

## **Abstract**

This dissertation thesis examines the internalized racial oppression and its representation in the contemporary literatures of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe using the tools of postclassical narratology. In reading the texts, postcolonial and decolonial issues were taken into account. The language of all the prose examined is Portuguese, using vocabulary from African and Creole languages. The thesis includes analyses of works by at the time of writing living authors: José Eduardo Agualusa (\*1960), Rafael Branco (\*1953), Dulce Marii Cardoso (1964), Mia Couto (1955), Onestaldo Gonçalves (\*1954), Paulina Chiziane (\*1955), Ungulani Ba Ka Khosa (\*1957), Lília Momplé (\*1935), Sérgio Raimundo (\*1992), José Luandino Vieira (\*1935) and Abdulai Sila (\*1958). The thesis focuses not only on what is allowed to be narrated, but also on what is unnarratable for various reasons and seeks to test the narratological categories that were established in the past.