

Negotiating The Self: Identity And Alienation In Keneally's Novel

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Abstract: This study examines the issues of identity and alienation in Thomas Keneally's *The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith* (1972) from a psycho-social and postcolonial perspective. The research examines the protagonist, Jimmie Blacksmith, an Aboriginal individual navigating the conflict between his indigenous background and the prevailing white Australian civilisation. This research employs Erik Erikson's psychosocial theory and Frantz Fanon's insights on racialised subjectivity to analyse the influence of societal oppression, cultural conflict, and personal trauma on the formation and fragmentation of Jimmie's identity. The qualitative technique integrates literary analysis with theoretical frameworks to offer a thorough comprehension of the intricacies of selfhood and marginalisation. Research suggests that Jimmie's identity crisis is a continuous process shaped by internal psychological conflicts and external societal influences. This study highlights the importance of literature in clarifying the complex relationship between personal identity, race, and social limitations.

Keywords: Identity crisis, alienation, Aboriginal literature, Thomas Keneally, Erikson, Fanon, postcolonial studies, Australian literature.

Introduction: Thomas Keneally's *The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith* (1972) is a profound examination of identity, race, and alienation within Australian literature. The novel chronicles the life of Jimmie Blacksmith, an Aboriginal individual ensnared between the ancient customs of his ancestry and the prevailing white Australian society. Jimmie's endeavour to establish a cohesive identity amidst systematic racism, societal marginalisation, and personal pain provides the novel a valuable framework for examining the intricacies of identity crises. The notion of identity crisis, thoroughly examined by Erik Erikson, pertains to intervals of internal struggle during which an individual contends with enquiries over self-identity, belonging, and purpose. Jimmie's story exemplifies this struggle as he manoeuvres across the clashing demands and expectations of two irreconcilable cultural realms.

The current research analyses Jimmie Blacksmith's identity problem from a literary and psycho-social perspective, investigating how his self-conception is influenced, contested, and eventually fragmented by external and internal forces. It examines three primary research enquiries: Initially, in what manner does

Jimmie's internal battle appear throughout the novel? Secondly, in what manner do the intersections of race, culture, and society shape his own identity? Third, what are the broader implications of Jimmie's struggle for comprehending the relationship between individual identity and structural oppression? Examining these enquiries facilitates a profound comprehension of both Keneally's narrative strategies and the universal human experience of navigating identity among societal and cultural limitations. The research paper utilises a theoretical framework that integrates Erikson's psychosocial theory of identity with Frantz Fanon's perspectives on racialised subjectivity. Erikson highlights the significance of social interaction and cultural norms in identity development, whereas Fanon explores how colonisation and racial subjugation complicate an individual's self-identification. This study contextualises Jimmie's identity issue within the broader framework of cultural, racial, and societal forces, emphasising how literature can elucidate the complex processes of selfhood and alienation.

METHODS

This study's methodological approach is predominantly

qualitative, and it relies on literary analysis as the primary method of investigation. The method of literary analysis, which has been firmly established, is a means of investigating the thematic, symbolic, and structural aspects of written works; it allows for a sophisticated interpretation of the psychology of characters as well as societal commentary. The primary source for this research is *The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith* by Thomas Keneally, which is being examined with an emphasis on its narrative structure, the evolution of its characters, and the thematic elements that depict the difficulties that the protagonist faces in establishing his identity.

In addition, the research involves a theoretical analysis by engaging with established frameworks in the fields of psychology and postcolonial studies. Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development is especially applicable in this case, because it places the process of identity creation in the context of an ever-changing relationship between expectations from society and personal decision-making. The idea of an identity crisis that Erikson put forth—which describes the periods of doubt during which people test out various roles and connections—provides a perspective that can be used to investigate the internal struggles that Jimmie is experiencing. Frantz Fanon's work, *Black Skin, White Masks*, offers a postcolonial perspective on racialised identity, highlighting the ways in which internalised racism, cultural alienation, and institutional oppression have an impact on the development of selfhood.

In order to supplement these theoretical perspectives, secondary scholarly sources that analyse Keneally's body of work, Aboriginal literature, and the subjects of race, identity, and alienation are utilised. The interpretive frameworks, comparative perspectives, and critical discourse that these materials provide allow for the contextualisation of Jimmie's experiences within more expansive literary and sociocultural discussions.

Thorough examination of important sections, thematic coding of conflicts that are related to identity, and cross-referencing of textual evidence with theoretical notions are all tactics that can be used into an analysis. Detailed references are supplied through the use of footnotes, which guarantee that an academic work will be thorough and that the concepts it contains can be traced back to their origins.

The methodological approach is aimed to capture the multiple nature of identity crisis, taking into consideration both the internal psychological elements and the exterior social variables that contribute to the crisis. Through the integration of literary analysis with

psychological and postcolonial theory, the purpose of this study is to provide a comprehensive comprehension of Jimmie Blacksmith's process of negotiating his own identity within a society that is divided on the basis of race.

RESULTS

An examination of *The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith* reveals a complicated depiction of an identity crisis, which is marked by several levels of conflict, including psychological, cultural, and societal dimensions. Jimmie's internal conflict is initially evidenced by his attempts to find a way to balance the requirements of Aboriginal culture with the conventions of white Australian society. Jimmie has always felt disconnected from others. This sensation of alienation, which was present even in his boyhood, is accompanied by a lack of self-confidence and uncertainty about his role in society. His employment on farms that are controlled by white people, his exposure to systematic racism, and his experiences of being exploited have created an ongoing conflict between his desire to be accepted by society and the influence of his ancestral background.

In the second place, the formation of Jimmie's identity dilemma is significantly influenced by racial and cultural considerations. The contacts that Jimmie has with law enforcement, employers, and white authority people serve to continually emphasise the fact that he is perceived as an outsider. It is expected of him that he will adhere to the cultural standards of white people, but at the same time, he will be denied full recognition or equal treatment. The feelings of inadequacy and the development of internalised resentment that are promoted by this structural marginalisation serve as evidence that supports Fanon's argument on the psychological consequences of racial oppression. In addition, Jimmie's marriage and interactions with his friends, which are part of his personal connections, become more problematic due to the social stigma that is associated with his ethnic identity. This situation further exacerbates the emotions of isolation and alienation that he experiences.

Third, the story provides an example of the ways in which trauma and violence exacerbate an identity problem. The manner in which Jimmie responds to systematic injustice, which culminates in acts of retributive violence, demonstrates both his battle to establish his agency and the disastrous results of unresolved internal conflict. His fragmented sense of self is evidenced by these behaviours, which are influenced by the intersection of societal pressure, racial prejudice, and personal grievances. The conflict that exists between self-preservation and self-assertion is illuminated through the numerous examples of

Jimmie's oscillation between compliance and rebellion that are provided throughout the book.

To conclude, rather than presenting an identity crisis as a situation that has been settled, the novel depicts it as a process that is in progress. The experiences that Jimmie has had demonstrate that the concept of selfhood is not a fixed state but rather a state that is continually influenced by one's social interactions, expectations that are placed upon one by outside sources, and introspection. Keneally's use of changing viewpoints, sections that evoke the stream-of-consciousness style, and specific psychological insights in their story emphasises the disputed and changeable character of Jimmie's identity. It appears that the identity crisis experienced by Jimmie is representative of more widespread problems that marginalised persons encounter. As a result, it provides a perspective from which to examine the relationship between human autonomy and societal limitation.

DISCUSSION

The results of this investigation highlight the multifaceted nature of the identity problem as it is depicted in *The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith*. The notion of psychosocial development, as proposed by Erikson, is shown by Jimmie's experience. According to Erikson, the development of a person's identity is dependent on the effective negotiation of societal roles and expectations. Nonetheless, in contrast to Erikson's idealised developmental trajectory, the path that Jimmie takes is impeded by structural inequities and racialised oppression, which brings to light the limitations of conventional psychological theories in situations of systematic injustice. The novel provides evidence that crises of identity are not just individual psychological experiences; rather, they are closely related to social, cultural, and political realities.

Fanon's views give an extra layer of understanding, notably addressing the internalisation of racialised stereotypes and the subsequent alienation from both self and society. The idea that colonised persons must negotiate a "double consciousness," which frequently leads to significant psychological strain, is one that is shown in Jimmie's effort to reconcile his Aboriginal identity with the enforced standards of white society. This struggle is in line with the point that was made by Fanon. The oscillation that Jimmie experiences between compliance and rebellion is an outward manifestation of this conflict, demonstrating how the formation of one's identity is influenced by outside influences in complicated and frequently harmful ways. Additionally, the ethical and philosophical aspects of the identity problem are brought into focus via this conversation. Even if they are ethically and legally

reprehensible, Jimmie's acts may be contextually understood when considered within a framework that takes into account the interaction between personal trauma, societal marginalisation, and structural oppression. The book encourages readers to challenge prevailing stories about morality, justice, and identity, highlighting the degree to which the behaviour and self-perception of individuals are affected by societal institutions.

Furthermore, the work that Keneally has done contributes to the more comprehensive literary and cultural discussions around race, identity, and alienation.

The novel encourages readers to interact with viewpoints that have historically been muted or neglected by making a marginalised Aboriginal character the central focus of the story. Through the demonstration of its ability to shed light on intricate psychological and social phenomena, literature proves its potential as an exemplary form of artistic expression. In addition to providing an empathic understanding of the societal influences that have an impact on human experience, literature also offers a critical study of these same forces.

CONCLUSION

The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith, written by Thomas Keneally, is an in-depth examination of the identity dilemma, shedding light on the complex interaction between the personal, cultural, and social aspects of one's sense of self. The difficulties that Jimmie Blacksmith experiences are an example of the obstacles that people encounter when they are attempting to come to terms with their identity while being subjected to conditions of systematic oppression and social marginalisation. This research shows that an identity crisis is a psychological conflict that takes place within the individual as well as a manifestation of the wider society dynamics by utilising literary analysis that is guided by Erikson's psychosocial theory and Fanon's postcolonial viewpoint.

The book emphasises how crucial it is to understand identity as a socially mediated construct that is disputed and flexible in nature. Jimmie's story encourages readers to carefully consider how literature may be used to shed light on the human experience, particularly in relation to the intricate links that exist between selfhood, culture, and race. It is possible that future studies may further investigate comparative comparisons with other postcolonial literature, exploring how identity crises are portrayed in a variety of historical and cultural situations.

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