

ethnicity

by Bobby Dazzler

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Immigration comes along with many issues that we cannot escape discussing—matters concerning race, ethnicity, and a little of gender coil around immigration and its outcome. Immigrants will get to a certain nation or continent for various reasons: search of food, business issues, fleeing from bullets that may be overwhelming their home nation, and others will migrate because of love to adventure. America is one of the diverse continent that has received foreigners from all corners of the world and so speak of any culture, and you will find it in America. In this paper, we are privileged to analyze and react to the articles from the horse's mouth, namely Richard Rodrigues, the son of Mexican immigrant parents who speak just but small English in San Francisco. Richard brings to us his articles, "The fear of losing a culture" and "Blaxicans and other Reinvented Americans," which raises a very paramount issue of assimilation of culture within the circle of ethnicity and a little of race. We see those who are against assimilation like the Hispanic-Americans and others. We also see those who recognize assimilation but do not support it, like the writer Richard himself. To me, assimilation is an issue that we cannot turn our back to considering the immigrants who move away from their major culture from their home country and get to America where they will be a minority group. Let's move together in this paper and see how the assimilation issue unfolds within the ethnic groups.

America has three major groups, Latin Americans, Hispanic Americans, and African Americans. The author focuses on the Hispanic-American culture since he has grown up in Edison's land borders and where life is prescribed by the DMV, the mall, and the Chinese restaurant. Assimilation has proved to lie more in the borders of countries; for instance, over the borders of Mexico, where the majority of U.S. Hispanics originate, it is challenging for a Mexican to identify where the Indians begin and where the Spaniards end for the two ethnic groups reside in Mexico and in one way or another there is a similarity in culture. The greatest fear with Hispanics is losing their cultural ground through any negotiations with the American city. They claim to come from the expensive and the most intimate culture rated second by the United States. They hold onto the past because of the reasons of pride and affection they have for their culture, this has given them fame, which is their resistance to assimilation. Despite being rigid to their culture, they still build their remarkable legacy from Latin America.

Intermarriage between different ethnicities being one of the immigration results pulls down the original culture and gives room for assimilation. For instance, a child born from the intermarried parents will have to lean in one of the cultures more than the other; in most cases, they end up following the culture of the mother being the closest parent to the child. Latin America is said to have been formed through the rape of the two different cultural blood that resulted in marriage. Latin America knows that people create each other as they marry and assimilate each other's culture. When you pay attention to Latin American music, you will hear and see how various cultures have flavored it. For example, the music may have a German accordion, an African drum, and a cry from the minaret. The culture can only be protected if the numbers are convincing, the writer states that their presence in America is judged less foreign. Therefore they promise to go-ahead to produce lots of generous art for the preservation of their

culture, this is made possible because of their numbers. When Richard finishes the first article (The fear of losing a culture), he says, "except for marriage, we will change America even as we will be changed." This confirms my stand that despite being famous and known as one of the top ethnicities, assimilation can still swim in and influence the past culture.

In his second article, "Blaxicans and Reinvented Americans," Richard starts by projecting to us how the future generation will be in the United States. He gives us insights into how the grandchildren and the great-grandchildren of immigrants of the U.S will start to see the immigrants as a figure that teaches what it means to be an American. Richard here seems to give in to the effects of immigration, how people can fit a certain place to an extend of teaching its culture. An example is a Vietnamese immigrant who serves the author breakfast at a hotel. In the next 40 years, it will be seen fulfilling America's meaning despite the tragedies that he goes through and the recognition of peerless freedoms. A survey on race is conducted in America, and funny enough, they are only concerned with the black and white Americans leaving alone the Vietnamese just mentioned above. The race in America is only spoken in two black and white dimensions, leaving other races like the Mexican Indians, Chinese, and the Guatemalan. All these race arguments should not constitute a point of pride in America. Richard himself speaks American English taught by an immigrant woman, he wears an Indian face, he has a Spanish surname identity and California identity as the first name, all this should show us that race should not be a limiting factor for one interacting and learning from any other culture in America. Arguments such as Mexicans were defeated in the battle because they had a diluted culture other than pure Indian or Spanish. Mexico is made of a mixed-race, and they have assimilated each other to the extent that you cannot find the difference line. Americas shout easily about diversity but practice too little. They have adopted the Canadian notion of

multiculturalism since they preserve others' choices and preferences by thinking them to be separate. This should not be the case; when we speak of diversity, we have to stop considering too much on the original cultures of people and focus on doing things unanimously, the culture that takes the top automatically is the one to be assimilated.

From the statistics conducted in 1970 in the United States of America by the Office of Management and Budget, it was observed that there are five major ethnic groups, which include Blacks, Whites, American Indian, Hispanic, and Asian. Richard gives us his college experience of how activities were conducted following these ethnic groups, such as having separate dining tables in the cafeteria. You could not meet Hispanics with the Latin Americans in the same place, but you could meet Peruvians and Chileans. This still shows how Hispanics continued to be preservatives of their culture. Hispanics increased in number to the extent that they were told they might outnumber the blacks, a comparison which the writer sees as nonsense because there is nothing like Hispanic race; we see white Hispanics, black Hispanics, brown Hispanics who are the Indians, and of all these groups many of them do not speak Spanish since they disregard Spain. This confirms how assimilation has intruded on the Hispanics, who claim that their past culture can never be influenced.

Richard is once introduced in an interview in a British corporation interview as being "in favor" of assimilation. His answer was neither no nor yes, but he said he recognizes assimilation. In another interview, he is asked if he is an American or Hispanic, and he answers that he is Chinese, giving a reason that he lives in a Chinese city. So he wants to be Chinese, by saying, the writer shows that through assimilation, he will adopt the Chinese culture and be Chinese. Richard tells us that he gets to know that they are moving away from identifying themselves with

skin color from his interaction with young people. Still, they are going to the world where ornament or rave or tattoo will be the organizing principle of their identity, and the notion of being either white or black will stop.

In conclusion, the assimilation of dominant ethnic groups has impacted the current generation and will still affect the generations to come. Children can no more identify themselves by the ethnic groups of their cultures, mixed with other races to the extent that they cannot explain themselves. In America, vocabularies such as blacks, whites, or other ethnic groups are not mentioned in conversations, for they don't make sense in the mixed culture. Immigration has proved from the discussion that assimilation cannot be avoided. The Hispanic Americans try to be so conservative of the culture, but we see places where they cannot fight assimilation even though it does not come out so clearly. The author Richard Rodriguez gives his own experience in school and other r cases of life where he shows how to assimilate gears through immigration and mixed-race interaction. He himself confirms that he recognizes assimilation and gives us examples through the interview questions. As time goes by, ethnicity and race issues reduce as the culture gets diluted through assimilation day in day out.