

Paradigm of Multicultural Societal Disposition in Zadie Smith's *WHITE TEETH*

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Abstract- *The main aim of this work. It paradigm of multicultural society is presented in the novel and the instability of identity and family relationships. Second-generation immigrants living in London are trying to mix it up. Dominant culture (British culture) and its family culture have different identities. Zadie Smith's first novel, White Teeth (2000), analyzes the diverse and multicultural society of modern London. Roots and History of First-Generation Immigrants have made identity issues for the second generation in the novel.*

Indexed Terms- *Multiculturalism, Identity, Family relation*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the real world, equal respect for all Cultures doesn't translate into a rich mosaic of Colourful and proud people interacting peacefully while maintaining delightful diversity of food and teamwork. It translates into closed pockets of oppression, ignorance and multiculturalism Expressing their struggles in pain. In the Diverse Society there Countless are ways in which people negotiate the everyday lived Experience and reality of diversity Difference is an Accident of Birth and it should be. Therefore, never be the source of hatred or conflict.

Zadie Smith was born in 1975 in North West London. She graduated from Cambridge University. She hails from a cross-cultural marriage and lives in multicultural London, which greatly influences her writing. She is young, smart, and attractive and represents a multicultural Britain. In 2000, at age 24, she published her astonishing debut novel, White Teeth. Zadie Smith addresses many issues related to living in multicultural societies and the gap between first and second-generation immigrants. She explains the importance of the characters' backstories, the

legacies of their origins, and how they got to where they are today. Many of her characters are still closely tied to their descendants and roots and are frustrated with life in the modern country. She has written five novels, including White Teeth (2000), and others The Autograph Man (2002), On Beauty (2005) and NW (2012)

White Teeth portrays London as a mixture of different cultures, ethnic groups and religious beliefs. London is portrayed as a 20th-century multicultural city as a result of British colonialism. A society can be defined to some extent as a multicultural place, as long as it is constructed by two or more different cultures, religions, or languages. You can see this in White Teeth. Smith unites his two families, the Iqbal family (immigrants) and the Jones family. They have different national identities, but also different worldviews, and cultural and religious values. The characters live in London and are assimilated and integrated, but some try to stick to their rituals, religious beliefs, and cultural values to protect their roots and identities from outside influences.

However, this seems to be problematic for some of the transitional characters of the first generation, where English culture and values are heavily influenced by the second generation. It shows a stance towards multiculturalism. While foreign-inspired and exotic names for British white girls are popular in the UK, the practice is not as. There are still many people who do not agree with such an idea and do not like the presence of immigrants in their country. Therefore, many Pakistani parents prefer to choose English names for their children to avoid the possibility of discrimination. Irie Jones, a second-generation immigrant, is arguably the most frustrated in the past

Finally, she is deeply attached to her family traditions, she is equally aware that her past and her cultural heritage complicate her present. He criticizes him for having a toxic relationship, repeating the same old story about Pande, collecting things and putting them in the attic.

CONCLUSION

Zadie Smith addresses many issues related to living in multicultural societies and the gap between first and second-generation immigrants. Many of her characters are still closely tied to their descendants and roots and are frustrated with life in the modern country. They face religious prejudice and discrimination. Some still feel like outsiders after years in the UK, while others find their identities by joining radical fundamentalist groups to gain status. Some of them have assimilated and feel that their British identity comes first. *White Teeth* encourages readers to break away from the conflicting dichotomy of insider and outsider and to think of British society in plural terms. In such an environment there is room for other concepts of social space.

Identity is presented in *White Teeth* as being very malleable. This is the Second character. Millat, Magid, Irie and Joshua are constantly discussing their past family backgrounds, their current situation and their prospects. Anything is possible in such a situation. They adapt to their familial and social environments, and Smith playfully takes those adaptations to the comical extreme.

While the difficult teenager became a religious fundamentalist in London, his twin brother, who grew up in Bangladesh, was a staunch anti-religionist and a responsible, hardworking, science-loving or respected scientist. The son-to-be eventually rejected his father's experiments and was an animal rights activist.

In contrast to assimilation policies, respecting ethnic identities and not wanting to destroy their cultural values. Even in England, there is a difference between first and second-generation immigrants. A major role is played by the awareness of one's own identity.

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