language are included in the text. Such expressions may be unfamiliar to non-native readers, reinforcing the cultural distance between the author and the colonial audience.
- 4. \*\*Reader Experience\*\*: This video explores how different readers—particularly Ghanaian and non-Ghanaian African readers—experience and interpret African literature. It emphasizes that readers who share cultural background with the writer may understand the work more comprehensively compared to those who do not.
- 5. \*\*Research Gap\*\*: It identifies a diminishing scholarly focus on African translingual literature and suggests the need for greater awareness and study of this rich linguistic landscape.
- 6. \*\*Complex Interactions\*\*: The research aims to reveal the complex relationships between literary texts and their readers, highlighting that the understanding of untranslated words and phrases varies greatly based on cultural experience and linguistic knowledge.

In conclusion, the text emphasizes the necessity of recognizing and analyzing the intricacies of translingual literature and the different cultural experiences of readers, advocating for broader study and appreciation of African literature within the context of post-colonial discourse.