“Notes of a Native Speaker”  
by Eric Liu

_Eric Liu is a fellow at the New American Foundation and writes for MSNBC. This selection is taken from his collection of personal essays, The Accidental Asian (1998)._  

Here are some of the ways you could say I am “white”:
I listen to National Public Radio.  
I have few close friends "of color."  
I furnish my condo a la Crate & Barrel.  
I vacation in charming bed-and-breakfasts.  
I have never once been the victim of blatant discrimination.  
I am a member of several exclusive institutions.  
I have been in the inner sanctums of political power.  
I have been there as something other than an attendant.  
I have the ambition to return.  
I am a producer of the culture.  
I expect my voice to be heard.  
I speak flawless, unaccented English.  
I subscribe to Foreign Affairs.  
I do not mind when editorialists write in the first person plural.  
I do not mind how white television casts are.  
I am not too ethnic. I am wary of minority militants.  
I consider myself neither in exile nor in opposition.  
I am considered “a credit to my race.”

I never asked to be white. I am not literally white. That is, I do not have white skin or white ancestors. I have yellow skin and yellow ancestors, hundreds of generations of them. But like so many other Asian Americans of the second generation, I find myself now the bearer of a strange new status: white, by acclamation. Thus it is that I have been described as an “honorary white,” by other whites, and as a “banana,” by other Asians. Both the honorific and the epithet take as a given this idea: to the extent that I have moved away from the periphery and toward the center of American life, I have become white inside. _Some are born white, others achieve whiteness, still others have whiteness thrust upon them._ This, supposedly, is what it means to assimilate.

There was a time when assimilation did quite strictly mean whitening. In fact, well into the first half of this century, mimicry of the stylized standards of the WASP gentry was the proper, dominant, perhaps even sole method of ensuring that your origins would not be held against you. You “made it” in society not only by putting on airs of anglude, but also by assiduously bleaching out the marks of a darker, dirtier past. And this bargain, stifling as it was, was open to European immigrants almost exclusively; to blacks, only on the passing occasion; to Asians, hardly at all.

Times have changed, and I suppose you could call it progress that a Chinaman, too, may now aspire to whiteness. But precisely because the times have changed, that aspiration—and the _imputation_ of the aspiration—now seems astonishingly outmoded. The meaning of “American” has undergone a revolution in the twenty-nine years I have been alive, a revolution of color, class, and culture. Yet the vocabulary of “assimilation” has remained fixed all this time: fixed in whiteness, which is still our metonym for power; and fixed in shame, which is what the colored are expected to feel for embracing the power.

I have assimilated. I am of the mainstream. In many ways I fit the psychological profile of the so-
called banana: imitative, impressionable, rootless, eager to please. As I will admit in this essay, I have at
times gone to great lengths to downplay my difference, the better to penetrate the “establishment” of the
moment. Yet I’m not sure that what I did was so cut-and-dried as “becoming white.” I plead guilty to the
charges above: achieving, learning the ways of the upper middle class, distancing myself from radicals of
any hue. But having confessed, I still do not know my crime.

To be an accused banana is to stand at the ill-fated intersection of class and race. And because
class is the only thing Americans have more trouble talking about than race, a minority’s climb up the
social ladder is often willfully misnamed and wrongly portrayed. There is usually, in the portrayal, a
strong whiff of betrayal: the assimilist is a traitor to his kind, to his class, to his own family. He cannot
gain the world without losing his soul. To be sure, something is lost in any migration, whether from place
to place or from class to class. But something is gained as well. And the result is always more
complicated than the monochrome language of “whiteness” and “authenticity” would suggest.

My own assimilation began long before I was born. It began with my parents, who came here
with an appetite for Western ways already whetted by films and books and music and, in my mother's
case, by a father who’d been to the West. My parents, who traded Chinese formality for the more laissez-
faire stance of this country. Who made their way by hard work and quiet adaptation. Who fashioned a
comfortable life in a quiet development in a second-tier suburb. Who, unlike your “typical” Chinese
parents, were not pushy, status-obsessed, rigid, disciplined, or prepared. Who were haphazard about
passing down ancestral traditions and “lessons” to their children. Who did pass down, however, the sense
that their children were entitled to mix and match, as they saw fit, whatever aspects of whatever cultures
they encountered.

I was raised, in short, to assimilate, to claim this place as mine. I don't mean that my parents told
me to act like an American. That’s partly the point: they didn’t tell me to do anything except to be a good
boy. They trusted I would find my way, and I did, following their example and navigating by the lights of
the culture that encircled me like a dome. As a function of my parents’ own half-conscious, half-finished
acculturation, I grew up feeling that my life was Book II of an ongoing saga. Or that I was running the
second leg of a relay race. Slap! I was out of the womb and sprinting, baton in hand. Gradually more sure
of my stride, my breathing, the feel of the track beneath me. Eyes forward, never backward.

Today, nearly seven years after my father’s death and two years after my marriage into a large
white family, it is as if I have come round a bend and realized that I am no longer sure where I am
running or why. My sprint slows to a trot. I scan the unfamiliar vista that is opening up. I am somewhere
else now, somewhere far from the China that yielded my mother and father; far, as well, from the modest
horizons I knew as a boy. I look at my limbs and realize I am no longer that boy; my gait and grasp
exceed his by an order of magnitude. Now I want desperately to see my face, to see what time has marked
and what it has erased. But I can find no mirror except the people who surround me. And they are mainly
pale, powerful.

How did I end up here, standing in what seems the very seat of whiteness, gazing from the
promontory of social privilege? How did I cover so much ground so quickly? What was it, in my blind
journey, that I felt I should leave behind? And what did I leave behind? This, the jettisoning of one mode
of life to send another aloft, is not only the immigrant’s tale; it is the son’s tale, too. By coming to
America, my parents made themselves into citizens of a new country. By traveling the trajectory of an
assimilist, so did I.

[...] Being an ABC (“American-born Chinese,” as our parents called us) certainly affected me
another way. It made me feel like something of a greenhorn, a social immigrant. I wanted so greatly to be
liked. And my earnestness, though endearing, was not the sort of demeanor that won girls’ hearts. Though
I was observant enough to notice how people talked when flirting, astute enough to mimic the forms, I was oblivious to the subterranean levels of courtship, blind to the more subtle rituals of “getting chicks” by spurning them. I held the view that if you were manifestly a good person, eventually someone of the opposite sex would do the rational thing and be smitten with you. I was clueless. Many years would pass before I’d wise up.

It wasn’t just dating rituals that befuddled me as a youth. It was ritual of all kinds. Ceremony, protocol, etiquette—all these made me feel like an awkward stranger. Things that came as second nature to many white kids were utterly exotic to me. American-style manners, for instance. Chinese families often have their own elaborate etiquette, but “please” and “may I” weren’t the sort of words ever heard around my house. That kind of formality seemed so beside the point. I was never taught by my parents to write thank-you notes. I didn’t even have the breeding to say “Thank you” after sleeping over at a friend’s house. I can recall the awful, sour feeling in my stomach when this friend told me his mother had been offended by my impoliteness. (At that point, I expressed my thanks.)

Eating dinner at the home of a yangren could be especially trying. The oaken furniture seemed scaled-up, chairs like thrones. The meal would begin with someone, usually the father, mumbling grace. Furtively, I’d steal a glance at the heads bowed in prayer. What if they asked me something? I looked back down and kept my mouth shut. Next was the question of silverware: which pieces to use, in which order, and so forth. I’d realize then that at home I ate by using chopsticks to shove rice and meat straight from bowl to slurping mouth. Then the whole thing about passing platter of food around the table, instead of just reaching over and getting what you wanted. I would hear myself ask, in too-high tones, “Would you please pass the carrots, please?” It was usually at that point that I would notice that my napkin was the only one still folded neatly on the table.

All this, of course, was in the context of being with my friends and having a nice time. But something made me feel vaguely sad while I sat there, swallowing huge servings of gravy-drenched food with this other family. These were the moments when I realized I was becoming something other than my parents. I wanted so badly then just to be home, in my own kitchen, taking in the aroma of stir-fry on the wok and the chattery sounds of Chinglish. And yet, like an amphibian that has just breached the shore, I could not stop inhaling this wondrous new atmosphere. My moist, blinking eyes opened wide, observing and recording the customs and predilections of these “regular” Americans. The more time I spent in their midst, the more I learned to be like them. To make their everyday idioms and idiosyncrasies familiar. To possess them.

This, the mundane, would be the locus of my conversion. It was through the small things that I made myself over. I wish, if only for story-telling purposes, that I could offer a more dramatic tale, a searing incident of racism that sent me into deep, self-abnegating alienation. The truth is, I can’t. I was sometimes uncomfortable, but never really alienated. There were one or two occasions in seventh grade when the toughs in the back of the bus taunted me, called me chink, shot spitballs at me. I didn't like it. But each time, one of my friends—one of my white friends, in whose house I’d later eat dinner—would stand with me and fire back both spitballs and insults. Our insults were mean, too: scornful references to the trailer parks where these kids lived or the grubby clothes they wore or the crummy jobs their parents had. These skirmishes weren’t just about race; they were also about mobility.

The same could be said, ultimately, about my own assimilation. To say simply that I became a banana, that I became white-identified, is somewhat simplistic. As an impressionable teen, I came to identify not with white people in general but with that subset of people, most of them white, who were educated, affluent: going places. It was their cues that I picked up, their judgments that I cared about. It was in their presence that old patterns of thought began to fall away like so much scaffolding around my psyche. It was in their presence that I began to imagine myself beyond race.
I recently dug up a photograph of myself from freshman year of college that made me smile. I have on the wrong shoes, the wrong socks, the wrong checkered shirt tucked the wrong way into the wrong slacks. I look like what I was: a boy sprung from a middlebrow burg who affected a secondhand preppiness. I look nervous. Compare that image to one from my senior-class dinner: now I am attired in a gray tweed jacket with a green plaid bow tie and a sensible button-down shirt, all purchased at the Yale Co-op. I look confident, and more than a bit contrived.

What happened in between those two photographs is that I experienced, then overcame, what the poet Meena Alexander has called “the shock of arrival.” When I was deposited at the wrought-iron gates of my residential college as a freshman, I felt more like an outsider than I’d thought possible. It wasn’t just that I was a small Chinese boy standing at a grand WASP temple; nor simply that I was a hayseed neophyte puzzled by the refinements of college style. It was both: color and class were all twisted together in a double helix of felt inadequacy.

[…] Yet it would be misleading, I think, to suggest that my education centered solely on the discomfort caused by race. The fact is, when I first got to college I felt deficient compared with people of every color. Part of why I believed it so necessary to achieve was that I lacked the connections, the wealth, the experience, the sophistication that so many of my classmates seemed to have. I didn’t get the jokes or the intellectual references. I didn’t have the canny attitude. So in addition to all my coursework, I began to puzzle over this, the culture of the influential class.

Over time, I suppose, I learned the culture. My interests and vocabulary became ever more worldly. I made my way onto what Calvin Trillin once described as the “magic escalator” of a Yale education. Extracurriculars opened the door to an alumni internship, which brought me to Capitol Hill, which led to a job and a life in Washington after commencement. Gradually, very gradually, I found that I was not so much of an outsider anymore. I found that by almost any standard, but particularly by the standards of my younger self, I was actually beginning to “make it.”

It has taken me until now, however, to appraise the thoughts and acts of that younger self. I can see now that the straitening path I took was not the only or even the best path. For while it may be possible to transcend race, it is not always necessary to try. And while racial identity is sometimes a shackle, it is not only a shackle. I could have spared myself a great deal of heartache had I understood this earlier, that the choice of race is not simply “embrace or efface.”

I wonder sometimes how I would have turned out had I been, from the start, more comfortable in my own skin. What did I miss by distancing myself from race? What friendships did I forgo, what self-knowledge did I defer? Had certain accidents of privilege been accidents of privation or exclusion, I might well have developed a different view of the world. But I do not know just how my view would have differed.

What I know is that through all those years of shadow-dancing with my identity, something happened, something that had only partially to do with color. By the time I left Yale I was no longer the scared boy of that freshman photo. I had become more sure of myself and of my place—sure enough, indeed, to perceive the folly of my fears. And in the years since, I have assumed a sense of expectation, of access and belonging, that my younger self could scarcely have imagined. All this happened incrementally. There was no clear tipping point, no obvious moment of mutation. The shock of arrival, it would seem, is simply that I arrived.

“The world is white no longer, and it will never be white again.” So wrote James Baldwin after having lived in a tiny Swiss village where, to his knowledge, no black man had ever set foot. It was there,
in the icy heart of whiteness, that the young expatriate began to comprehend the desire of so many of his
countrymen to return to some state of nature where only white people existed. It was there too that he
recognized just how impossible that was, just how intertwined were the fates and identities of the races in
America. “No road whatever will lead Americans back to the simplicity of this European village where
white men still have the luxury of looking on me as a stranger,” he wrote. “I am not, really, a stranger any
longer for any American alive.”

That is precisely how I feel when I consider my own journey, my own family’s travels. For here I
am now, standing in a new country. Not as an expatriate or a resident alien, but as a citizen. And as I
survey this realm—this Republic of Privilege—I realize certain things, things that my mother and father
might also have realized about their new country a generation ago. I realize that my entry has yielded me
great opportunities. I realize, as well, that my route of entry has taken a certain toll. I have neglected my
ancestral heritage. I have lost something. Yes, I can speak some Mandarin and stir-fry a few easy dishes. I
have been to China and know something of its history. Still, I could never claim to be Chinese at the core.

Yet neither would I claim, as if by default, to be merely “white inside.” I do not want to be white.
I only want to be integrated. When I identify with white people who wield economic and political power,
it is not for their whiteness but for their power. When I imagine myself among white people who
influence the currents of our culture, it is not for their whiteness but for their influence. When I emulate
white people who are at ease with the world, it is not for their whiteness but for their ease. I don't like it
that the people I should learn from tend so often to be white, for it says something damning about how
opportunity is still distributed. But it helps not at all to call me white for learning from them. It is cruel
enough that the least privileged Americans today have colored skin, the most privileged fair. It is crueler
still that by our very language we should help convert this fact into rule. The time has come to describe
assimilation as something other than the White Way of Being.

The time has also come, I think, to conceive of assimilation as more than a series of losses—and
to recognize that what is lost is not necessarily sacred. I have, as I say, allowed my Chinese ethnicity to
become diluted. And I often resolve to do more to preserve, to conserve, my inheritance. But have my
acts of neglect thus far, my many omissions, been inherently wrong? G. K. Chesterton once wrote that
“conservatism is based upon the idea that if you leave things alone, you leave them as they are. But you
do not. If you leave a thing alone, you leave it to a torrent of change.” I may have been born a Chinese
baby, but it would have taken unremitting reinforcement, by my parents and by myself, for me to have
remained Chinese. Instead, we left things alone. And a torrent of change washed over me.

This, we must remember, has been an act of creation as much as destruction. Something new is
emerging from the torrent, in my case and the many millions like it. Something undeveloped, speaking
the unformed tongue of an unformed nation. Something not white, and probably more Chinese than I
know. Whatever it is that I am becoming, is it any less authentic for being an amalgam? Is it intrinsically
less meaningful than what I might otherwise have been? In every assimilation, there is a mutiny against
history—but there is also a destiny, which is to redefine history. What it means to be American—in spirit,
in blood—is something far more borrowed and commingled than anything previous generations ever
knew. Alongside the pain of migration, then, and the possibility, there is this truth: America is white no
longer, and it will never be white again.
Our Teacher Edition on Notes of a Native Son can help. Everything you need for every book you read. "Sooo much more helpful than SparkNotes. LitCharts assigns a color and icon to each theme in Notes of a Native Son, which you can use to track the themes throughout the work. Inheritance, Tradition, and Belonging. Language, Narrative, and Truth. Also, I think Native speaker can also be one whose mother tongue is not English but uses English a lot in day-to-day life. For example, I don't speak English by birth, but as India is a country full of diversities, I have to use English daily for at least 5 hours a day in my normal life. So can I consider myself as native because I use it frequently? Note that I agree with Bill Franke's comment on the OP, as his child speaks English but is not fluent - that doesn't really count as a native speaker. It really needs to be fluency acquired in childhood. Share. In his Notes of a Native Speaker author Eric Liu argues that as he was becoming white he was achieving, learning the ways of the upper...show more content...Liu, like any other kid wanted to be cool. He shares that one major part of being cool, was to have the cool hairstyle. For most of his childhood, Liu sported a bowl cut. The new style in his school however was hair parted down the middle and tapered on the ends. With Liu's Asian genes it was nearly impossible to accomplish this style. After a couple years of trying various different hair styles that did not suffice as cool, he finally be I wouldn't consider myself to be a true banana, but I can still connect with other bananas. Eric Liu explains his personal opinion of what being a banana means to him in his memoir, Notes of a Native Speaker. Liu's thesis, in my opinion, was written as a revised quote previously foresaid by William Shakespeare. It read, "Some are born white, others achieve whiteness, still others have whiteness thrust upon them." Liu goes on using examples, definitions, and narration to explain why he doesn't consider himself and the other millions of people in America who have an Asian However, native speakers use the language in a much more fluid and intuitive way. They condense whole strings of words into just a few sounds, they skip consonants and flatten vowels. Essentially, they take shortcuts when speaking. You'll already be familiar with some of these shortcuts in the form of written contractions. We would expect to hear these contractions regularly from a native speaker (and even most learners). Using them makes us sound relaxed and fluent in spoken English and it's appropriate to use them in most informal situations. They are also perfectly appropriate for informal written English, such as a message to a friend, an informal memo or a postcard.