

CULTURAL HYBRIDITY AND THE LOST OF IDENTITY IN INDIAN
SOCIETY AS THE EFFECT OF COLONIZATION REFLECTED IN BHARATI
MUKHERJEE'S

DESIRABLE DAUGHTERS

A Thesis

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By:

FAIZA MUFIDAH

BP. 06185109



ENGLISH DEPARTMENT - FACULTY OF LETTERS

ANDALAS UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRAK

Penulis dalam skripsi ini menganalisis fenomena hibriditas yang terjadi dalam masyarakat India yang direfleksikan dalam novel Desirable Daughters karya Bharati Mukherjee. Beragam aspek Hibriditas budaya yang dikaji secara mendalam dalam penelitian ini, terkait dengan kepercayaan, pendidikan, bahasa, dan gaya hidup. Selain itu, penulis juga menganalisis fenomena kehilangan identitas di dalam masyarakat hibrid.

Penulis menggunakan teori hibriditas sebagai bagian dari kajian Paska-kolonial. Dalam pengumpulan data dan referensi, baik data primer maupun sekunder, penulis menggunakan metode kepustakaan, berupa pengumpulan buku-buku dan artikel yang berkaitan dengan topik yang dianalisis. Data-data dianalisis dengan metode kualitatif yang dijabarkan secara deskriptif, dimana data diolah dan hasilnya berbentuk kata-kata yang berisi kutipan-kutipan, sebagai pembuktian yang mendukung analisa penulis.

Setelah melakukan penelitian secara mendalam, maka disimpulkan bahwa masalah Hibriditas budaya dalam masyarakat India adalah akibat dari Praktek kolonialisme Inggris. Dalam konteks ini, terjadi semacam invasi budaya Inggris ke dalam sendi-sendi budaya asli India, sehingga hal ini menghilangkan identitas nasional masyarakat India.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Research

Post-colonial phenomenon is rooted by the history of imperialism. The history of Imperialism developed when the British Imperial powers began to invade, to occupy and to annex a huge globe. Vanwagner states in an essay entitled The History of Imperialism, after the industrial revolution introduced new technologies and processes across the world, many European countries were in need of raw goods to furnish their factories with supplies". The quotation shows that British as one of the European nation started to search for the raw goods and they started the colonization in country to country as a colonizer. This dominant power of colonizer impacted the colonized country for instance in their culture, heritage, tradition, literature and identity. Post-colonial writings are produced by people in colonized country or by the 'outsider'; they actually expose the bad impacts of colonization.

In literature, the effect of colonization are reflected into a work and categorized as post-colonial literature. According to Murfin and M. Ray in The Bedford of Critical and Literary Terms 2nd Ed. Post-colonial literature refers to a body of literature written by authors with roots in countries that once colonies established by European nation (356). It shows that post-colonial literature is written by authors from the colonized country, which has the interaction to the colonizer. Ashcroft, Griffiths, & Tiffin states in their book The Empire Writes Back, The literature of African countries, Australia, Bangladesh, Canada,

Caribbean, India, Malaysia, are all post-colonial literatures (2). In other word, post-colonial literature commonly depicts about colonialism and also the impact of colonialism itself. According to Ashcroft, Griffiths, & Tiffin in their book the Empire Writes Back, the term 'a post-colonial literature is finally preferred over the others because it points the way towards a possible study of the effect of colonialism (11). Here, the quotation says that post-colonial literature aimed to evaluating and reflecting the effect of colonization.

One of the most topics in post-colonial studies is hybridity. According to Ashcroft, Griffiths, & Tiffin in Post-colonial Studies: The Key Concepts, hybridity is one of the major topics discussed in postcolonial criticism. Hybridity commonly refers to the creation of new **transcultural** forms within the contact zone produced by colonization (118). It means that, hybridity is the mix culture between the colonized and colonizer as the impact of colonization.

In this research, the write uses Bharati Mukherjee's Desirable Daughters, because it is considered as post-colonial literature, and novel background is about Indian society after the British Imperialism, where the colonizer left their attitude, culture, habit, to the native. The impact of colonization in this novel is reflected in Indian nation culture already influenced by the colonizer, and found some nation aspects which is mixed to British Imperialism and makes a mixed culture to the society. The impact of this colonization also effected to the lost of Identity in Indian society, where is their national identity and culture, are attacked by the colonizer. This is the hot topic today, because of many nations in the world are colonized by the western. This novel also writes by the people who came from the colonized country.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the cultural hybridity that are found in Bharati Mukherjee's Desirable Daughters, and comparing those aspects to the factual data of British Imperialism in India, the writer concludes that British colonialist power invades the national identity of Indian society by using British cultural values and the tenets of imperialist power in order to weaken the citizen of India thus the practice of colonization can be done effectively. The results of this cultural attack are the cultural hybridity in Indian society, this matter triggers the lost of Indian national identity.

In education, imperialism has a big contribution in hybridized Indian culture. Indian first school named Sanskrit School was found before British came to India. Along the colonization British took their power and begin the British schools in India, which is telling in the novel. The teachers were from the priests and the nuns. In education, the students were introduced with English, Cinema, English literature, Choir, and Moral, Just like British curriculum, and mixing to the learning Indian traditional literature and music.

Next, the language, the writer concludes that, Indian has many kinds of language and dialects, before English came. Then the colonizer tries to unity this people by introduced English as official language in India. English as Indian official language is the evidence of hybridity in language. Sometimes, the native also mixed their vocabulary, pronunciation, and daily language, with their own. This phenomenon is named hybridity in language. British colonialist power

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