

ETHNIC MINORITY VALUES & HYBRID IDENTITY DESCRIBED IN *I'M NATIVE AMERICAN* POEM BY SPIRITWIND WOOD

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Abstract

The analysis of Spiritwindwoods' *I'm Native American* is the subject of the current study. A mixed-American resident in a white neighborhood is the subject of this poem. This poem's first verse talks about the pressure that people with multiple identities feel to conform to white American culture. The arrangement of the words that make up each verse of this poem conveys the message of the poem. In the poem, the author portrays himself as a Native American of mixed race who believes that he is of Native American descent. The primary objective of this study is to describe the author's hybrid identity through his poetry. The term "hybridity" refers to cross-cultural traits, both intrinsic and extrinsic, that emerge in society in a variety of ways, including attitudes and language. This study employs Homi's theory of identity in a hybrid approach. Additionally, K. Bhabha employs a qualitative descriptive approach to describe difficulties with word use. The process of gathering data is the setting in which literature research is put into practice. The findings of the research lead us to the conclusion that the author's poetry describes his upbringing.

Key words: *Ethnicity, I'm Native American, Hybridity.*

INTRODUCTION

Ethnic minorities are faced with the issue of multiple group identity (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2021) and for most of them (Puspita, 2021), cultural adaptation does not conflict with the preservation (Aminatun, Ayu, et al., 2021) of cultural heritage (Oktaviani et al., 2020). However, this is not to say that such a contradiction never occurs (Kuswoyo et al., 2022). The study about ethnic minority values in a literary work is important (Afrianto et al., 2021) to explore the author's message (Kasih, 2018) and point of view (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020) regarding ethnic differences depicted (Puspita & Amelia, 2020) through his literary works (F. M. Sari & Wahyudin, 2019). The issue of ethnic differences (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020) is no longer a new thing in America (MULIYAH et al., 2021). Differences in ethnic or racial groups are the most common problems (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021). In the past, racial classifications in the United States were based on black (Sinaga & Oktaviani, 2020) or white color (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), but social definitions of race have changed over time (Fadilah & Kuswoyo, 2021). The ethnic of

American mix is complex (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020b), consisting of indigenous peoples (Mandasari & Oktaviani, 2018) as voluntary and involuntary immigrants around him (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019) who are always close to issues of religion (Lestari & Wahyudin, 2020), loyalty and national pride (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020a).

Racism about black and white has indeed been an issue inherent in the United States (Muliyah et al., 2020) from the past until now (Samanik, 2018). Although basically, Native Americans (Indians) are black people (Ngestirosa et al., 2020) while white people are of British (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021) and European descent (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021). But what is happening now is that white people have dominated (Suprayogi et al., 2022) and have more power (Kasih et al., 2022) to govern life in America (Heavenly & EWK, 2020). White Americans regard black people as people who need to be educated and disciplined (Hamzah et al., n.d.). The reservation policy aimed to ensure (Kuswoyo et al., 2021) that Native Americans would be systematically (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2022) and 'civilized' educated into the (white) American way of life (EWK, 2018). Moreover, white Americans even perceive other ethnicities (Fithratullah, 2021) such as Native Americans (Indians) (Pranoto, 2021) and African Americans (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021), as well as immigrants from Europe (Istiani & Puspita, 2020) and elsewhere as a threat (Nuraziza et al., 2021) until they are brought into the acceptable definition of 'American' or excluded from it (Arini & Wahyudin, 2022). at all. Native Americans are a challenge to emerging national identities (Journal et al., 2022). They were already 'un-American' (Fithratullah, 2019), believed in communal land (Suprayogi et al., n.d.), tribalism (Mandasari et al., 2022), the sanctity of the earth (Amelia, 2021), and were suspicious of private property (Kuswoyo et al., 2020). White Americans don't want to mix with people of color (Wardaningsih et al., 2022). Ethnic considerations may begin with the particular situation of Native Americans (Pradana & Suprayogi, 2021) and their relationship (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021) to broader issues of America as a nation (Kardiansyah, 2019), before moving on to considering other groups (Hamzah et al., 2022) and their responses to the centralized demands on identity (Maulana & Suprayogi, 2022).

This study aims to analyze the poem I'm Native American. This poem is one of Spiritwind Woods' 2015 poems. Spiritwind Woods is a poet who is a mixed Native American (Wardaningsih & Kasih, 2022). Many of his poems reflect everyday life in travel, struggle, peace and love. The poem, entitled I'm Native America, is one of the poems that

discusses the experience of a mixed person living in America (Qadafi & Wahyudi, 2020). This poem becomes interesting to analyze because the content of the poem is related to the background of the author (Setiawan et al., n.d.), namely Spiritwind Woods (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021).

However, analyzing poetry is something important to do so that readers better understand the message (Oktaviani et al., 2022) the author wants to convey through his literary work (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021). In addition, analyzing poetry can also give readers another point of view of a work through the results of the analysis carried out on a work (Asia & Samanik, 2018). Prose, novels, and poetry are the major types of literature. From these three types of literature (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021), poetry is the oldest type of literary work (Wahyudin & Wahyuni, 2022). Poetry has different elements from other types of literature (Agustina et al., 2021), which is rhyme, alliteration (Amelia et al., 2022), diction and full of imagery to beautify the poem (Aminatun, 2021). Therefore, it is very difficult to get the hidden meaning of a poem (Isnaini & Aminatun, 2021). Great poetry does not shows the literal meaning. It shows the reader a higher truth that is expressed in a non-literal (Kiswardhani & Ayu, 2021).

In conducting this analysis, the author uses the Hybridity theory of Homi K. Bhaba. This theory is one of the postcolonial theories which generally refers to the creation of new transcultural forms (Yudha & Mandasari, 2021) in the contact zone generated by colonization (Aminatun, Mulyah, et al., 2021). This theory is commonly used to discuss literary works of people who experience mixed identities and cultures. Therefore, the author uses this theory because it is considered relevant to analyze the poetry that will be analyzed in this paper. The results of this study are expected to reveal the author's point of view regarding the differences in ethnic groups depicted through the poems he wrote and provide information to the reader about how the value of ethnic differences in America is written by the mixed-blood writer (Suprayogi et al., 2021).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The previous study is needed in conducting a research since it helps the writer and the next researcher. Previous studies provide examples of how to do the analysis and conduct a good research. It also has the function of a guide for new research findings. In conducting the present research, the writer has reviewed some previous studies related to the topic to

support the analysis. Boyer et al. (2022), in their research entitled *Ethnic minority identity and group context: Self-descriptions, acculturation attitudes and group evaluations in an intra- and intergroup situation*, mentioned that comparative group context affect self-descriptions, acculturation attitudes and in group evaluation. This research analyze the Chinese people who is living in the Netherlands. The result of this research shows that the study of ethnic minorities should consider the importance and often ignoring processes and intragroup comparisons other than known minority groups comparison. On the other hand, the aspects of ethnic minority identity are not absolute, but depend on the comparative group context in which they are grounded.

Another research done by Yang Y, Liang F, Quan F, Jiang G, Yu K and Zheng Y (2019), showed that multidimensional construction with six first-level factors together (Ethnic Minority Awareness, Exploration, Engagement, Alienation, Inheritance, and Mastery) indicate a better match. This resarch analyze about the Chinese minority ethnic value and the Chinese Minority Ethnic Value-Expressive Behavior using quistionnaire. This research aimed to assess the importance of ethnicity from the standpoint of diverse ethnic values and behavioral manifestations. According to Hou (2008), in a research done by Yang Y, Liang F, Quan F, Jiang G, Yu K and Zheng Y (2019), ethnic values is the sum of attitudes that is consistant and choice tendencies, including feeling components, which come from evaluating the significance of ethnic culture by minority ethnic members according to their own needs.

Taylor, R. L. (1994), did another research about minorities families in the United States. This study examines Mexican heritage families living in the United States from several different perspectives points. The results of this study reveal that social change affects families across all racial categories creating wide variations in the "American family." The growing diversity in family life causes the potential for deepen, our understanding of how the family is related to the larger social world. In new concerns about how families are responding and absorbing external changes, Mexican families can become important threads in the revision of the family as a whole. Similarity stems from social change reshaping all families, whereas differences arise from varying social locations from Mexican family.

METHOD

In this current research, the writer applied qualitative research to analyze the poem *I'm Native American*. Qualitative research helps the writer write this research to gain the objective of the study (Utami et al., 2021). The writer use this research method because the analysis will be presented in form of words, clauses, and sentences instead of in a form of numbers. Moreover, the researcher is allowed to write detailed information from various sources according to the method (Candra & Qodriani, 2019). Therefore The writer chooses a qualitative descriptive method in this research to analyze this poem.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Spiritwindwood's Hybrid Identity Described in The Poem

According to Furqon and Busro (2020), hybridity is cross-cultural, both intrinsic and extrinsic, that arise in society in many forms, such as language and attitudes. Hybridity, stems from a search for identity, as well as the end point. "Self" or "country" certainly has associations with territory, tradition, and language. Hybridity, stems from a search for identity, as well as the end point. "Self" or "country" certainly has associations with territory, tradition, and language.

In the poem entitled *I'm Native American*, several lines of poetry describe that the author positions himself as someone with multiple identities (hybrid identity). This can be seen from the following verse;

. "I was born into the world of White man their ways they would try to teach..."

From the passage of the poem above, it can be seen that the author uses the pronoun "their" which refers to white Americans. This shows that the author excludes himself from belonging to the white American group. In another stanza, the author even emphasizes that he is not a white American, but a native American. This can be seen from the following quotes;

 "...to all that I believe in for I am a Native American"

Based on the quote above, we can see that the author asserts that the author claims to be a Native American. But in another stanza, the author reveals another fact that he is not a pure Native American, but a mixed-blood. This can be seen from the following verse;

“Though I am only a mix breed the blood of my Ancestors I bleed.....”

From the passage of the poem above, in the words "I am only a mix breed", notes the fact that the author records Native Americans. In the poem, the author clearly states himself as a mixed-blood or someone with multiple identities. Although the author's other identity is not mentioned, in the next verse the author reaffirms his identity and claims himself to be a Native American which shows that one of the identities of the author is of American descent.

Ethnic Minority Values Described in The Poem *I'm Native American*

Ethnic-minority values have a complex, multidimensional structure that includes a wide range of psychological traits of ethnic minorities. According to Yang Y, Liang F, Quan F, Jiang G, Yu K and Zheng Y (2019), ethnic minorities values refer to the self-perceptions of members of an ethnic minority about the importance of an entity based on their own ethnicity, contacts and practices. The poem *I'm Native American* is the poem of a dual-identity poet, who is an ethnic minority in the United States. The United States is indeed thick with the issue of ethnic differences, especially about black and white. American society today is dominated by white people, although basically, Native Americans (Indian Americans) are black people. In addition, marriages with different ethnicities also often make a group of people have multiple identities who are also a minority group in the United States. Meanwhile, the emerging minority groups in America are considered as a threat to American national identity. Native Americans are a challenge to emerging national identities. They were already 'un-American', believed in communal land, tribalism, the sanctity of the earth, and were suspicious of private property. (Campbell, 1995). White Americans regard other ethnic groups in America as immoral and need to conform to their culture and perspective. This is described by the author in his poetry. For example, we can see a fragment of the first stanza of a poem as follows;

“You can judge me for who I am
try to change my point of view
only if you think you can”

From the verse above, the reader can see that the author seems to be challenging other parties to change their point of view. This shows that as a minority group, they are often

forced to change their point of view. In this case, the writer concludes that the other party in question is the majority group, namely white Americans. This is also corroborated by the opinion of experts who state that white Americans make policies to discipline the minority population. The reservation policy to ensure that Native Americans would be systematically and 'civilized' educated into the (white) American way of life. (Campbell, 1995) In another stanza, the author also describes the value of ethnic minority groups through his poetry, as follows;

“I was born into the world of White man
their ways they would try to teach
many words I heard they would preach
trying to change me from within
from a path that has taken me far”

One stanza of the poem above shows how the author tries to describe the state of American ethnic minority groups who are forced to change. In the words "their ways they would try to teach", the word their refers to white Americans, which is mentioned in the first line of the stanza of the poem above. This shows clearly that white Americans are trying to change the perspective of ethnic minority groups by teaching their perspective to be followed by ethnic minority groups. Even the author emphasizes the message that the author is trying to change, through the next line in the stanza.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, the writer can summarize that ethnicity is described by the author in the poem *I'm Native American* through the verse in his poem. The author represents the viewpoints of ethnic minority groups and puts them into his poetry. In addition, the results of this study also prove that there is a relationship between the background of the author's identity and the poetry he writes. The results of this analysis show that in this poem the author positions himself as a dual identity. Finally, through the analysis of this poem, it can be concluded that from the author's point of view, minority groups are often forced to change their cultural identity and point of view. In this case, the majority group (white Americans) is the subject of so-called forcing them to change. The poem *I'm Native American* not only describes the identity of the author, but indirectly this poem also illustrates how racism and

the difference between black and white are still very clearly described by the author in his poetry.

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