

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of research, statement of problems and purpose of research and significance of research.

1.1. Background of Problems

Literary works are the text (creative writing) which produced by human being who expresses anything (when considered from point of view of style and effect). Literary works exactly has many values and messages for our life because literary works as a part of culture then emerge many things. That why literary works become something which is important to know and to understand. Therefore, to know and to understand value and messages that contain in literary works we should analyze it and literary works can be analyzed through sociology and psychology because literary works has a strong relation with our real life.

Post-colonial becomes one of major issue in literary works because many literary works which use post colonial theories for analyzing and revealing that value. Post colonial is based on the impact on culture and societies and also period when the physic of western was left the colonized countries but not means they stop colonizing the colonized because they colonizing with engrafting their ideology, culture, technology, language as well as their social life. Although colonized people got independence but colonial value is still internalized in their life. It makes the countries that colonized becomes marginalized, underestimated

and have a stigma that the countries which are colonized will be defeated by colonizer.

Based on Spivak's critique about post colonial in her book "In Other Words" (1999) argues that post-colonial is all sorts of variations through substitution of different marginalized minorities attempting to articulate their racialized, gendered, ethnic, and sexual subject positions (07). Besides, in her essay "Can The Subaltern Speak" argues that have four groups in colonized countries and there are: dominant foreign group, dominant indigenous groups on the all Indian level, dominant indigenous groups on regional and local and the last is the term people and the subaltern classes (26). These situations show on colonized countries still have who has dominated and who has domination.

Exactly, from fourth point about people and the subaltern classes, whose identity is its different, marginalized, lower classes and their privilege are loss. While Abrams argues that post colonial study is critical analysis of the history, culture, literature, and mode of discourse that are specific to the former colonies of England, Spain, France and other European imperial powers (236). This situation shows that the effects of colonialism are losses who the origin of their own.

Colonialism itself is conquest and control of other people's property or one society sought to dominate another, extending political, economic, language, and sometime even social power over another people. Colonizer brings great changes and impact for the colonized culture, economic, politic as well as social life.

Morey argues that colonial power gives way to the homogenizing power move of

the nation-state. It means post colonial also deals with the effect of colonization (162).

In case, this is true for literature that comes out of any colonized nation got the serious effect because the author's experience about colonization. Because a category repeatedly used by writers and critics seeking to problematize the history of difference is "experience," especially the use of experience as in autobiography. In the text, people can input their thought or their experience; it does happen to colonizer and colonized people who have some experience in colonize time. For colonizer, text could help colonizer to maintain their author on colonized people. Besides, by the text that made by colonizer people, they can put their colonial ideology on it such as authority, stereotype of West and East, racial different. In contrast for colonizer, colonized people uses the text to again the colonial dominance and show the effect of colonialism that happen in colonial era on the perspective of colonized people.

Post-colonial studies are particularly sensitive to language, since language has itself played such a leading role in colonization. Language had contaminated and forced by colonizer because the use of European language is much debated issue among post colonial authors. Language has often become a site for both colonization and resistance. In particular, a return to the original indigenous language is often advocated since the language was suppressed by colonizing forces. There is two terms of post colonial language there are abrogation and appropriation. Based on Ashcroft at al argues that Abrogation refers to the rejection by post-colonial writers of a normative concept of 'correct' or 'standard' English used by certain classes or groups, and of the corresponding

concepts of inferior ‘dialects’ or ‘marginal variants’ (19). In arguing for the parity of all forms of English, abrogation offers a counter to the theory that use of the colonialist’s language inescapably imprisons the colonized within the colonizer’s conceptual paradigms – the view that ‘you can’t dismantle the master’s house with the master’s tools’. Abrogation implies rather that the master’s house is always adaptable and that the same tools offer a means of conceptual transformation and liberation. The concept of abrogation is usually employed in conjunction with the term appropriation.

Ashcroft et al argued that appropriation is a term used to describe the ways in which post-colonial societies take over those aspects of the imperial culture – language, forms of writing, film, theatre, even modes of thought and argument such as rationalism, logic and analysis – that may be of use to them in articulating their own social and cultural identities. Appropriation may describe acts of usurpation in various cultural domains, but the most potent are the domains of language and textuality (19). In these areas, the dominant language and its discursive forms are appropriated to express widely differing cultural experiences, and to interpolate these experiences into the dominant modes of representation to reach the widest possible audience.

Language is one of aspects that important which happen in our life because language for communicating between us without language we are nothing. Therefore, language that emerged in the object of this research becomes important to discussing because the language which had been contamination by colonizer.

Based on background above, the researcher chooses *English Vinglish* movie script as the object because many characters in this movie who feel the effect of colonialism in their daily life. Then, this paper will analyze the dominant effect of colonialism on language in *English Vinglish* movie script.

The cause of many researches which are similar with this research, then the researcher reviews some previous studies from other researchers. The similar research has been taken by Barbhara Michalek (2005) who analyzes the effect of colonialism for Canadian country. The content of that research is about Hana (nurse) who should take care of patient in world war and who had bad experience during war while she was totally devoted to her nursing duties. After world war she becomes a wife but she want look like British woman and thought that British women are better than Canadian women. Then, Maria Berg Jorgensen (2011) who analyzes the effect of colonial that more impact to racism and sexual. The content of this research is about black woman (colonized woman) who cannot to have self identity and always get discrimination. Besides, Anton (2014) who analyzes the effect of cultural colonialism on the IBO society in Chinua Achebe's things falls apart. The content of that research is about bad impact of colonialism to the culture for colonized country based on Ashcroft et al theory. While Daniel (2012) in his Journal International analyzes the object of this research is *English Vinglish* about Shashi (main characters) who has different culture. The content of that journal is about Sashi (main character) who always get bullying from her family because she cannot speak English and her society sees that she has a different culture with them. Previous studies above mostly analyze the effect of

colonialism and in this paper researcher analyze The Dominant Effect of Colonialism into Language in *English Vinglish* Movie Script.

1.2. Statement of Problems

Based on the background above, in this paper the researcher sees how the script *English Vinglish* consists of many aspect of colonial experience and the statement can be formulated into two research questions as follow:

1. How does the script writer emerge language in *English Vinglish* based on abrogation?
2. How does the script writer emerge language in *English Vinglish* based on appropriation?

1.3. Research Objective

The purposes of this research are mentioned as followings:

1. To find out how the script writer emerge language in *English Vinglish* based on abrogation.
2. To find out how the script writer emerge language in *English Vinglish* based on appropriation.

1.4. Research Significance

This research is hoped to give contribution as follows:

For the researcher is to know about postcolonial and the term which happen in post colonial study, to be aware to the colonial ideology, the effect of colonialism and to take the value from it. For the readers these research for awareness us that we have culture, ideology, language and social rule of life. It means we should

pride and don't be contaminated by west. The researcher hope after analyzing script movies of *English Vinglish* the reader will be aware that a long way we had contaminated by west and will be return to love our culture, language and so on. In addition, the researcher will open the eyes of the readers to aware the effect of colonialism.

1.5. Definition of Key Term

A post-colonial study is discussed issues surrounding cultural difference, social authority and cultural discrimination with hooks and emergence of cultural ambivalence (94). Then, post-colonial is the period after colonization. As Loomba states, in the process of colonialism, European uses many technique to dominate colonized country. Beginning with mastering the properties of a new country continuing nu dominating all aspect of the new including controlling politic, economic, culture and many others (10). Colonialism has many effects one of them on language there are: Abrogation and Appropriation.

Abrogation refers to the rejection by post-colonial writers of a normative concept of 'correct' or 'standard' English used by certain classes or groups, and of the corresponding concepts of inferior 'dialects' or 'marginal variants' (19). Meanwhile Appropriation is reconstitution of the language centre (Standard English), the process of capturing, the use of new language and code switching.