

**Multiculturalism in Zadie Smith's *White Teeth*
(Analytical Study)**

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Abstract:

This research discusses multiculturalism in Zadie Smith's *White Teeth*, as multiculturalism is so evident in portraying the characters and events. Zadi Smith is known for treating race, religion, and cultural identity. Zadie Smith is one of the British novelists who discusses the theme of multiculturalism in most of her novels as she experiences it in her life as her father is British and her mother is Jamaican. She experienced life in a multicultural society as she was affected by her mother's culture, plus the British culture in which she lived. In this research, we will discuss multiculturalism's meaning and how it generally affects literature. Then, it analyzes Zadie Smith's novel *White Teeth*, discussing two aspects of multiculturalism: searching for identity and racism. Everybody in a multicultural society is searching for an identity. This search for identity differs among generations. The paper presents how characters from different origins suffer from racism in such a society that should accept diversity and difference.

Keywords: Multiculturalism, diversity, identity, racism

Introduction:

This study discusses Zadie Smith's work *White Teeth* from different aspects. His first novel, *White Teeth* (2000), examined the capital and diversity of contemporary London. In the novel, the roots and history of first-generation immigrants raise the personal questions of second-generation immigrants. Smith was from different marriages and lived in multicultural London, which influenced his writing. His first novel, *White Teeth*, was published in 2000 when he was 24. Zadie Smith talks about life in different cultures and the differences between first and second immigrants. She explains prehistoric people's importance and history and how they are today. Many of his characters are still attached to their descendants and roots; today, they are tired of living in the countryside.

Zadie Smith is known for her attitude toward race, religion, and culture. She is a British author who uses diversity as a theme in many of her novels, as she has experienced diversity in her life as the daughter of a British father and a Jamaican mother. He has experienced life in many cultures and is influenced by his mother's culture and the culture of England, where he lives. We will also examine Zadie Smith's novel *White Teeth*, which focuses on two aspects of diversity: self-discovery and racism. Everyone is searching for their true self. This search for identity varies from generation to generation. This study also discusses how characters from different cultures in a society that should be different are affected by racism. Generations of immigrants living in London tried to combine their native culture (British culture) with their family culture to gain a true identity.

What is multiculturalism? It is an idea or policy that promotes harmony between different cultures, and this diversity benefits people. It is a unique cultural symbol of interest to the broader community. This includes preserving, celebrating, and sharing culture, language, culture, and traditions. Multiculturalism recognizes that nations comprise individuals with different cultures, experiences, and perspectives. It emphasizes equality, tolerance, and inclusion and aims to create an environment where everyone can participate and contribute to society regardless of cultural background. It aims to prevent racism, discrimination, cultural or ethnic conflict. It may include policies that promote diversity, such as education, employment, media, and government representation. It will also include measures to promote dialogue, promote understanding between different communities, and address the challenges that diversity can bring. Diversity is preserving and integrating different cultures, mixing one culture with another, etc. On the other hand, the nation-state is forced to meet the migration of minorities with its own culture and cooperation.

Zadie Smith portrays characters from different backgrounds in North London in her stories. He explained the cultural and religious differences between them. This study demonstrates the impact of time on identity by showing that identity is complex and essential for people in different cultures. It also tells the story of the second generation's struggle to form an identity through the connection between family and mainstream culture while trying to escape their roots and history. The second generation faces many challenges, resulting in depression and instability.

Due to the changing nature of identity in many cultures, second-time immigrants need help defining themselves accurately and clearly. This work explores the instability of identity by showing how the characters in Zadie Smith's novel *White Teeth* struggle with their identities. It clarifies that identity cannot be planned or fixed; it is an endless process. While first-generation immigrants did not prepare their children for the new economy, second-generation immigrants did. The failure to map identity to the second generation reflects that identity can change over time and space. The fact that the characters create different roles by blending the mother and family cultures also explains the problem of planning the characters. It also plays a vital role in forming historical and historical images, making it difficult to eradicate them from family traditions.

Literature Review

The roots of multicultural writing can be traced back to ancient civilizations, with texts depicting interaction and exchange between different cultures. Only in the mid-20th century did he become socially and politically active. Writers such as Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, and Jean-Paul Sartre contributed to creating multicultural literature. For example, Hughes' poems explore African American identity, while Hurston's novels describe the experiences of black women in the United States. Multiculturalism was initially developed as a way to address the silences of history and express unheard voices. In recent years, the diversity of literature has grown to include a variety of contents, voices, and narratives. The material canon was expanded to include works from many different cultures, shedding light on blind people. Famous writers such as Toni Morrison, Salman Rushdie, and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie have played an essential role in writing about multiculturalism. His novels, including *Love, Midnight's Children*, and *Half a Yellow Sun*, explore culture, immigration, and social justice. In *Technology and Biopolitics*, Johnson traces the critical reception of Zadie's first novel, *White Teeth* (2000). He finds that neoliberal and neoconservative interpretations of her work (and her reputation) distort the novel and academic literature as a project of interweaving computation.

Critique of biopolitics and race. Eugenics. This article focuses on the latter, and rather than viewing *White Teeth* as a "hysterical" or "naïve" celebration of diversity, it argues that *White Teeth* not only corrects the critique of diversity as an inappropriate model but, more importantly, does not correct the critique of diversity—subsequently a biopolitical understanding of race as a category determining the distribution of life opportunities in England. Drawing on the work of Jasbir Puar, Achille Mbembe, and Luce Irigaray, *White Teeth* established a new connection between his early works and more recent "psychological" novels such as *Swing Time*. Published in 1989, *White Teeth* became a paratextual publishing network, so critical reviews of the novel often include discussions of its commercial success and Smith's work began as a young writer. Some new media releases include the iconic Salman Rushdie profile on the cover of the first edition, turtleneck and glasses, and the "International Benetton color model" (22). Smith signed a lucrative contract at 22 when he wrote only 80 pages of *White Teeth*; this included an advance of £250,000. *White Teeth* has been published and appropriated by many owners, publishers, promoters, critics, academics, and theorists.

It is undeniable that from the very beginning, *White Teeth* and Zadie Smith were considered representatives of new products in modern literature. Stephanie Merritt's media interview with Smith in *The Guardian*: "She is young, she is black, she is British, and she is broadcasting the first idea of the millennium," which sums up some of the character's fetishism, telling readers to tell Zadie Smith and announce to the world that she is a girl. World. The rebranding of the English legend. Claire Squires describes the beginnings of *White Teeth* with these words: "Smith's novel demonstrated a power of representation that transcended the limits of its fictional meaning" (Squires and Smith 77).

Moreover, "representativeness" largely depends on Smith's age (24), race (black and mixed race), and education (Cambridge). These became common themes in the novel, which is called Blair's pessimistic but "exciting vision" of early British society. . . Celebrate heterogeneity. . . In urban society around the millennium— (Tancke 27). It is a subtle role. It also explains how the characters' backgrounds are similar and how they struggle to continue their lives in different parts of London. The characters of the second immigrants in the novel are complex due to their history and background.

Jeremy Scott (2007) examines Zadie Smith's novel *White Teeth* in response to contemporary debates about diversity and identity in Britain. It explores Salman Rashidi's perspective on diversity and compares it to Derry in *Midnight's Children*. It also discusses Homi Bhabha's thoughts and the novel's narrative, highlighting its strengths and weaknesses.

"The roots and history of the first generation of immigrants have made identity issues for the second generation in the novel. His study demonstrates the aspects of multicultural social space and the instability of identity and family relations depicted in the novel. The second generation of immigrants living in London tries to mix the dominant culture (English culture) with their familial culture to have a different identity. They also want to escape from their families." Al Hammadi (2018) Arifin (2017), states that.

"Multiculturalism is the identity of a nation which must be understood and internalized in learning practice. Literature learning is an alternative to the internalization of multicultural values."Irene Pérez Fernández (2009) finds

"Zadie Smith's first novel, *White Teeth* (2000), has been analyzed as an example of London's diverse and multicultural society."Rizgar (2016) state that

"The names are parts of identities, but these names cannot exactly determine an identity for these characters. Identity cannot be determined by names, especially when the owners of these names live in a multicultural society because they are under the influence of multiculturalism and may have changed their identity in some different ways" (19).Rizgar's (2016) research explores the role of roots and history in the characters' identities.

"The central question is how does multiculturalism affect and shape the characters' identity, and how do history and roots play their role in constructing a character's identity in a multicultural society?" (7)

The study observes that Zadie Smith focuses on the complexity of identity in *White Teeth*. Her characters' identities differ based on their birthplace, such as Jamaica, India, and England, including people of Jewish heritage.Rizgar (2016)

"The second generations of immigrants have similarities with their ethnic groups regarding their language, "ethnic identities, and skin color, but at the same time, they are different from the first generations of immigrants, think differently, and want to change or renew their identity" (32).

The second generation of immigrants is forced to practice and to have the same identity and roots as their parents, which they cannot accept and attempt to escape from.

"Although multiculturalism and globalization affect individuals' identities, roots, and history, they will still play their role even in their new identities" (35).

Smith points out the importance of identity in multicultural societies and immigrants' inability to escape from their history, which is determined by influences of traditional rituals and cultural backgrounds.

Paul Gilroy and Zadie Smith share the worldview that diversity exists. Although neither of them likes the basic concept, they accept it as reality. Issues of identity are a recurring theme in their writings.

Literary Analysis

This article analyzes the portrayal of diversity in the novel and explores the characters' cultural backgrounds, such as Archie and Samad's experiences as multigenerational immigrants. *White Teeth* explores the theme of diversity in the various contexts of London. The story is set in North London, an area famous for its culture from the 1970s to the 1990s. The story follows three families: the Joneses of England and Jamaica, the Iqbals of Bangladesh, and the close-knit Jewish-Catholic Chalfins. They share each other and the thoughts that led to their destiny. "*White Teeth*" presents a picture of the relationship between the first and second generations, emphasizes the importance of roots and heritage, and shows the evolution of culture in England. London's expats add energy and color to suitable places. He explained to Stephanie Merritt that *White Teeth* is not based on family knowledge (...). I do not want the *White Teeth* community to represent immigrants in the UK; that is not my way of working. I am not a politician, so I do not do it. This is what others agree with, but I have a good job. Time. I love living here (London). Immigrants have come to foreign countries for centuries for many reasons, especially culture, religion, culture, and language. Therefore, British culture has been beneficial, but on the other hand, this diversity brings with it problems such as the assimilation process, stereotypes, or racism. As Nick Bentley says, teeth are symbols of history, and history shows people's way of life (Bentley, 2008: 55).

Characters such as Archie Jones, a white British man, and Samad Iqbal, a Bangladeshi Muslim, struggle with their own emotions in the discussion of cultural history. Their children, including Eli Jones, Majeed, and Meerat Iqbal, face personal challenges as they try to balance their heritage with the experience of growing up in multicultural London. Smith did not take the conflict personally. This also demonstrates the richness and importance of hybrid identity. The characters in *White Teeth* are often influenced by different cultures, resulting in many things. Through humor, wit, and keen observation, Smith celebrates the diversity of knowledge and challenges the assumptions of established cultures. In novels such as "*NW*" and "*Swing Time*," he examines contemporary relationships' complexities, albeit through a different lens. Through rich characters and interactive stories, she invites readers to reflect on their experiences with culture and diversity.

In his writings, Smith may use different language or words to refer to different places or characters. This may involve code-switching, where characters quickly move between different words or phrases depending on the context of the conversation. For example, characters in the multicultural city story will speak

English, Spanish, and Arabic. By capturing music and sounds from different cultures, unique and relevant characters can be created. In addition, it can investigate how words interact and connect symbols from different cultures, causing misunderstandings or connecting moments.

Given the different aspects of his story, Smith's narrative can be fluid and powerful. Multiple perspectives can allow the reader to see events through the eyes of characters from different cultures. This can give readers a better understanding of diversity's complexity and challenge them to understand perspectives different from their own. There are many influences that not only support his story but also help celebrate the diversity of knowledge. Considering these elements, narratives can be created that resonate with readers from all walks of life and inspire greater understanding and imagination.

Identity Issues in White teeth

In the book, the author describes the traditions of the Iqbal, Jones, and Chafin families, who come from different origins. This research aims to highlight the reality of diversity in the UK and discuss how diversity creates conflict and understanding between people. In this book, Smith attempts to explain London's complex and changing culture by depicting characters from different cultures and their ability to understand relationships. Archie Jones from England. He married Clara Bowden, a black girl from Jamaica. The union of a man of British descent and a black immigrant from Jamaica led to developing a new culture. Their daughter's name is Ellie Jones. Bangladeshi Samad Iqbal came to England with his wife, Alsana Begum.

Majid and Milat are their two sons. Samad is a very religious person and is proud of his lineage. Throughout the book, he searches for his roots and often returns to his past. While in London, he talked with friends about his country, character, and his grandfather's heroism, who was first killed in the Indian Rebellion in 1857 (Z. Smith 259). However, he often faces misunderstandings regarding his heritage, and his friends and son dislike past events that are very important to him (Z. Smith 185). While living in England, Samad always wanted his family to use violence against the Islamic faith. So, he sent his son Majeed back to his native Bangladesh. Unfortunately, Majeed's British identity outweighs his Islamic identity. He did not like English because he did not know the asanas. Samad's second son, Meerat, started smoking heavily in his childhood and bullied girls at school. Finally, the Chafins are the neighbors of the Iqbals and the Joneses. The family represents a Jewish family in North London. Marcus, Joyce, and their son Joshua represent the family. Both parents are very busy and need more time to care for Yashua.

Smith explains the importance of social, cultural, and environmental history. Smith overcomes the roots and cultural obstacles of an immigrant family in multicultural London. The Public Museum Begins "The Past Is Only the Entrance" (White Teeth IV). Although the two histories are related, in White Teeth, their ethnic history significantly impacts their history and the first generation of immigrants. In "WT," Smith shows the conflict between people in society and the rights of first and second-generation immigrants in England.

Additionally, because these immigrants feel different, they try to establish ties with a society in the region that does not share their values and beliefs. According to Arthur M. Schlesinger (1992: 45, 46) said: "Since history belongs to the country that remembers one, the person who does not remember is there without knowing where he has been, without knowing where he is going, causing anxiety and stress. Yes, Clara's biracial daughter, Ellie, has many memories of her past." He thinks his mother is a hypocrite for hiding information from his family. The biggest problem is that Samad comes from a history that is incompatible with the understanding of England. He worries that his children will not hear the rules of the "country" and culture, spoiling the relationship between parents and children. Despite the Bengali/Bengali connection, he has a good relationship with Archie, even though they do not share "blood," race, or culture. Their connection proves that it is possible to overcome these limitations. Although Samad feels like an outsider in England, he and Archie are in a great place in O'Connell. Alsana establishes a personal connection through her practice, where she values some traditions of her culture but does not believe in the importance of individual concepts and practices that did not exist in the past.

However, despite all his efforts, the "untouchable" Arsana could not make his grandchildren fear social and cultural norms for hybridity and multiculturalism. Clara leaves her past behind and integrates into society for a short time. Eventually, his past decisions came back and bit him. The story of Clara and Samad shows that Clara's conflict with history is almost as problematic as Samad's relationship with history. Archie is a hybrid in that he is open to heterogeneity and gives due recognition to the work of many people. His current behavior is flexible, and he has no personal feelings. He quietly accepted the difference as part of managing the difference. They were both born and raised in London, but only two spent their youth in the city. They are now connected to their respective places (London and England), but this connection is frictionless. They all have at least one immigrant parent, and their ethnicity is different from "white" Londoners or Britons. He seemed carefree, spent time with his family and the Chaffins, and once stayed with his grandmother. Perhaps because of his origins, he seems uncomfortable and out of place in London. Perhaps the person who knows the streets of London best is Milat, the "social chameleon" whom everyone wants to go with, but he still feels like he does not belong and uses his faith, which Kevin does because he feels connected.

Majid is the funniest person on the loose in years, but almost everyone thinks he is different. However, the imitation strategy meant it had to make a concerted effort to overcome some competition. (Fernandez, *Our Representative* 154, 156). They live in London but have connections elsewhere. Moss says, "They are still in two minds about home" (14). "They must take the transnational into account as they seek to trace their roots and discuss their current situation in England" (Fernandez, "Representing Our Place" 156). The increased "ordinariness" of the symbol combination does not reduce the complexity of these symbols.

It is difficult for them to reconcile, and their understanding leads to reconciliation. By the end of the book, Smith points out the disagreements and

disapprovals that arise in understanding the problem. It also showcases diversity by showcasing people from different backgrounds and lifestyles. John Clement Ball said that the primary setting of his novel "White Teeth" was London, but it also occurred in Jamaica, India, and Eastern Europe. This is where the main heroes live and gather. The lives of the Jones family, the Iqbal family, and the Chalfin family are intertwined. He sees White Teeth as one of the few modern British histories that attempt to describe multigenerational and historical experiences. Many cultures have problems because of constant debate and change in such an environment. Immigrants feel uncomfortable in a new place because their neighbors or family members do not interact with them in the same way. Early immigrant families fear losing their cultural heritage in a multicultural environment. They are trying to adapt to other cultures. At the same time, the second generation faces difficult choices. They are trying to combat the current multicultural climate by introducing more characters.

Multiculturalism generally involves integrating people from different races, religions, languages, and cultures. It shows that there are many people in a society. Likewise, it represents the uniqueness of each culture. Multiculturalism unifies cultures through reciprocity, mutual understanding, and cultural awareness. It promotes diversity and diversity and acknowledges the existence of inequality. Conrad William Watson said that to speak of diversity "means to speak of a race, a state, a people, a country, a religion, even a simple place with borders, such as a city or a school." to other ethnicities."

In the process of multicultural assimilation, people gradually integrate into different cultures. They maintain diversity by respecting each other's beliefs. However, they refuse to accept other people due to cultural differences. Different cultures only emerge when people from different places come together and participate in different cultures. Likewise, different characters from different cultures are introduced in the novel. By describing the interaction between three families, the author shows the different cultures that unite them. Culture is critical in strengthening the bond between people. In the novel, culture also plays a role in forming solid attitudes and relationships and causes misunderstandings. While people from different backgrounds try to improve the environment, they also have to face the challenges of culture. According to Barker, culture is a platform for discussing values, meanings, practices, and participation (69). Culture is influential because it contributes to social cohesion and plays a role in shaping social norms. However, as they get to know each other, they find solace in each other. Although Samad and Alassana's immigrant families follow Islamic laws and values, they are still controlled by the dominant culture.

Moreover, try to open it. They are aware of cultural differences and interpret their culture uniquely. He did not follow his race and did not accept British culture. Smith explained that it is a symbol of diversity. Likewise, Milat could not see himself in British culture. He tried to fight against his British people and joined the terrorist organization called KEVIN (Eternal Guardian of Justice in the Islamic World). There have been increasing protests lately.

Similarly, Joshua, a member of the Chaffin family, opposes his father's research. He fights for animal rights alongside his father and the rebels. Even though their ages and nationalities are different, they are both proud of their relationship. There is no reason for Archie to marry a black Jamaican girl. For Clara, marrying an Englishman did not mean accepting all English values. Smith explained that Clara Bowden was beautiful in every way but did not fit the definition of beauty because of her race. Clara Bowden could not be taller; She had a face as dark as ebony and mink, and her hair was braided into a ponytail that stood up when she was lucky, and it was not time for it to fall. It is self-sufficient. After the wedding, she fell in love with Archie and realized he did not fit the mold of a romantic hero. When he saw Archie's weakness, his strength grew even more. He describes Archie as "Archie Brad Jones is not a white soldier after all. No goals, no hopes, no ideas. Men's favorite things are English breakfasts and DIY jobs" (48).

She and Samad meet him and ask why he is not around. Why do you spend so much time with Indians? Archie replied: "Sam and me?" he replied. We have been friends for a long time (48). Archie tells Clara that Sam is not the type of Indian she would misunderstand and says: "I have known Sam for years... They are not kings, they are not Indians, you know... (54).

Samad dislikes Western education and refuses to celebrate Western holidays. He said to the teacher: "How important is this holiday? Why? from where? Why should my child celebrate? The teacher replied: "We talked about religion in the autumn. Martin Luther King died. Mr. Iqbal, The Fall is part of the school's commitment to religious diversity. (129)

The way of living abroad evokes nostalgia for a past life. Samad believes that the importance of Islam is more important than education. He asked his son to go on a trip, but Majid refused, saying, "This is wrong." I cannot go on pilgrimage. I have to leave school. I was busy going to Macca's. This situation is unfair (152). The place where he dreamed of a happy life did not meet his expectations. His sons did not obey his will. Assana is concerned about the impact of the Chaffins' attack on family values on his son's emotions. "They are taking my son away from me! Toothed bird! They are making him all British!" They deliberately reveal his past, family, and religion (345). Both families found it difficult for their children adapt to the Chaffins' lifestyle. This production demonstrates that Smith's *White Teeth* celebrates its characters' cultural and human values. Smith's use of spiritual diversity as a democratic concept led him to reinterpret the construction of multicultural Britain and successfully reconstruct culture, history, and geography to discuss human relations.

Although Smith's characters struggle to communicate because they cannot communicate about many areas of their lives, communication is essential to the world where they live and participate. Try to understand human life in the light of past and present events. Real person. In *White Teeth*, characters from different cultures, races, and ethnicities meet because they want harmony.

The new *White Teeth* blends British, Asian, and Jamaican styles. A mixture of genres, reality, and imagination is the theme of the diversity of Zadie Smith's stories. According to many critical analyses, the novel focuses on the aesthetics of

opposition and various appeals to real politics. This novel was written in the shadow of post-war Britain, where immigrants from other countries created a new culture. To improve yourself and join others, you must negotiate the connection between the roots and the path. The goal of differentiation exists in the future when the principles have yet to be eliminated but are no longer problematic. Smith shifts the focus away from white people's inability to provide space for others to practice ancient traditions. He tries to support minorities and give them a place to improve their lives. Smith also shows the complexity of different cultures trying to find solutions to improve life. Smith's theory is close to the unification of all nations

Racism

Racism is defined as the belief or view that biological differences make some groups different or better than other groups (Encarta Encyclopedia), established by the Relations Act 1976 to promote the equality of people. According to CRE, the law regarding joint ventures has changed and is changing now. The development of legal pluralism is part of understanding the unstable laws of the 1950s and 1960s when the goal was, above all, shared integration, that is, the integration of minority immigrants. Integration into the culture and lifestyle of the majority group assumes that the culture and lifestyle rules of the minority group will disappear without affecting the traditions and lifestyle of the majority group. Zadie Smith's *White Teeth* intricately explores themes of race, racism, and diversity in contemporary London through the interaction between two families. Characters like Archie Jones and Samad Iqbal grapple with complex issues such as identity, immigration, and the lasting effects of the past. This book explores the nuances of race relations and highlights the challenges people face in a multicultural world. Smith uses humor and real-life storytelling to convey a sense of diversity; *White Teeth* reflects racism, shows the possibility of understanding and relationships between different people, and offers strong advice on relationships and letting go of pressure on relationships. Most of the people are descendants of Indo-Aryans who began migrating west thousands of years ago and mixed with the indigenous people of the Bengal variety. Samad Iqbal is a World War II veteran and an immigrant from Bangladesh. Racism greatly affected Iqbal's life. It is challenging to be a Muslim in England. As an immigrant, he could not find a better job in London, so he got a job at his cousin's Indian restaurant. Samad's family is lowly labor, but while he takes pride in his work, his sons are ashamed of their societal role and want to rebuild themselves. Mirat realized that although he was born in England, he had never been considered British. They are seen as job grabbers or unemployed people and are taken over by the state. There is also a clear tendency for the British to join Pakistanis and Bangladeshis in lower positions. The smell of curry also indicates that most Pakistanis work in the catering industry. Milat believed that he would not be successful despite all his efforts in British society, which made fun of his culture, clothes, and religion. He knew that Milat was Pakistani, no matter where he came from. He could be a dentist, a tradesman, or a food seller, but he could not be a football player or a movie star; he must return to his country or stay here and earn his living by shedding blood. Talk like Milat, talk like Milat,

Racism also affects Samad's decision to move his family from East London to North London because he thinks East London would make it too dangerous for kids. In his opinion, everything was free thanks to the majority of immigrants in North London (Z. Smith 59). There is distrust between the Chalfin family, Samad's desire to raise his son in Bangladesh, and Joyce Chalfin's belief that Airy lacks the intellectual understanding of her working-class parents. Diane Abbott MP might even say that by publishing *White Teeth*, Smith joined the movement to make Britain more diverse and diverse than ever before, ensuring that people and culture are well known and recognized through ethnic differences. In fact, by the end of the novel, race, class, and culture are more confused than ever. A symbol of an unbridled future, Airy's daughter is one-quarter Afro-Caribbean, White British, and Bengali. In DeSmith's *White Teeth*, diversity is not just a theme but a reality intricately woven into the fabric of the narrative.

Through many people's lives, Smith explores the complexities and challenges of diversity and offers a unique perspective on identity, participation, and cultural change. One conclusion that can be drawn is Smith's definition of culture as both a source of wealth and a place of stress. The novel celebrates the importance and diversity of culture and highlights the conflicts and misunderstandings that arise in a multicultural environment. These tensions often arise from the conflict between traditional values and modernity and social prejudices. Understand and accept. The characters in the novel, such as Archie, Samad, and their families, search for themselves in the background of London's different geography; late traditions deal with problems of assimilation and originality. Their journey highlights the complexity of creating individuality and unity in a multicultural context. Empathy, dialogue, and compromise are essential in building diversity. This study concluded that cultural diversity is an integral part of society today, and it is essential to remember that the understanding and application of cultural practices may vary across communities and evolve, reflecting cultural differences and changes in social needs. In her successful first book, Zadie Smith talks about the many experiences that shaped her life and that of immigrants. *White Teeth* received reviews from critics and won numerous awards, establishing Smith as a standout voice. Struggle within the social culture to create an identity, and many issues could affect their identity formation, such as their past, ethnic backgrounds, and the impact of dominant local culture on their sense of self and belonging.

In the novel, immigrants like Samad often strive to establish an identity for their children, but they often face challenges. Overall, the collective identity of immigrants is a significant theme, like shared identity, faith, and dedication to togetherness. Lineage and past are unavoidable and ongoing. Identity is not something that can be created. Identity can be influenced by will or intention and is a flexible concept that can evolve. Identity is a constantly changing concept that can coexist with life and pass through different stages.

Racism is also a significant theme in Smith's novel; social scientists have studied race tension. Smith focuses on representing her characters' different races, skin colors, and nationalities. Smith has not intended to write specifically on 'race.'

However, she admits that the ‘race’ is a part of the novel (Hastings, 2011). Her tone about the role of ‘race’ in the novel is disdainful. "Mostly, have focused on race, multiculturalism, hybridity, and migrancy." "Smith's novel unearths the presence of "other" citizens in the city of London" (Fernández, 2009: 146).

She touches on the sore points of races other than the British. She highlights the life conditions of immigrants who go through a challenging period concerning adaptation, dissolution, assimilation, etc. Characters struggle with adaptation problems, and some are assimilated. Some characters lose their essence, while others strive to conserve their values. Smith tries to mention more or less cases of such characters.

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