

An Analysis of Obama's Dream from My Father

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Abstract

The Obama family's story is told in this book, as is the story of their race and inheritance. Obama (Barry) was a president who led the nation and is one of the most important people in America. Obama tells a story in this book about an event and a lesson in his life. From his childhood to his time as president of the United States, Obama's life was marked by racial despotism. The first section of this book discusses his grandfather, mother, and father, who supported social movements that could benefit everyone at the time. One of them is the story of Obama's mother, who showed how she had grown up by organizing a social movement to free women in Asia and Africa from the reality of bondage and bring them into enlightenment and liberty, as well as to get them out of ignorance and underdevelopment of resources. The struggle for women's rights is the subject of the story about Obama's mother, just as it is in the book Campbell's American Cultural Studies, in the chapter titled "Reinscribing the tribe: Writing Ethnicity," in which women "all began to find" the "right to speak in a new collective voice" and the "hierarchical positions of self and other," 181, 188).

Key words: Analysis, Obama's Dream from My Father

INTRODUCTION

This all coincided with the struggle of African-Americans in the dominant white culture in 1960 where that year was also the year that the wedding day of both Obama's parents took place which leaves very bitter and heartbreaking stories to remember (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020b), (Sutanto et al., 2014). At that time, interracial marriage was still considered a crime (Kuswoyo & Siregar, 2019). As is the case in nearly half of the states of South America (Nindyarini Wirawan, 2018), (Gulö, 2018). It was possible that his father could be hanged, even if he only looked at his mother who was of white descent (Fakhrurozi & Adrian, 2020). Even amid such circumstances, Obama's father and mother were eager to marry (Fithratullah, 2021), (F. M. Sari & Wahyudin, 2019). Although it is not like a traditional wedding, which includes Hawaiian hula danced, wedding caked, rings, and the bride's release (Amelia, 2021), (Istiani & Puspita, 2020). The wedding was not attended by any of the family members which was so sad. Because only a tiny civil marriage ceremony and a local magistrate were present. In retrospect, everything seemed frail and trivial (Qodriani, 2021). The findings of historians Sterling Stuckey and Levine indicate that the roots of black 'nationalist consciousness' (1987: 30) can be found in a slavesociety. Slavery forced different tribes into shared experiences in which "the major modes of cultural expression were essentially the same," assisting in the formation of a "oneness of black culture" (Aminatun et al., 2021), (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021). At that time, when the marriage between Obama's parents took place, the recovering black's history had not yet occurred and was still being fought for until Obama's adulthood (Putri & Sari, 2021).

In a social environment like that in which Obama was born, he experienced the pain of racism, which effectively inhibited his thinking (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021). Which at the time looked unaffected by an organization and a sense of superiority to one portion of the human race over other races (Suprayogi, Puspita, et al., 2021), (Gulö & Nainggolan, 2021). Which is until finally Obama's biological father left him and disappeared without any messages and instructions (Suprayogi, Samanik, et al., 2021). Then a few years later, Obama and his mother and stepfather arrived in Indonesia where when he lived there, he began to grow an attitude of empathy and could feel the plight and suffering of others which became the initial pile of his concern when in Indonesia (Kuswoyo & Audina, 2020), (Laila et al., 2018). Obama eventually opted to become a community organizer in 1983 (Mertania & Amelia, 2020), (Mulyah et al., 2020). Obama's said that the "Black and white community" is not a gift (Yudha & Mandasari, 2021). As gardens, the community must be developed, championed, and cared for, at least for black people (Teknologi et al., 2021), (Setri & Setiawan, 2020). Human aspirations and the civil rights struggle expand and contract it (Oktaviani & Mandasari, 2020), and the dreams of this dream are large (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020)." According to (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021) a passage in the book of American cultural studies, "African American expression gave a means of 'claiming the I' through articulating personal and cultural histories (Kuswoyo et al., 2021), (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020), that combined created a key thread of the black experience that is not given a place in typical white history books (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020), (Amelia & Daud, 2020)." Then he changed it all with all his struggles as an activist, as well as the struggles of his parents (Puspita, 2019), especially his mother who always showed the values of kindness by being kind and exemplifying them in real life (Endang Woro Kasih, 2018), (Ahmad et al., 2021). So that Obama can implement this in his life and fight for every right that people have, especially those who are always ostracized because of their different race also (Pranoto, 2021), Obama began to grow as a child who began to understand the value of life in which Obama's characteristics began to grow and became the forerunner of social values whose entire social struggle (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020a), (Fadilah & Kuswoyo, 2021) led to becoming president of the United States In which during his leadership (Amelia & Dintasi, 2019), things that smelled racist against race could be dealt with properly and a safe and peaceful life could be felt by the U.S. community during his leadership when he became president (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Obama begins his narrative in New York, where he learns that his father, a figure he regards more as a myth than a real person, has passed away in an automobile accident. Barack recalls the unusual past of his family as a result of the news, which sets off a chain of memories: the family's move to the Hawaiian Islands from Kansas, where they lived in a small town; the love that develops between his mother and a promising young Kenyan student, a love that is nourished by youth and the integrationist spirit of the early 1960s; as the realities of race and power reassert themselves, his father's departure from Hawaii when he was two years old; and Barack's own realization of the doubts and fears that exist within himself as well as between the larger black and white worlds.

Pushed by a longing to comprehend both the powers that formed him and his dad's inheritance, Barack moves to Chicago to fill in as a local area coordinator. He works there to alleviate the inner-city's growing despair against a turbulent political and racial conflict. As he learns about the importance of community, the need to heal past wounds, and the possibility of faith in the face of adversity, his story becomes one with the stories of the

people he works with. In Kenya, where he finally meets the African side of his family and confronts the devastating truth about his father's life, Barack completes his journey. Barack discovers that he is inescapably bound to brothers and sisters who live across the ocean, and that he can finally reconcile his divided inheritance by embracing their common struggles as he travels through a country plagued by brutal poverty and tribal conflict. However, the people of this country are sustained by a spirit of endurance and hope, and Barack discovers this. *Dreams from My Father* may be the most revealing portrait we have of a significant American leader a man who is playing the nation's most prominent role in healing a fractious and fragmented world. It is a searching meditation on the meaning of identity in America. Adjusted from the distributor.)

METHOD

In this study, the writers utilized library research techniques and subjective depiction. This study utilized a subjective methodology zeroing in on story understanding, portrayal, and examination. Subjective means examination dependent principally upon a constructivist viewpoint with respect to a singular's encounter that has been by and large or socially built. The information hotspot for this study was a novel Obama's *Dream from My Father*. Information assortment strategies were performed by exploring or perusing sources in books, the web, as well as in past exploration reports, and others. Most understudies can find their assets in the library, information on the main libraries, experience with the chapter by chapter guide and other reference works, about complex is surely a fundamental apparatus for pretty much every understudy of writing. The information examination procedure utilized in this study is clear investigation. To help this information, the specialists looked for important information from different sources. Information investigation is the methodical course of considering and orchestrating information from meetings, perceptions, and records by coordinating the information and concluding what is significant and which should be contemplated. also, make determinations that are straightforward.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Barack Obama was a community organizer, a civil rights lawyer, and a leader in both the Illinois state Senate and the United States Senate before he was elected president in 2008. On January 4, 2005, when he was sworn in as a US senator, he focused on the problems that come with the 21st century's globalization. He went to Russia with Republican Richard Lugar to start a new generation of non-proliferation efforts to find and secure deadly weapons around the world because he was aware of the terrorist threat posed by weapons of mass destruction. He advocated for increased fuel standards for automobiles and a greater use of alternative fuels because he was aware of the danger that America's dependence on oil poses to both our economy and our safety. In Washington, he has advocated for ethics reform. He has been a member of the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, Veterans Affairs Committee, Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, and Foreign Relations Committee.

During Senator Obama's eight years in the Illinois state Senate, he worked to establish the state's Earned Income Tax Credit, expand early childhood education, and draft legislation requiring the videotaping of all confessions and interrogations in capital cases. On August 4, 1961, Senator Obama was born in Hawaii to Barack Obama, Sr.likewise Ann DunhamHe received his degree from Columbia University in 1983, and in 1985, he

relocated to Chicago to work for a church-based organization that aimed to improve living conditions in impoverished areas with high unemployment and crime. Senator Obama was the first African American to serve as president of the Harvard Law Review when he graduated from Harvard Law School in 1991. On Chicago's South Side, Senator Obama has lived with his wife Michelle and their two daughters. From the author's website for the Senate.

After being elected as the Harvard Law Review's first black president, Obama was offered a contract to write a book. Instead, the intellectual journey he intended to tell became this moving, in-depth account of an unusual life. Obama was born in 1961 to a white American woman and a black student from Kenya. His mother and her parents raised him in Hawaii, while his father went back to Africa to continue his education. So Obama's happy childhood is still a lonely journey to racial identity, school tensions, and struggling with black literature, with a month-long visit from his controlling father when he was 10 years old. Obama worked as a community organizer in Chicago after college. He won enough small victories to commit himself to the work, and he is now a civil rights lawyer there. He slowly found a place and a purpose among people of the same color but different memories. He finally went to Kenya, but not before enrolling in law school; He still had to deal with obligation and loss after his father died, but he also found sources of love and attachment. Despite the fact that Obama's mother is virtually absent, he has nonetheless written a moving book. On almost every page of this lively autobiographical conversation, Obama fights with himself. After convincing you to agree with him, he introduces a counternarrative that appears to be just as convincing. Obama grew up mostly in Hawaii as the son of a white American mother and a black Kenyan father he never knew. He worked as a community organizer on Chicago's South Side for three years after college. Finally, he traveled to Kenya in search of his "authentic" self and the world of his deceased father. Obama asks, "Will the truth set you free?" Or will it let you down? It seems like both. The particulars of his day-to-day life serve as the foundation for his search for himself as a black American;

CONCLUSION

In conclude, it reads like a wry observation about each of us. He excuses generalizations of the "disastrous mulatto" and afterward shows the amount we are undeniably gotten between muddled inconsistencies and divergent networks. He learns that there are 400 distinct tribes in Kenya, each of which has stereotypes about the others. In Chicago and Kenya, Obama is open about racism, poverty, and corruption. However, he does find community and authenticity in "honest, decent men and women who have attainable ambitions and the determination to see them through," not in any romantic clichés.

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