



PERJUANGAN MELAWAN RASISME TERCERMIN DALAM PUISI PILIHAN LANGSTON HUGHES

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui arti perjuangan dan bentuk-bentuk rasisme terhadap orang kulit hitam Amerika dalam puisi pilihan Langston Hughes yang berjudul Advertisement For The Waldorf – Astoria, As I Grew Older, Children's Rhyme, I, Too, Theme for English B, Negro Ibu, Tuntutan, Demokrasi, Terus Bermimpi, Negro Berbicara ke Sungai. Untuk mendapatkan tujuan penelitian peneliti menggunakan teori rasisme dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif oleh Miles dan Huberman. Bentuk-bentuk rasisme yang dijelaskan dalam tuturan tersebut meliputi rasisme yang dimediasi secara personal, yang diinternalisasi, dan yang institusional. Arti dari berjuang adalah untuk mendorong kesadaran akan kebanggaan rasial dan untuk meyakinkan bahwa orang kulit hitam juga dapat memperoleh persamaan dan hak yang sama dalam semua aspek kehidupan mereka. Dalam menganalisis objek penelitian, ada empat teknik yang bekerja sama dalam mencari dan mengumpulkan data. Yaitu pengumpulan data, pemadatan data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini menyimpulkan tentang identitas orang kulit hitam Amerika.

Kata Kunci: Puisi, Rasisme, Diskriminasi Rasial.

INTRODUCTION

Learning and reading literature help the reader's concern with underrated problems in society. As the genre of literary works, poetry displays the social-life products and observes the human subjective

environment. Dealing with poetry, the author as the society renders the exact ideas related to the society's circumstances. Thus, the ideas in poetry may affect readers' thoughts or even the way of understanding the sight of historical and tragic events. It

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also conveys social changes and movements.

Literature itself has a social function and can't be regarded as an individual's perception. Thus, literary work is a mirror of human history. It represents phenomena, symbolic language, and the hypothesis of culture.

According to Pradopo (2000:26), The literary work is as the picture of the world and human life, the main criteria that are put on the literary work is "truth" or, everything that wants to be pictured by the author.

As the type of literary work, poetry is a symbol of expressing a factual moment to the author. Poetry has an essential element to express a feeling into art. Poetry evokes an analyzed imaginative experience or emotional response conveyed in language, rhythm, and meaning.

A term for the classification of human beings into physically, biologically, and genetically distinct groups. The notions of race assumes, firstly that humanity is divided into unchanging natural types, recognizable by physical features that are transmitted through the blood and permit distinction to be made between pure and mixed race (Tiffin, 2002:198).

Race is a socially constructed phenomenon, based on wrong assumption that physical differences such as : skin color, hair color, and texture and facial or other physical. Features are related to intellectual, moral, or culture superiority the concept of race has no basic in biological reality and such as has no meaning independent of social definition. (Henry & Tator , 2006: 9)

The writer defines that the meaning of race is biologically address to trait terms such as : physical size, height, skin color, hair type, and other comparable matters. A Racial community is well – known recognized by particular physical signs in heritage. Since classification to the distinction of physical traits, race has been used as the tools of recognition for negative generalization and racism actions of certain races .

Racism is an ideological construct that assigns a certain race and or ethnic group to a position of power over others on the basis of physical and cultural attributes, as well as economic wealth, involving hierarchical relations where the superior race exercises domination and control over others. (Boyle, 2011)

Racial discrimination is simply accumulation of individual acts of unfairness between members of different groups. It consist as well of an elaborate web of institutional arrangements that produces group inequalities, a web that become racial discrimination when the group perceive each other as separates races

The term of racism was discovered to explain the distinctive attitude between people of European in the United States and African descendants it defines as African descendant or usually called as black people. According to Carle D Susan (2013:105) Racism divided into three major forms:

1. Personally – Mediated Racism

Personally – Mediated Racism includes the specific social attitudes inherent to racially prejudiced action .

The differential actions and behaviors towards others according to their race. Stereotyping commission and omission. Disrespect, suspicion, devaluation and dehumanization.

2. Institutional – Racism

Institutional racism deals with negative stereotypes fuel institutional racism and very much matter because they influence interpersonal relations. Racial stereotyping contributes to pattern of racial segregation and shapes the view of white crime, crime policy, and welfare policy especially if the contextual information is stereotype consistent. By the existence constitutional systemic policies and practices meant to place non-white racial ethnic groups at disadvantage in relationa and institution white members. Additionally the differential access to

goods, services, opportunity of societies are defined within the term institutional racism.

“Systemic racism or institutional racism refers to how ideas of white superiority are captured in everyday thinking at a systems level, taking in the big picture of how society operates rather than looking at one – on one interactions these systems can include laws and regulations but also unquestioned social systems”.

(Phoenix, 2020)

3. Internalized Racism

Karen D. Pyke in his book “Internalized –Racism“ He defines that internalized racism is the categorization of internalized oppression conscious and unconscious accepted by racial hierarchy which majorities are bend forward againts people of color. Internalized racism as a practical phenomenon which put every countries construct the sign of the standarization.

According to Bivens (2020: 44) “Black people and all minorities are internalize of stereotyping that is we develop beliefs, actions and behaviors then internalized racism is a systemic oppression in a reaction to a racism that has a life of it is own in other words, there’s a system in place that reinforces the power and expands privilege of the major.

Paradiso (2014:75) has mentioned 3 forms of struggle they are: struggle for life, struggle for recognition, struggle for oppression.

1. Struggle for Life

He assumes that this is a basis struggle that every human are going through with process. They are; Physical struggle, mental struggle, emotional struggle, social struggle, spritual struggle and financial struggle.

2. Struggle for Recognition

Axel (2003) “a link between the social causes of widespread feelings of injustice and normative objectives of emancipatory movements. The movements of fight against injustice and problematic of one’s community will guide them to the link

of bending over backward of recognition of struggle.”

Struggle for recognition is a vital human need Members, countries, groups are marginalized have been systematically put recognition aside in the sight of culture, violence, discrimination, colonialization, their dignity, civil rights, and inviolability of integrity. Getting recognition in politically as members and aniability peace in diversity without feeling expelled.

3. Struggle for Oppression

The term oppression means to press down and restrict. Opression toward human race, idiology, religion has been serious case around the world including developed countries which are recognized very respect of human rights. Oppression is oftenly happens due to existense of patriarch system. According to Young (2002) “There are some types for struggling in oppression; Violence, exploitation.”

The writer chooses to analyze the struggle against racism in the selected poems of Langston Hughes since his poems forms of racism suffered by Black People. Second, his poems shows an experiential view against racial discrimination. The last, his poems brings a message about the struggle for racial discrimination to obtain equality and all aspects of humanity.

METHODS

The writer uses the data in the form of poems that conveys the problem on lately racism condition in book titled The Collected Poem of Langston Hughes The researcher collected some poems for analysing the struggle in questing out the identity of Black Americans and forms of racism behind the meaning of it. The poems collectively written down are: Advertisement for the Waldorf–Astoria, As I Grew Older, Children Rhymes, I, Too, Theme for English B. Negro Mother, Demand, Democracy, Continue to Dream, The Negro Speaks to The River.

The data that analyzed in this research was written text in the form of words and phrases. Data was limited to Langston Hughes selected poems. The second reference is called secondary source. It has a function to support the main analysis data. It is quoted some experts opinion on racism theories the data were taken from books.

The data gathered were analyzed by the descriptive method with qualitative analysis by Miles, Huberman (2014). There are four phases of data analysis were data collection, data condensation, data display and conclusion/verification which was to draw or verify.

Data Collection; means how data were collected in this research that has been explained.

In choosing for the research, a researcher should do it selectively, which determines dimensions are more important which relationships may be more meaningful and consequently, what information can be collected and analysed. For this research, the data related to the problem of this research, it is to find out the struggle of Black Americans and the forms of racism.

- a. Focusing
Focusing the data is a form of pre-analysis. This is step is a continuation of the data selection. The researcher will be limited the data only focuses of Langston Hughes's selecte poems to find out the forms of racism and struggle found in Langston Hughes selected poems.
- b. Abstracting
Abstracting is to summarize the data of the research to get the important part of the data mentioned and to get the data with suitable qualifies to be analysed.
- c. Simplifying and Transforming
The data in this research is further simply and transformed in various ways, such as

through rigorous selection, by summary or short description.

- d. Data Display; the data display of this research is presented in the form of word, phrase and clause.
- e. Conclusion: Drawing and Verifying In this research, the writer did the data condensation which is in the forms of word, phrase and clause.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In research , it is important to limit the analysis on specific data that had been chosen . It is expected that this reserach will give the readers a sightful knowledge about racial discrimination and Black Americans .

1. The Analysis of Poem:

Advertisement for The Waldorf – Astoria

The poem originally published in New masses magazine where a long defunct American Marxist Publication. It was the centre of cultural mass media after the depression of economic inequality of 1903 . As written in his book.

The big sea : An Autobiography of Langston Hughes . It narrated the place of Waldorf –Astoria is an arm and leg place specifically for majority people.Black Americans, marginalized –people sleeping on newspapers in doorways they had no place to go. Although they had money , they could not eat there . This poem obviously elucidates social status gap from perspective of Black -Americans . Advertisement for Waldorf – Astoria narratedly unconventional rhymes and style with rich rhtym , the affront kind of poetry .

Langston Hughes states his opinion to draw the miserable desperately occurances

Specifically this poem recites about the adversity society behind the advertisement of luxury hotel that would had been erected in fire of extremity provident system in America . They took benefit from lower class with cheap payment .Langston Hughes originally

writes the poem as a descriptive of contradictory life of discerned - social status in society.

Hughes recalls the place where they gathered as a great community with one vision and accession of equality . It is harlem , as Langston Hughes writes in his poem .

“ Oh Lawd , I done forgot Harlem ! “

At that time they were dehumanized . In addition , provident extremity turned into the chaos for lower class . Hughes declares egregious calling to the Black Americans as folks . The style of poem is affront and get the reach point to readily- interpreted .

“Say, you colored folks, hungry a long time in 135th Street — they got swell music at the Waldorf-Astoria. “

The next stanza Hughes said comparatively what had happened in substantially situation of living as marginalized people. Waldorf – Astoria is the place for pleasure prospect with beautiful nuances .

“It sure is a mighty nice place to shake hips in, too. There's dancing after supper in a big warm room. It's cold as hell on Lenox Avenue. All you've had all day is a cup of coffee.

Your pawnshop overcoat's a ragged banner on your hungry frame. You know, downtown folks are just crazy about Paul Robeson! “

This place simply special for White people nevertheless, Black Americans who were able got this place with their pails were banned. They were not a part of dining and drinking with Black Americans . The reflection of Black Americans were slaver . The writer alludes that situation cover in his stanza :

“Maybe they'll like you, too, black mob from Harlem.

Drop in at the Waldorf this afternoon for tea.

Stay to dinner.

Give Park Avenue a lot of darkie color — free for nothing!”

The institutional racism are viewed by reading stanzas and lines step by step . They got no chances , social acknowledgement as Black Americans to get an equality . Such as ; services , accomodations , opportunities , job with standart payment .

Black Americans were the community who still hoping for pass in starving by letting their tone off in circle of forms of racism .The despondence appeared and the intelligence of Langston well done in his verse . As a figure for coadjutor as the last possibility .

“Thank God A-mighty!”

The writer also put the brackets as the quotation that they were not fine in this world for the action of racism. Black Americans got a reminiscient of memorable moments which quoted in Hughes's last lines orginally solicitng for an equivalency for diversity .

“Ma soul's a witness for de Waldorf-Astoria

(A thousand nigger section-hands keep the roadbeds smooth, so investments in railroads pay ladies with diamond necklaces staring at Sert murals.

Thank God A-mighty!

(And a million niggers bend their backs on rubber plantations, for rich behinds to ride on thick tires to the Theatre Guild tonight)”

Langston Hughes as Black American got the understanding of being suffer and starving with the struggle of life as discriminated people who got an oppression and exploitation. Also , he uses “stand “ for surviving in road which considered insolvable for sattling down .

Hughes greatly utilizes the meaning of believing God and implementing to struggle against their adversity along the way of their existence as Black Americans behind the bars of ordeal times in the district they gathered down, they still alive and achieve the pursuit of happiness.

As quoted in line :

“Ma soul's a witness!”

(And here we stand, shivering in the cold, in Harlem.)

The researcher directly assays with the point of view of aspects of poetry, the subject of the poem it tells about the luxurious hotel in New York. It was launched when the people were homeless and unemployed only sleeping outside of the doorway. In the midst of Black Racism's depression Langston Hughes noted down directly his expression in his book :

“On the way to my home Park Avenue I frequently passed it a might towering passed it structure looming proud above it called in city were poor and unemployed so I wrote that poem New York greatest hotel where Negroes worked and none were admitted guests..”

From Langston Hughes's byword related on the subject we can see, the expression of wrathfulness and disappointment where numerous people were dealing with depression especially Negroes. It clearly focused out forms of racism one of them are institutional racism.

The reader successfully comprehend universal message how hard they were really in the part of ethnical racial segregation but still, surviving the existence of identity which are forcefully stand for the righteous path. This poem is distributed as satire where numerous words are plant to offend supreme parties.

The intention of this poem that Hughes trying to express about unfairness and injustice. Still, the light of religiosity lighten them up to be beyond strong.

Langston wrote briefly how Black American can stand to survive.

2. The Analysis of Poem:

As I Grew Older

This poem elucidates the dream and vision of little Langston Hughes it was not achieved due the subjection and ethnical oppression.

As written in his book *The big sea : An Autobiography of Langston Hughes*. “As I Grew Older is a turn –point of Langston Hughes was unfit to achieve his pretensions related to his study about racial prejudice and oppression until he grew up, he was still be the target of ethnical demarcation in a particular.”

As I Grew Older started from a little dream which the minstrel had in his mind, the poet miraculously said it was great. Now, the poet is mature enough and it was a flash back moment of his dream.

Langston figured out his people in his poem as “shadow” which takes a sign of helpless and restless. Incipiently, Langston quoted in his book :

“His presently dream to carry out the young people for an independence value to Black people for coloring them up into a thousands of whirling dream.”

In This poem, Hughes got negative gestures related to racism, prejudice and discrimination as a child of Black Americans. The poet conveys a communication to stand up against the subjection of racial discrimination in the middle of society who are distrusting the ability and intelligence of one's race, gender, age, and nation.

“As I grew Older” implicates the feeling of auspicious, innocent, depression and angry as the typical of Black – American teenagers. Free verse with no specific rhyme vividly get the point in an easy way for readers.

This poem generally describes the feeling of little dream which had ever pictured in sentence Everyone can be anyone. Langston Hughes putatively antithetical with his reality as Black – American people. The readers attract of

views on theme of oppression and racism gets.

Langston Hughes quotes his history by explaining the gets .It has emphasized the significance of his dream. It told us the feeling of detest of being discerned and expelled group or person with embedded conception .

“ It was a long time ago.

I have almost forgotten my dream.

But it was there then,

In front of me,

Bright like a sun—

My dream.”

A rune informed a simple language device which can be appertained as a meaning of forms of racism ; Personally –Mediated Racism. The researcher find out the sign as an subject of individual racism who was identified as subjection of racial demarcation of personal life . He, as common Black – American felt an instability because people were stereotyping his identitiy. Substantially, Black-Americans seized into the prejudice of people who are discerned them .

“And then the wall rose,

Rose slowly,

Slowly,

Between me and my dream.

Rose until it touched the sky—

The wall.

Shadow.

I am black.

I lie down in the shadow.

No longer the light of my dream

before me,

Above me.”

The language device “ shadow “ getting into the meaning of dreams which can not be claimed in real life , and the word “wall “ as the gap between their people and community which are discriminated by majority people . It possibly appertained a huge insecurity of race is a symbolize of personally –mediated racism .

“ I lie down in the shadow . “ The researcher concludes as the character of pessimistic due to ethnical demarcation .

“Only the thick wall.

Only the shadow.

My hands!

My dark hands!

Break through the wall!

Find my dream!”

We can see the descriptive of word “ my dark hands “ which presently a bitter and loathe of racism life of pursuing passion , ambition and social acession.

“Help me to shatter this darkness,

To smash this night,

To break this shadow

Into a thousand lights of sun,

Into a thousand whirling dreams

Of sun!”

This poem inferred a communication in a personal . The poet tries to teach Black American for struggling in seeking the happiness of dream .The sense of this poem is figuring out the beauty of black as personal and appearance. The writer’s attitude toward the poem is to underline the existance of black’s identitiy .

3. The Analysis of Poem :

Children’s Rhymes

More than four in ten Americans say the country still are good enough for equivalency in diversity especially education . It was a background of Langston Hughes said in his book about how he wrote the children’s rhymes poem . It has a connection to recently surveys how immigrants and dilematic of Black Americans who live in suburban areas still increasing an equality rights for education It explains about racial discarnation. It simply wrote quote punctutation to emphasize how justice and liberty really sufficient for all .

‘Children’s Rhymes’ is devoted for seeking the verity an equivalency of educational system in America .

Therefore, it takes an obligation for country and people in society to consider the importance of acquiring knowledge as quoted in declaration of independence which put men in an equal position as endowed individually by creator with unalienable rights. Moreover, it mentions the fact Black Americans got less fortune considered as un-educational and unemployed. It would create Black – Americans with lack of opportunities. As Hughes mentioned in his short poem:

**‘By what sends
the white kids
I ain’t sent:
I know I can’t
be President**

**What don’t bug
them white kids
sure bugs me:
We know everybody
ain’t free.’**

The Government did not provide an equal services in all races in America. And it was an intentionally purpose of the writer. He said with a great tone to his narration in order to support the solidarity and loyalty of his people and to maintain the promising amendment of declaration of independence.

This poetry is an erudite literary work; written short and readily identified as institutional racism.

**‘Lies written down for white folks ain’t
for us a tall**

**Liberty and Justice
huh! - for all.’**

Institutional racism often happens if the destituteness of society is ignored due to an excuse of race or certain occurrence. Hughes writes emphatically how importance of being justice and justified others. And being triumph by doing an equal things.

The subject of this poem clearly shown the less education of Black children

toward White children. It causes the flaws of institutional and impartially government of laws. We can see the image of contradictory of society which commonly prohibited.

4. The Analysis of Poem : I, Too .

The writer firstly wrote ‘I too sing America’ this is an allusion from the literary work who is written by Walt Whitman ‘I Hear America Singing’ throughout the lyrics Whitman conveys America defined a song which has a rich of diversity. Unfortunately, Whitman failed to notice the trace of Black Americans in his literary work. The poem was published in 1855. It wrote before the tragedy of slavery.

It describes how Americans behaved in diversity through society. The speaker also notes down that common racism usually happens when people neglect and ignore Black American’s contribution to histories and cultures

**‘I am the darker brother.
They send me to eat in the
kitchen
when company comes,’**

Despite being treated as lower class he replies by putting a vibrant and strength in his literary work thus, in the future people will no longer be able to discriminate him.

‘They’ll see how beautiful am’ it forms of strength and kind of surviving movement. His community would remove the segregation.

The poem argues that Black people are not Americans, Black people genuinely Americans. The poem encourages Black people to maintain their identity and preserve it. They have to extend their innovative contributions for their own people and American’s life until those contributions and struggles count them on.

**‘Tomorrow,
I’ll be at the table**

**When company comes
Nobody'll dare
Say to me , 'Eat in the kitchen '
Then.'**

After researching it , the researcher divided this poem into internalized racism and personally mediated racism . This poem strongly composed from Hughes's experiences, he put " I " to state the community of him who are classified as Black Americans community .

" I am the darker brother " The speaker put the word " I " to describe a personal memory that Black Americans still accepting the stereotype of appearance which come to the conclusion of Personally mediated Racism .

That is the main value of this poem how Hughes conveys his idea into his poem. This part is the part of internalized – racism , the problem of racial acceptance is generally happens and turns into a habitual system .

**"Besides ,
They' ll see how beautiful i am
and be ashamed –
I , Too am America".**

Above all explanation , it reflects how the powerful of their struggle and how much their embrace their identity and Hughes assertively underlines this poem . As the researcher finding out the subject of this poem . The writer's emotion as the same as his feeling. He points out the eagerness of being proud of Black's identity .

Huge's intention is to feel out the awarness of Black Pride in his internalized state which help his people to start over the faith that they are much valuable. And they are truly Americans .

Hughes through this poem really acknowledge that they are worthy from of all .

Langston Hughes said in his book related about I, Too :

"I speak confidently , realistic , and hopeful with high defiant i know am

well and i know the people , the part of me ,Black we are working in America , we are singing a song of America ."

5. The Analysis of Poem : Theme for English B

The poem describes the experience of the writer . Hughes explores his personality and heritage throughout the poem to contend how stink being discerned and peacefully eager to be an equal as people comprehend about the term. This is an outstanding remarkable literary work , first published in 1951 . The narrator's quest for his identity crossing the line of living in segregated – society . Hughes conveyed his attitude , interest and background . The narrator firstly implied a simple information about his age , academic , history , and rooted – identity . After that , the narrator reveals his life , a social – issue of being discriminated . He is the only person of colored –people in the class .

He knows well people have different races , gender , religions , identities , interests . Indeed , the narrator allures his assignment is not fully representative of himself .

Identity and racism are major terms of this poetry , the narrator bend forward to finish the assignment with White teacher's expectations moreover there is a distinctive case between the narrator and his teacher , yet he describes his experiences and shows his perspective.

The researcher tries to figure out the main expressions which highlight the forms of racism quoted in his poem . It will get the point of understanding to the readers how to define two forms of racism that hardly to simplify . Hughes states how individually of Black people are stigmatized on their mindset that they are different and hardly to explain how people treat badly and to oppress due to racial issues.

As quoted in his poem :

**"I guess being colored doesn't
make me not like**

**the same things other folks like
who are other races.**

**Will my page be colored that I
write?"**

Hughes critically enlarge his opinion by stating a full –meaning about how wonderful to neglect racial status and to realize the equality and to generalize it.

It supposed to do as democracy nation with freedom of diversity . However , the writer writes successfully to state the definition of how he put much effort in dealing with some experiences .

**"Being me, it will not be white.
But it will be
a part of you, instructor.
you are white—
Yet a part of me, as I am a part of you
That's Americans"**

A student from Black community who hope the legacy of justice and peaceful acknowledgment to stand as a genuine Americans although he is Black, he wants the acceptance of identity.

**"Being me, it will not be white.
But it will be
a part of you, instructor.
you are white—
Yet a part of me, as I am a part of you
That's Americans"**

The internalized – racism really highlights in this stanza , it puts egregious statement how the distinctive supposition , action and treatment on racial issues is general thing to consider and the duty of writer to explain with a feeling and mature understandable implied.

It provokes the reader to react emotionally with an easy way to receive the meaning of racial acceptance between the society which is known as internalized – racism we can look at the passage that writer notes down in his poem the fact , they are normally complete each other .

As the powerful poetry that mostly written by Hughes about his community. Hughes writes the stanza excessively about racial issues , racial equality and how the importance of being powerful identity by decreasing racial discrimination oriented and internalizingly between society . In the last stanza that focuses out the internalized –racism form , Hughes positively preach the reader to understand each other's right by adding this line :

**"I learn from you
I guess you learn from me".**

This poem greatly gives an affirmation of racial discrimination particularly as a depiction of socially – oriented , the information directly guide us to understand the issues based on the theme that writer tries to explain.

6. The Analysis of Poem : The Negro Mother

The image of mother is a passionately mother who had crossed the line of abusive and mistreated . Instead , she continuously keeping in a track and having a powerful heart for being tough and putting the pain as process to enjoy the journey of being Black American . In the first line the writer tells the history of Negro mother . It explains how the mother mentioned what she had been done in an unpleasant of struggling . As quoted in this line .

**"Children, I come back today
To tell you a story of the long dark way
That I had to climb, that I had to know
In order that the race might live and
grow."**

In the fifth line until sixth , the narrator conveys to the reader the image of sorrowfu process greatly tells with imagery written "dark as night " which presents the existance of Black community . The imagery of working hard and strive for living detailed written in expression "yet shining like the sun " The sun could be a representative of seriously pain as marginalized –people , encourage them to

work and to develop themselves being man in embracing of woman's body. "With love's true light" the expression putatively as the reflection of mother act of affection no matter life goes on she must work for the better generation of Black Community.

**"Look at my face - dark as the night -
Yet shining like the sun with love's true
light."**

Up to the line of seven and eight the narrator cites the history of Hebrew slaves as the comparatively struggle to Black People immigration. As Hughes said in the book of Exodus that the Egyptians had held the Hebrew people in slavery roots until God sent Moses down to perform a wonderful action, sending plagues on the Egypt, until the Hebrew people have their own freedom. In this point God leads them to the red sea and when the Egyptian's invasion coming upon them, the people see no place for shelter until God divides sea and let The Hebrew people to walk in dry land and how Black Americans identities classified the seed of the free. The researcher boils the explanation out, how the narrator explains their community moved into other land for certain purpose which naturally change the journey of their community as the background of their foreruners.

**"Carrying in my body the seed of the
free."**

In the lines nine until ten, the speaker starts to tell how life takes whole valuable time of them.

Next line, the poem gives the information how brutality slavery system. She had her own children and husband sold away. Marriage and family were broken.

It conveys how the struggle of them in facing the situation of being ignored, segregated and dehumanized.

**"I am the woman who worked in
the field**

**Bringing the cotton and the corn
to yield.**

**I am the one who labored as a
slave,**

**Beaten and mistreated for the
work I gave**

**Children sold away from me,
husband sold, too"**

In the line fourteen,

**"No safety, no love, no respect was i
due"**

It talks to emphasize how hard to stand alone, the poem mentions a form of distress and destitution that reflects a racial community which clearly written as vividly remembrance to struggle with many things in order to gain a vision.

In the fifteen and sixteen lines, the narrator alludes the story of the book from Exodus which is suggested as the representation of slave woman. In the three hundred years Hughes states mostly Black woman immigrants lived and spent time in the deepest south. At the last the writer states a new big hope during those years of slavery.

It claims a similar history of Hebrew's nation even though they were in the prison by Egyptians. The expression:

"Go put a song and prayer in my
mouth."

As the similar history of Hebrew's nation how matter in severe occurrences of suffering, The Black American's immigrants kept staying in track for praying and find a safe and sound in singing peaceful songs.

**"Three hundred years in the deepest
South:**

**But God put a song and a prayer in my
mouth."**

In seventeenth line, Langston Hughes emblemizes dream as a steel which describes the strong of soul and persistency although in an ordeal time of struggle. The dream will grow bound in soul throughout the oppression and segregation they had.

They convince themselves to shelter in God's arm which make the bound of preserving cultural of Black American bigger and still be stronger. The rooted – family spread the identity of dare to be dream, thus it brings them in a powerful unity.

God put a dream like steel in my soul.

The first, a figure of mother turns the topic out in the poem from the beginning she speaks about the past time of days in slavery and she continues to underline a strongly goals in achieving passions of identity.

It gives a sign to the readers, while she was working as a slave, she had an intention for the racial's freedom.

**“Now, through my children,
I'm reaching the goal.”**

In the ninetenth and twentieth lines the figure of mother explains to be a best mother who provide her children in achieving the goals and ambition. With this aspect, her children would be openly learn many things that she does not know previously. With education and successful life are the best goals that the figure of mother conveys in this passage.

The emphasized – words “Young” and “Free” are the significant things to interpret generation as the part of improving a quality generation of Black-Americans.

**“Now, through my children, young and free,
I realize the blessings deed to me”.**

The next lines, the figure of mother tells the readers that she is close enough to the goals about her vision. In the flash –back viewed of slavery years, she knew she did not have anything not even anything known. Skills and knowledges like she said “she could not read or write.”

She walks in a hard way, walking into severely rough years. That is clearly

the struggle of most women of African – Americans.

“I couldn't read then. I couldn't write.

I had nothing, back there in the night.

Sometimes, the valley was filled with tears,

But I kept trudging on through the lonely years.”

The mother of Negro poem employs the importance of struggles in order to see her rooted family peacefully freedom and pride.

The figure of mother describes over and over continue working to provide the proper service for her family.

“Sometimes, the road was hot with the sun,

“But I had to keep on till my work was done.”

In the lines 31 until 36 the narrator invites the reader by speaking to the children.

she persuades them to remember the history of brutality slavery system and to invoke them, feeling close to the struggles of surviving behind demarcation. In order to recall the struggles of pursuing an equality of their identity as quoted in poem with a motivational written.

it means, a value to carry out the struggles against racism in equality by self competency and ability to develop the soul of fighter for coping a problem related to racial issues discrimination.

“I had to keep on! No stopping for me

I was the seed of the coming Free.

I nourished the dream that nothing could smother

Deep in my breast - the Negro mother.

**I had only hope then, but now
through you,
Dark ones of today, my dreams
must come true:
All you dark children in the
world out there,
Remember my sweat, my pain,
my despair.
Remember my years, heavy
with sorrow.**

**And make of those years a torch
for tomorrow.”**

**“Make of my pass a road to the
light
Out of the darkness, the
ignorance, the night.”**

The figure of mother calling out Black children to carry on what are specifically the task of young generation thus , they would be more precious that the forerunners did . She demands to stand like free man .

It denotes the meaning of encouraging dream and standing victory as Black Americans will all forms of discrimination such as : oppression , judgemental society , segregation , verbal and physical abuse . She tries to remind the young generation about their ancestral root's history .

**“Lift high my banner out of the
dust.
Stand like free men supporting
my trust.
Believe in the right, let none
push you back.
Remember the whip and the
slaver's track.”**

In the line 43 – 45 the speaker persuades the children to know the fact that their race must have a stronger bound intentionally to create a real freedom.

“Still bar “ denotes the meaning how the Black Americans is the subject of demarcation in all aspects of society this study as a kind of forms racial discrimination behaviour .The racial

prejudice problems still be unspoken statement .

This poetry seemingly as the messenger from meritorious people in Black American's history to empower young generation about struggles in pursuing ambition and racial discrimination .

**“Look ever upward at the sun
and the stars.”**

In the lines 47 – 59 the stanza quotes about the loyalty of mother figure to partake spirit and hope as they continue to struggle for their equality. That is the poem with an interpretation trying to mention :

“ “No White brother dares keep down the children of the Negro mother “
the phrase “White Brother “ gives a symbol to be an equal as a nation of America . This poem displays how a mother words appropriately calling for a right race equality and identity by putting a word “brother “ this poem conveys a huge motivation to keep striving for equality and identity for Black –Americans generation .

7. Analysis of The Poem : Demand

This poem “Demand” firstly published with the title “Request to Genius” In the book of poetry Quarterly in Spring 1981. The title was changed for legal copyright . This poem only has two stanzas which the first , begin with single word It contains a grateful quote to motivate Black Americans that they must know the importance of struggle in achieving an ambition . It would increase the part of cognition of racial issues .

The first stanza only written with single word “ Listen “

It indicates to readers to pay attention on the text that writer focuses on it .It also invites the readers move into upcoming stanza and directly wonder to know.

“Dear dream of utter aliveness.”

The narrator tells a dream as the strong bound to produce an impossible come a possible fluently . It also divides into a dream of an acknowledgement struggle for standing up the racial identity eventhough multitudinous failures and oppressions they keep going to struggle in supporting a dream of acknowledgement of racial identity .The phrase utter aliveness as the indication to fight the struggles endlessly .

“Touching my body of utter death”

The using of diction ‘utter death ‘ as the description of bending forward all matters in all aspects especially for rescinding poverty and provident extremity and educational system in racial internalized society . The writer states to sacrifice all day along psyhically and mentally prostrating the problems about freedom equality .

“Tell me , O quickly ! dream of aliveness

The flaming source of your bright breath”.

These lines asserts the speaker’s intensity . He emphasizes to keep doing the process of making a dream real and dare to say loudly of ambition ,related to Black Americans , the narrator brings a generous quote that dream is the reference of motivational soul he uses the metaphor of the word flaming to say the passion and largely –motivated soul to achieve pretensions whatever it takes .

In order to achieve a bright source of living and society’s view of supposition they have to struggle and focus on self’s ambition by remembering the proud of Black American’s identity for better future . That is defenition that writer tries to appeal in the phrase of bright breath .

“Tell me , O , dream of utter aliveness .”

This sentence is really highlighted in the text. It interprets the expression to revive a dream of everybody’s soul . Hughes implies the sentence to explain the significance of believing in a dream .

It is representative for expression try hard and work hard for all dreams and plan’s life .

“Knowing so well the wind and the sun

Where is this light ?”

Hughes still playing over the diction he figures out the real meaning of wind and sun as the distinctive of Black American’s position in America as disregarded community , he points out both of two objects in his poem are correlatively no linked each others . Between ‘sun ‘ and ‘wind ‘ it really illustrates the major-authority community as sun and wind is the illustration of Black American’s existance that putatively no aim . The narrator tries to hunt in the coming line which really picking up a term society’s rights and justice in developing major rights .

“Your eyes see forever ?”

This sentence encourages the readers to suppose an understanding the meaning behind of it . The speaker illustrates the Black Americans as slighted community with internalized racial acceptance that is caused emotional feeling. In this poem , he demands to say imaginatively , ‘ your eyes ‘ as the things of accidental painful facts that society can overlook at racial demarcation is unlawful.

It always happens by roots , Hughes mentions by adding a phrase ‘ see forever ‘.

The form of question is really immerse in meaning. The serious dilematic of habitual society how they do in common the forms of discrimination and it blows the sibilant of lethal right rules .

“And what is wind ? “

In this line the speaker still concentrates on forming an intention

question . It defines to search for the meaning of wind . Moreover , the wind here is a classification of internalized racial discrimination community . Hughes asks the kind of question to cross the line the essential of Black America . They need services and fully –provided as other races and also they have to explore and to preserve the rich of their identity as person in a community and also take charge of being a great human resources as asserts of America itself .

“You touch when you run.”

The last line Hughes really put an interpretation on his final line of poem in subject “ you “ is not really into a term of single person but it talks society’s view itself . Specifically social status and social racial supposition hardwired in verified opinions and this circumstance creates a generality of Black Americans. People evidently do not put important attention on Black American’s history in the past moreover, Black -Americans had their own part of constructing America.

Black - Americans survive in walking out all matters that keep pushing them into distinguished habit and behavior .

However , the spirit to get out of some stereotypes are the depiction of demand which a symbol of the last line .

Overall , this poem descriptively tells a calling for an equality and justice for Black American’s right and also as motivational poem to pursue a dream .

7. The Analysis of The Poem :

Democracy

Democracy officially published in 1945 it points out the struggle for equality of voting in election specifically in politic system for Black Americans, the dictions are slightly generous to the readers . It has a meaning to persuade everyone about the significance of conjugating the justice of political voting system for Black Americans. especially their community for any time and place . The speaker speaks in

this poem as if he were talking seriously to the readers , written readily concept.

The speaker impel the readers to be more substantial to fray in politic and law system especially about the rights of Black American’s democracy . The researcher find the valuable point of speaker which develop Hughe’s ideas about reappraisal the unappropriate things about freedom and democracy . Throughout the poem “Democracy “ the narrator explains themes of an equality , freedom , and struggle to modify . Hughes is critical person to advocate some ways related his community. There is no way to reveal the truth except explains them all and blows their mind off in critical and reappraisal point of view .

The five stanza poem which is separated into the sets of lines , where the first and fourth have four lines it also called quatrains , the second and third have five lines it refers to the term quintains and the final stanza has only three lines which is called a tercet the poem is written in free – style .

“Democracy will not come

Today , this year

Nor ever

Through compromise and fear .”

In the first stanza of “Democracy “ the narrator originally talking about simple sentences that states the reader about democracy is not really going to be realized through certain groups which are defied through their compromise or fear which are the signs of masses . The requisition of their community will not be hindered through persuasion . Freedom is all about gaining the righteous quality and position of politic’s sovereignty it is not gained through an extent changes but through whole system that has neglected Black voters at every turn .

The use of enjambent in these lines evidently generous and easy understood to readers . The view of political power in freedom and democracy’s demand which Hughes are favourably linked .

“I have as much right

As the other fellow has

**To stand
On my two feet
And own the land.”**

The second stanza is the one of the two five – line stanzas .Hughes continuously putting an enjambent to emphasize the term of democracy . The speaker explains Black American has a right to vote and supposedly voting .As particular society in America.

The word stand and land gives a meaning of loyalty and solid community to stand their struggle and to give an equal authority under the system of law that narrator interprets for civil rights in United States.

**“I tire so of hearing people say
Let things take their course
Tomorrow is another day
I do not need my freedom when
i’m dead
I cannot live on tomorrow’s
bread .”**

The third stanza expresses the form of vexation and prostration with the occurrences which marginalized the power of their voting rights .

As the description of the poem the writer does not perceive an absolute law to empower Black –Americans as a civil of United States .

He uses an imaginative metaphor to describe that hope as food that he can not feel it in the end of lethal starving .Freedom democracy for Black Americans are what a definition of starving The interpretation likely to agree his community is discerned practically in social aspect .

The fourth stanza of democracy is four lines long and there is a line with single word , “ freedom “ . Hughes expresses with a great diction . As a part of America , Black community unfortunately still need a cognition and protection to be considered as an indigeneous people who live in severly through pain struggle .

By adding the word “ seed “ as a metaphor for freedom , the speaker says that it will grow all the time . It has a meaning to build a strong boundary to other people

and races , ethniques and so whomever . They must be a strong community to grow their identity and to preserve their culture . The diversity of freedom is a matter to beautify the structuralism of society .

**“I live here , too
I want freedom
Just as you .”**

The fifth stanza emphasizes the struggle of recognition . Hughes as writer , conveys the desire to be an equal as others in all varieties of democracy system .

8. The Analysis of the Poem : I Continue to Dream

This poem only have one stanza which illustrates rugged feeling to stay in conviction of dream. The writer , expresses the poem as the prove to standardize his identity , Being discerned will not hinder everyone to be in the peak of succesfull journey .

**“I take my dreams and make of
them a bronze vase “**

The using of phrase “ bronze vase “ as the representative of how indecisive the writer’s mind dealing with other’s view point . The writer considers the word vase as a dream . It always be beautiful to make a dream happens although the color of vase is brown –bronze which identifies the color of Black Americans , It takes an age to see how much struggle and perform of Black Americans dealing with unexpelled of internalizing racism that shut them out into a silence severe judgmental racism colonialized . Thus , it would restrict them in freedom . Freedom of gaining knowledge , getting proper jobs , living in a comfort neighborhood and using a political rights to vote .

Langston as a generation of Black Amercian reflects the opinion throughout the poem how the identity of Black must be build.

**“And a round fountaion with a
beautiful statue in its center.”**

Hughes describes imaginatively as Black American he eagerly wants to be a great person which commonly indicates to the view of poem . he wish he could said directly through the poem about the prosperity life for his community .

“And a song with a broken heart and i ask you :”

Hughes beautifully writes the painful feeling with stating the word “broken heart in lining up them in phrase a song with a broken heart which exclusively implies a great imaginative explanation . It can be identified how the writer had been through many things in his life . The researcher can asserts the point how the writer hardly struggle to make his dreams happen .

He asserts as if he asked the question to people with pointing out the subject you in the poem . The real meaning to interpret as a question to the certain parties who are in line of legalizing the racial discrimination without realizing the human rights and institutional facts .

Young generation of Black Americans interact to prepare theirself in term of American’s dream performance which states from nobody be somebody soon . Thus , many thing involved in fluctuately .

“Do you understand my dream ?
“

The writer repeats his question to repel the statement of importance of having Black American’s identity : Freedom and equality .

**“Sometimes you say you do
And sometimes you say you
don’t.”**

It reaches out the word you for people who classified Black community as powerless people as judgemental dehumanize social group .The phrase you say you do as the sign of thing that

sometimes people say equality for all but they do a demarcation to certain groups and communities .

The next line is the sign of Black community itself , a warning advice to remember how importance of having an ambition in life although hard obstacle may face it . The indecisive and low self –esteem is really ingrained in . The stereotyping of all aspects and themes have been trapping Black American’s thought of achieving life and goals of their dream .

“Either way it doesn’t matter “

The narrator highlights the point to remind the motivational aspect to struggle in community interpretation, whatever it takes a risk they will learn and fight willingly to continue and abolish racial issues .

“I continue to dream”

The point of this poem is a title itself . How the process of realizing it . The writer interprets a patience to handle an ordeal time . They stand still be the part of their dream . A dream of recognition identity.

9. The Analysis of the Poem :

The Negro Speaks to the River .

The first poem titled the Negro Speaks River (1920) the poem was written while Hughes was on boat in the river side of Mississippi river in the summer of 1920 .

This is the first trial of Hughe’s literary wok which successfully published Hughes build a strong bound connection to the history of his race . It states to mention the personal or entirely representation of Black people .

The sign of rivers that he tries to explain is targeting to connect the geological features as the participation of Black people in histroy of world which must be remembered as the historical experiences of his community to be approved . In the early twenties of the

nineteenth century , America was in the great big change . Economical fluctuated , the broken of world war , big demands national railways and radio . At that time African –Americans were moving into the north of American’s cities and changing the population .

“The Negro Speaks River “ is a poem that gives a validation and historical value to the Black community a sign that demeaned the history of America .This poem can be viewed as the interpretation that Black American is important in America’s history . They must be reckoned with dignity and privilege .

Free verse poem with line separation . It represents a social constructed which Langston Hughes is a part of member in his community knowing a deep understanding and it relates to both past and present of his community and the author took the repetition in this phrase for weightiness .

“River ancient as the world and older than the flow of human blood in human veins .”

The line vividly describes the historical of Black community experiences related to author’s mind. It refers in human veins states that the opposite of blood spilled outside of those veins as the interpretation of long journey of cognition struggle and racism itself .

“ My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

I bathed in the Euphrates when dawns were young.

I built my hut near the Congo and it lulled me to sleep.

I looked upon the Nile and raised the pyramids above it.

I heard the singing of the Mississippi when Abe Lincoln went down to New Orleans, and I’ve seen its muddy bosom turn all golden in the sunset.”

The internal soul of Black people must be powerful against the experiences of life in misery and discrimination .All the things that break them down inspire them to be more amazingly complex powerful in transformation .

The darft of rivers in time and place such as : Euphrates , The Congo , The Nile – All them relate to African as ancient civilization that predate European or Western civilization.

Rivers symbolize the Negro’s role and position as older and wiser than others, these places at that time as the coherence of ancient Africa Kingdom . Mississippi put the Negro to America and all of the histories of African –Americans .The evils of slavery and oftenly discriminated . It represents how they struggle until they find the iconic of them as the description of Black music and culture of New Orleans . Started from their emancipation in Abe Lincoln’s movement . In addition , it explores the rich of natural beauty of their distinctive appearance .

“The muddy blossom turning golden in the sunset.”

It employes the actual color of Mississippi which is brown and turns out into golden as the sign of valuable history is the important remembrance .The last stanza has the meaning of dusky gives color to the rivers .The author emphasizes the color of black as his community itself . They put effort for living their land with power and complexity .

I’ve known rivers: Ancient, dusky rivers.

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

The simple poem with declarative sentence it provides the internal and external of minority race that it called Black people . It conveys the meaning to an entire race especially their community who had been subjugated .

In the last line of this masterpiece , the narrator returns to repeat which marks

the opening of stanza in the poem ‘‘The Negro speaks of the rivers ‘‘ The line close the same with a little bit change in the middle of the poem , he begins with the third to repeat the phrase . It is used as a key point to the long ancient various struggles that they had been through it This poem also elucidates historical value , dedication from Black People to the world’s historical places. Above all , the speaker emphasizes the line ‘‘ My soul has grown deep like the rivers ‘‘ to reflect Black People has a great identity .

CONCLUSION

The struggle against racism found in selected poems of Langston Hughes are striving for Black American Identity for maintaining their rights . All poems show struggle in cognition to stand the awareness of Black people community to fight in dealing with forms of racism .

The forms of racism found in Langston Hughes selected poems are institutional racism which deliberately underlined as following :

- A. Employment discrimination ; It restricted minority group to get equal opportunity in social mobility .
- B. Education discrimination ; It took the direct and obvious form of segregated schools
- C. Politics ; It has meant to limit the participation of minority group in political process first in voting and second in holding political office .
- D. Housing ; It restricted Black Community to residential areas and exclusion from most of the entire community .

By understanding the struggle against racism and forms of racism people will be aware of related social issues . There will be no access for racial prejudices , demarcation and segregation in society.

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