CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OBJECT AND METHODS

This chapter explains the research object, research source and research method in this research. The research source describes synopsis and author's biography. Furthermore, the research method is focused on method of collecting data and data analysis.

3.1 Research Object

The research object of this research is the influences of cross and clash culture toward the development of main character in the novel entitles *A House for Mr. Biswas*. It is divided to three parts; the influences of cross and clash culture toward the main character's religion, social life and economic.

3.2. Research Source

The source of this research is a novel by V.S. Naipaul entitled "A House for Mr. Biswas." This novel tells about the efforts of the main character, Mr. Biswas to buy a house in order to prove that he can be independence. Furthermore, the illustration of the novel entitles *A House for Mr. Biswas* is described on synopsis. The author biography also has to be known in order to now the background of the author.

3.2.1 Synopsis

Mohun Biswas, the main character of this novel is a Trinidadian who was born with six fingers, the sign for bad luck in Hindu. His grandfather came from a village in Uttar Pradesh in North-East India. He came to Trinidad as one of the thousands of indentured laborers to work in the sugar cane farm. After his father died he and his family moved to Pagotes. He lived along with her aunt, Tara. Her aunt sent him to learn to be a Hindu Priest to a Pundit, Jae Ram, but after eight month he leaves in disgrace. After that he worked at Rum shop that belonged to Tara-brother in law, a drunken.

At school he discovered his talent as carpenter and then he joined with his school- mate in sign-writing business. One day, he had a job to make a god sign in Hanuman House that belong to Tulsi's family, The Tulsi was a family from Brahmin caste that had large land and many shops. Mr. Biswas felt in love with Tulsi's daughter, Shama and then they married. Mr. Biswas could be a son in law of The Tulsi because they thought Mr. Biswas from a high and right caste. The Tulsi also remind that Tara was a rich person and Mr. Biswas is a Brahmin. Beside love another reason Mr. Biswas married Shama because he could get many dowries. In fact, he did not get anything, he just worked in Tulsi's land as a labor.

He felt trapped with The Tulsi and the habitual of Hanuman house that still held tight Hindu orthodox culture such as caste system, joint family system, woman

could not be educated and did not have a right for choose their husband. He became against The Tulsi since he was influenced by the priest of Aryan Arwacas Association that against the Hindu orthodox. He rebelled the Tulsi because he wanted to be independent and lead his family by his own self without intervention of the Tulsi. Mr. Biswas sent to a small village, the Chase to run food shop belong to The Tulsi. He came back to Hanuman house because during six year he lived in Chase, the shop continually lost out of money and his wife and his children much spent time in Hanuman house . After came back to Hanuman house he sent to Green Valey to work as overseer in Tulsi's land that his uncle-in law had a power. He felt persecuted as a labor under him. One day, there happened a storm and Mr. Biswas was one of the victims so that he returned to Hanuman House to cure his pains.

He went to Port Spain and stayed in his sister's house until he got a new job as a journalist in Sentinel newspaper. He became a popular journalist and the Tulsi became more respect to him. Unfortunately, he and his family had to stay in Tulsi's house in Port Spain and shared with his brother in-law untill he can build his own house. Ironically, when he could build his own house, it burned out and they returned to the crowded Tulsi's house.

Mr. Biswas took to grow interest to Anand's education and Anand got the scholarship to England. Finally, Mr. Biswas bought a house in Sikkim Street after he had quarrel with Mrs. Tulsi and Owad, his brother in-law. The house in Sikkim Street lead into heavy debt and Mr. Biswas got heart-trouble. During Mr. Biswas illness,

Anand did not return from his study in England. Only Savy, Mr. Biswas daughter came from her study in abroad and then she got a well-paid job. In the age of forty-six Mr. Biswas died and got Hindu cremation.

3.2.2. V.S. Naipaul's Biography

Sir V.S. Naipaul, his full name is Sir Vidiadhar Surajprasad Naipaul. He was born on August 17, 1932,Central Trinidad, Carribean Sea. He Derived from Hindu Indians who had immigrated to Trinidad as apprenticed servants; in 1950 he left Trinidad for attending the University of Oxford . Afterward he settled in England, although extensively he traveled to many countries all over the world.

Naipaul won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 2001 from The Swedish Academy for his "suppressed histories" that set in developing countries especially India. His earliest books (*The Mystic Masseur*, 1957; *The Suffrage of Elvira*, 1958; and*Miguel Street,* 1959) are the ironic and satirical accounts of life in the Caribbean. His fourth novel, *A House for Mr. Biswas* (1961), also set in Trinidad, was a much more important work and won him major recognition. There are three stories set in various countries. The Stories entitled *In a Free State* (1971) won Britain's Booker Prize; *Guerrillas* (1975) is a despairing look at an abortive uprising on a Caribbean island; and *A Bend in the River* (1979) examines the uncertain future of a newly independent state in Central Africa. An essay entitled *A Way in the World* (1994)

examining how individuals' characters are formed by history. His another novels are *The Mimic Men* (1967) and *The Enigma of Arrival* (1987).

Naipaul's nonfiction works are concerned on India. They are *An Area of Darkness* (1965), *India: A Wounded Civilization* (1977), and *India: A Million Mutinies Now* (1990); *The Five Societies—British, French, and Dutch—in the West Indies* (1963); and *Among the Believers: An Islamic Journey* (1981). Naipaul wasknighted in 1989.

In 1998 he published *Beyond Belief: Islamic Excursions Among the Converted Peoples*, a Islamic faith portrayal of ordinary people in Iran, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Malaysia. *Half a Life* (2001) is a novel about an Indian immigrant to England and then Africa. The novel entitled *Half a Life* won a Nobel Prize. Afterward he published the essays; *The Writer and the World* (2002) and Literary *Occasions* (2003). The novel *Magic Seeds* (2004) is a sequel to *Half a Life*.

3.2. Research Method

In this research, the writer uses qualitative method. It is suitable for this research because when people analyze it, there are many interpretations and perceptions, and the qualitative method can bind the whole differences of interpretation and perception.

According to Gay (1987:56) in Melaningsih Noviana, descriptive method is a method of research which involves collecting data in order to test the

hypothesis or to answer the question concerning the current status of the subject of the study. The purpose of the descriptive method is to capture the fact accurately. It can be used to answer the research questions. The presentations' data describe in form of words.

3.2.1. Method of Collecting Data

The method of collecting data that is used in this research is concluded into some steps, the first is reading whole novel. This part is really important because by reading whole part of novel the writer can find the problems that are appeared in that novel. But reading is not enough; the writer must understand and try to get the meaning from whole text of that novel.

Second, selecting the important data, the writer has to select the quotation from the novel that relates to the research. Third, the writer has to separate the data with the other in order to analyze it. The writer has to separate the selecting data with the other in order to make easier the process of analyzing the data. The last, choosing the appropriate theory with the data. The writer has to find the appropriate theory with the data. In this research, the writer uses library research to collect the data from book and internet.

3.2.2. Data Analysis

After completing the data collecting procedures, the writer analyzes the data to find out the influence of cross and clash culture on the development of the main character by using post Colonial Theory to analyze it.

> He was speaking of the protestant Hindu missionarie who had come from India and were preaching that caste was unimportant, that Hinduism should accept converts, that idols should be abolished, that woman should be educated, preaching against all doctrines the orthodox Tulsis held dear. (P. 110)

From that quotation we can see that Biswas do not agree with Indian caste system. Nowadays, the Indian caste system does not depend on the birth but it depends on how that people learn and their occupation. So that, it might became the member of lowest class can move to upper class of caste. It also happens to Mr. Biswas. In the beginning of this story Mr. Biswas and his family is a Sudra and Mr. Biswas learn to Jairam (a Pundit) becoming a pundit so his caste become Brahmin. He does not agree with caste system because he is provoked by a protestant Hindu missionary. That quotation show that education can change the point of view of someone even to his rigid culture where he always obeys and justify its rule. The protestant Hindu missionaries' preach influenced Mr. Biswas's point of view toward the Indian rigid culture.