

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

We can find colonialism in our daily life. In this colonialism, we do not realize that such things it can be as colonialism. Colonialism can be found in many ways; such as fashion, attitude and culture. Colonialism depicts in the short story by Ernest Hemingway's, *Ten Indians*, shows that the Indians people as the portrayal of uneducated people that only can drink in the street. In the love story of Nick and Prudence, many people say that an Indian woman is only suitable for the same Indian communities (Hemingway: 64).

In this chapter, the research analyzes Nick in *Ten Indians*. This chapter explains the relevant data which refers to the problems are stated in the first chapter. The data is revealed in the form of paragraph; direct or indirect quotation from the utterances of the narrator, or from the conversation among the characters. The first, the researcher explains about the characterization of Nick, how the characteristic of Nick is explained in the short story. The first analysis relates to the second analysis. Where the second is about the answers what are the form of racial discrimination happens in *Ten Indians*. It is analyzed descriptively based on Postcolonial theory and the branch of Postcolonial theory is Ambivalence.

3.1 The Description of Nick's Characterization in Ernest Hemingway's *Ten Indians*.

Ten Indians is a short story by Ernest Hemingway. Nick and Prudence Mitchell are the main characters in this story. Nurgiyantoro states that the main character in a short story is usually more than one, although similarity degree is not always same, that is decided from how the influence of the character establishes the story. It is possible that there are two main characters in this story. Although, there are two main characters, this story is delivered using first person point of view and that is Nick, so Nick itself is as the narrator of this story. This story tells about a relationship between White man and Indian's life, the relationship of love between Nick and Prudence Mitchell. Prudence in this story never appears because she is just an object. Yet, in this research Prudence Mitchell gives a big influence to the story until the end of the story.

Altenbernd and Lewis state that protagonist character has a similarity with human living; with the problems that are faced is still like the problems that human face generally. It makes the readers feel really involved in and give empathy to that character totally (179). So, Nick is protagonist character, because Nick is a major character in this story, which gets the main attention from the reader.

Nick also has dynamic character and some expression of his life. While a dynamic character changes in the course of the work and gives expression of many personality, living and identity. Dynamic character exhibits the full range of human

emotions and reactions to people and events. They have histories and more than one possible future. They have hopes and fears (183).

Nick is a typical of human in general, and he comes from America. Nick appears strongly with the character of American people who believes directly without checks it first. He does not have a bravery to say what he feels. It is difficult for American people to communicate. It is signified that he is a typical character in this story. Typical character is character that often appears in working quality or nationality (191).

Nick comes from America, that is explained in this story that he is an American citizen which after celebrate American independence days.

AFTER one Fourth of July, Nick, Driving home late from town in the big wagon ... (Hemingway 64).

That statement is the prolog of the story. Nick is together with Garner's family on the road to back home after celebrating the independence day of American in July month. He loves his nation at all, thus, he and his family are accustom to celebrate the independence day of American nation.

Nick, driving home late from town in the big wagon with Joe Garner and his family,... (64).

From the statement above, it shows that Nick likes travelling with his family. The sentences above also shows that Nick is going on the way to his home with his

family by using the big wagon. They visit a town in the America. Besides that, he also likes a togetherness with his family.

“Have you got an Indian girl, Nickie?” Joe asked.

“No.”

“He has too, Pa,” Frank said. “Prudence Mitchell’s his girls.”

“She’s not.”

“He goes to see her every day.”(64)

Based on the conversation above, Nick is a typical of human in general. Nick is an arrogant person. It can be seen in the conversation above that he actually has a special relationship with Prudence as an Indian girl. In fact, he always denies when he is asked by Joe as his family. Joe asks to Nick,

“Have you got an Indian girl? No, Nick’s answered. (64)

Besides that, Frank says that he knows about Nick’s relationship with the Indian girl. It based on this conversation below:

“He has too, Pa,” Frank said. “Prudence Mitchell’s his girls.”

“She’s not.” (64)

Then, Nick denies Frank’s opinion about him by answering she’s not. Then, Frank continues saying to Nick,

“He goes to see her every day.”(64)

From Frank’s opinion about Nick, it shows that actually Nick has a relationship with an Indian girl but he feels too shy to recognize their relationship.

The Other statement:

“I don’t”. Nick answers, sitting between the two boys in the dark, felt hollow and happy inside himself to be teased about Prudence Mitchell.”She ain’t my girl,” he said (65).

From those statements, Nick decides that he does not want to admit his love to Prudence although in his heart he feels empathy but happy because to be teased about Prudence. It’s a complicated heart.

“Good-bye, Mrs. Garner,” Nick said. “Thanks for taking me.”
“Oh shucks, Nickie.”
“I had a wonderful time.”
“Well, get along then. Send Carl up to the house, will you?”
“All right.”
“Good night, Nickie!”
“*Good night*, Mrs. Garner.”(65)

The conversation above happens between Nick and Mrs. Garner. It is located inside the kitchen exactly at Mrs. Garner’s house. Based on the conversation above, it shows that Nick is nice and friendly person. He asks permission for leaving by saying good bye to Mrs. Garner. Then, Mrs. Garner offers him to eat some supper but he refuses it respectfully by saying that probably his Dad waiting for him at home.

Finally, he says a greeting to Mrs. Garner to close their conversation.

Nick went out the farmyard and down to the barn. Joe and Frank were milking.
“Good night,” Nick said. “I had a swell time.”
“Good night, Nick,” Joe Garner called “Aren’t you going to stay and eat?”
“No, I can’t. Will you tell Carl his mother wants him?”
“All right. Good night, Nickie.”(65)

The conversation above happens between Nick and Joe Garner. It locates in the farmyard. Nick says good night to Joe Garner while he is on the way of walking. Then, Joe also says good night and offers him to stay for a moment. The conversation above shows that Nick character is easy to talk with each other, with his family.

“What did you do with your shoes?”
“I left them in the wagon at Garner’s.” (66)

This conversation explains about the Nick’s shoes which leaves in the carriage of Garner family. It symbolizes that Nick is close to the family and often travels to the city with them (because maybe Nick just uses hoes when going into town).

Nick walked barefooted along the path through the meadow below the barn. The path was smooth and the dew was cool on his bare feet. He climbed a fence at the end of the meadow, went down through a ravine, his feet wet in the swamp mud, and then climbed up through the dry beech woods until he saw the lights of the cottage.(65)

This statement shows that Nick uses symbols of attitude towards Indians. When he is with Garner’s family, Nick seems embarrassed stated proximity to the Indians. But, when he going home, he is not wearinghis shoes, he admits freely to his special friendship with Prudence.

He climbed over the fence and walked around to the front porch. Through the window he saw his father sitting by the table, reading in the light from the big lamp. Nick opened the door and went in. (65)

Nick's father is waiting for Nick outside his home, in addition to worry about him, it means that there is something that wanted immediately he say toNick (about Prudence).

“Well, Nickie,” his father said, “was it a good day?”
 “I had a swell time, Dad. It was a swell Fourth of July.” (65)

The conversation above happens when Nick’s father asks question to Nick’s about his feeling after he goes to celebrate the independence day of American. He has the feeling happy because the celebration of the independence day of American is the celebration which every once in a year in Fourth of July.

“His father was not looking at him.
 “What were they doing?”
 “I didn’t stay to find out.”
 “Tell me what they were doing.”
 “I don’t know,” his father said. “I just heard them threshing around.”
 “How did you know it was them?”
 “Oh, yes, I saw them.”
 “Who was it with her?” Nick asked.
 “Frank Washburn.”
 “Were they--- were they---“
 “Were they what?”
 “Were they happy?”
 “I guess so.”(66)

From the conversation above, Nick’s father tells about what he sees earlier in the evening at the Indians camp. He sees Nick’s friend, Prudence on the woods with Frank Washburn having quite a time.

“What were they doing?” Nick asked. (66)

He is actually angry for knowing that bad information about Prudence. Then, he asks his father continuously.

“I didn’t stay to find out.” Father Answered.(66)

But Nick still forces his father to answer his question about Prudence and Frank. He wants to know about everything that is done by Prudence and Frank. He is also very anxious with the relationship among them.

“Tell me what they were doing.”

“I don’t know,” his father said. “I just heard them threshing around”. (66)

“His father got up from the table and went out of the kitchen screen door. When he came back Nick was looking at his plate. He had been crying.”(67)

It is explained before, that this story tells about the conversation of Nick’s father and Nick. Nick here has a characterization of jealous about what is told by his father. He has curiosity for knowing the relationship of Prudence and Frank but he tries to deny it. When he knows Prudence has a relation with Frank from his father, it hurts him. However, he does not want to look for the truth by speaking with Prudence, asking to her what actually happened. He has no a braveriness to say what he feels about Prudence. However, it is difficult to American communicate with Indians. American cannot respect to the other people instantly even for only talking, they need long process.

“Have some more?” His father picked up the knife to cut the pie. (67)

This statement shows that Nick’s father offers some pie to entertain his son after hearing the sad story of Frank and Prudence. A piece of the pie suggests father’s empathy to his son Nick heartbroken.

“Nick went into his room, undressed, and got into bed. He heard his father moving around in the living-room. Nick lay in the bed with his face in the pillow.”(67)

That statement of hypocritical character also seen at Nick, he is told by his father that Prudence is in a relationship with another man, but he does not immediately call and ask Prudence whether it is true or not. Nick does not want the condition know that he is in a relationship with Indian woman.

After a while he heard his father blow out the lamp and go into his own room. He heard a wind come up in the trees outside and felt it come in cool through the screen. He lay for a long time with his face in the pillow, and after a while he forgot to think about Prudence and finally he went to sleep. When he awoke in the night he heard the wind in the hemlock trees outside the cottage and the waves of the lake coming in on the shore, and he went back to sleep. In the morning there was a big wind blowing and the waves were running high up on the beach and he was awake a long time before he remembered that his heart was broken.(67)

The statement above shows that Nick often wakes up in his sleep in the midnight. He always tries to forget all about Prudence, about his togetherness with her. In fact, Nick always remembers the Indian girl and feels pain. It means that Nick falls in love to Prudence.

3.2 The Form of Racial Discrimination Happened in Ernest Hemingway *Ten Indians*

Ambivalence in this context signifies the condition produced through the discourse of mimicry, whereby in the process of imposing on the colonial subject the desire to render that subject that same as the colonizer (for example, through the colonizer's language), there is produced, says Bhabha, a difference, slippage or excess (Wolfreys: 7).

In Ernest Hemingway *Ten Indians*, racial discrimination as one of society problems that have various forms. These forms are racial discrimination which limits people's right to equal treatment from society, Racial Discrimination which Limits People's Right to Security of Person and Protection By The State Against Violence or Bodily Harm, Racial Discrimination in Getting Education, Racial Discrimination which Makes The Black Got the Inhuman Treatment, and Racial Discrimination which Makes The Black Slave Cannot Free to Determine Their Own Lives.

“Nick, driving home late from town in the big wagon with Joe Garner and his family, passed nine drunken Indians along the road.” He remembered there were nine because Joe Garner, driving along in the dusk, pulled up the horses, jumped down into the road, and dragged an Indian out of the wheel rut. (64)

We can see this statement that the expression of their disappointment against injustice and exclusion by white people through the way they celebrate American Independence Day with drunkenness. The Indians here are described as people who are not educated, who can only get drunk on the street. This story shows that the Garner's family embodies a colonialist mindset that the Indians are drunk and lifeless, one group vocal and dehumanizing, and the other silent and marginalized. The symbols of nine drunken Indians are annoying the way home of Garner's family. So the difficult life of an Indian today increasingly isolated and marginalized.

The Indian had been asleep, face down in the sand.
Joe dragged him into the bushes and got back up on the wagon-box. (64)

That statement Joe's action that drags an Indian shows how bad they treat the Indians. Bush is a symbol that the Indians are only fit to live in a bad place, a place that we can find everything bad from it.

"Them Indians," said Mrs. Garner.

Nick was on the back seat with the two Garner boys. He was looking out from the back seat to see the Indian where Joe had dragged him alongside of the road.

"Was it Billy Tableshaw?" Carl asked.

"No."

"His pants looked mighty like Billy."

"All Indians wear the same kind of pants."

"I didn't see him at all," Frank said. "Pa was down into the road and back up again before I seen a thing. I thought he was killing a snake."

"Plenty of Indians'll kill snakes tonight, I guess," Joe Garner said.

"Them Indians," said Mrs. Garner. (64)

This conversation above shows about Mrs. Garner's character. She says "Them Indians" for a couple of times to clarify her sense of dislikes toward the Indians. Mrs. Garner's word indicates that the Indians just as the object of their hypocrisy, who only judges the Indians just from the negative side and she wants to show the environment that the Indians are people who do deserve to be given equal opportunity as same as the white people. In addition to the word "Them Indians" that refers to "Prudence Mitchell", Nick's Lover, Mrs. Garner implies that Indians woman does not deserve to make a relationship with the white man and Indian woman is a woman who only deserves to fellow Indians only.

"His pants looked mighty like Billy."

"All Indians wear the same kind of pants." (64)

The conversation above happens between Carl and Joe Garner about Indian people. Based on the conversation above, we can know that Indian people have the same habit as like wearing the same kind of pants.

“Right here was where Pa ran over the skunk.”

“It was further on.”

“It don’t make no difference where it was,” Joe said without turning his head. “One place is just as good as another to run over a skunk.”

“I saw two skunks last night,” Nick said.

“Where?”

“Down by the lake. They were looking for dead fish along the beach.”

“They were coons probably,” Carl said.

“They were skunks. I guess I know skunks.”

“You ought to,” Carl said. “You got an Indian girl.”

“Stop talking that way, Carl,” said Mrs. Garner.

“Well, they smell about the same.”

Joe Garner laughed.(64)

This conversation shows that American people call them as “skunk”, because American government gave Indians money where they use it and it made them lazy to work. They just get drunk every time. Even when they have communication with Indians, they call them as “skunk”, it’s not directly.

“Nickie can have Prudence,” Joe Garner said. “I got a good girl.”(65)

American people have an assumption about Indians people that Indian girls can be paid, they pay and they have. It means that everybody can have a sex with them. So, they look Indian girls as a naughty girl or they call them as a squaw.

“The Indians were all in town getting drunk.” (66)

The statement above is the dialogs of Nick’s father and Nick in the meal table. Ironically, the Indians who were the first inhabitants of the American continent are

more distant from the 'independence' of his people. When celebrating the American independence is shown by many people who get drunk. The white Americans treat the Indians not as the Native American, but they are treated as the people who don't deserve to live with the other white American. In fact, the Indians are the Native Americans who have been lived for centuries before the white people attacked the American continent. But the reality is the existence of the Indians is increasingly constrained by the existence of white American who always underestimates with them.

“I saw your friend, Prudie.”

“Where was she?”

“She was in the woods with Frank Washburn. I ran on to them. They were having quite a time.”

His father was not looking at him.

“What were they doing?”

“I didn't stay to find out.”

“Tell me what they were doing.”

“I don't know,” his father said. “I just heard them threshing around.”

“How did you know it was them?”

“I saw them.”

“I thought you said you didn't see them.”

“Oh, yes, I saw them.”

“Who was it with her?” Nick asked.

“Frank Washburn.”

“Were they—were they—”

“Were they what?” (66)

This conversation above is one of the conflict and climax points that most emphasized discrimination against Indians are when Nick wants an answer from his father who says that he sees Prudence Mitchell with Frank Washburn when he was taking a walking the Indian camp. Nick wants the correct answer from his father. He

replies that is true that he has seen Prudence Mitchell with Frank Washburn in the wood, near to the Indian camp this afternoon. He replies as he turns away and gives his back. It indicates that he lies. He does not want his child establish a relationship with an Indian because an Indian women in the view of white people are women who do not deserve to make a relationship with the white man.

“Where was she?”

“*She was in the woods* with Frank Washburn. I ran on to them. They were having quite a time.”

His father was not looking at him.

“What were they doing?”

“I didn’t stay to find out.”

“Tell me what they were doing.”

“I don’t know,” his father said. “*I just heard them threshing around.*”(66)

When Nick asked his parent where he goes, his father answers he wants for a walk up by the Indian camp which located in the woods. We can imagine that Indian had no place which called as a home. They stays in the wood without having work, education, social and political organization, trade, visual arts, music, and modern dance, etc. they were far from modern world. They are neglected from white American although in fact they were the original people of American. They left behind almost all of the life style and it because of white American.

Islam also organizes about this. It means how Islam looks Garner’s family in the short story in her life with shows a colonialist mindset with implies that Indian woman does not deserve to make a relationship with the white man and Indian

woman is a woman who only deserves to fellow Indian only. In Islam, any discrimination is for bidden. According to al Quran Surah Al-Hujurat ayah 13:

يٰۤاَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اِنَّا خَلَقْنٰكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَّاُنْثٰى وَجَعَلْنٰكُمْ شُعُوْبًا وَّقَبَاۤىِٕلَ
لِتَعَارَفُوْۤا اِنَّ اَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللّٰهِ اَتْقٰىكُمْ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ عَلِيْمٌ خَبِيْرٌ ﴿١٣﴾

The meaning is: “O mankind, indeed We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted”.

Islam also explains in other hadis Ahmad and Rasulullah:

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The meaning is: Has told us Isma' il has told us Sa' id al jurairi from the ashes Nadhrah has told me a person who never heard of Rasulullah Shallallahu khutbah ' alaihi wa salam middle *tasyriq* day, he said: “halloo all human! Rabb you one , and your father one , remember !There is no excess for the Arabs over the ajam and for

the ajam over the Arabs , there is no excess skinned for the red over black people , for the black over red skinned people except with piety”.

Of Rasulallah also have said:

الناس سواسية كأسنان المشط. لا فضل لعربي على عجمي الا بالتقوى

The meaning is: The man the same as the teeth of combs, there is no excess for the Arabs, except because good fearing.

It is very clear that in perspective of Islam about the relation about racial discrimination. From ayahah Quran in Surah Al-Hujurat ayah 13,Ahmad hadis and Rasulallah word, explain about prohibition to someone that do discrimination degrees of human. In this analysis between Garner’s family attitudes and Nick’s father does not Indians people this is a wrong attitude in Islam. They assume that the Indians are not educated, they stays in the wood without having work and they were far from modern world.