CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OBJECT AND METHOD

3.1. Research Object

The religion oppression experienced by "I" character in Soname Yangchen's *Child of Tibet* is used as the subject of this *Skripsi*, while the religion oppression and the development of "I" character are used as the objects. In order to analyze it, a postcolonial theory is used. The theory is colonizer and the colonized from Albert Memmi. Then, as the part of aspect narrative theory, Bal's theory of focalization is used.

3.2. Research Method

In analyzing and collecting the data, this research uses qualitative descriptive method. It is used to answer the research questions and describe the data taken from the essay to be analyzed using the Post-Colonial theory. As George Boeree (2005) stated the qualitative method is how the observer handles the situation and asks them question to try to understand the thought process they are using.

This research also uses New Historicism as the research method as stated by Michael Delayhode (2016: 1) that "New historicism seeks to find meaning in a text by considering the within the framework of the prevailing ideas and assumptions of work its historical era." As the research method, new historicism

is applied as the tool to observe and analyze the historical event in the story which brings issues and phenomenon. It also provides a qualitative interpretive method uniquely formulated to explain the causes of change through time.

Then, new historicism is used in order to analyze this research as the linkage of a literary works which depicts a history in them. It is because this novel written by Soname Yangchen depicts the historical in Tibet as the background of the issue in the novel.

3.2.1. Data Collection

All of the data are taken from "*Child of Tibet*" novel by Soname Yangchen. The data are collected and analyzed by reading the novel comprehensively to elevate the issue in the novel. Then the data are chosen by finding terms or statement which indicates the colonization practices and relates to the religion oppression faced by "I" character.

3.2.2. Data Analysis

Child of Tibet novel tells the story about Tibet's condition after China invaded them. The story is depicted by "I" character as the narrator also as the main character. "I" character describes how the invasion changed her life and oppressed her. The collected data from the novel are analyzed by using the theory of the colonizer and the colonized which aims to analyze the oppression faced by "I" character from religion aspect. The second data of "I" character development will be analyzed using focalization theory from Mieke Bal.

3.3. Data Source

The data source come from the novel entitled *Child of Tibet* by Soname Yangchen. This novel was published in 2007, by Potrait Publisher in Great Britain. Other sources to support this research are taken from the previous research about Tibetan and China also from other research which concerned about postcolonialism.

3.4. Synopsis

This novel depicts the Chinese occupation in Tibet from the focalization of Tibetan named “I” character. “I” character depicts her oppression of China colonization through the oppression of her family background as the monk and noble family. “I” character delivers the story of China injustice and destruction toward Tibetan religion and politic. “I” character began his journey to achieve the liberation by facing the oppression, slavery, and racism from his society. From “I” character lens or the focalized, the oppression of Tibetan can be seen especially Tibetan who has noble background. It clearly shows that the invasion of China destroyed the religion and impaced the politic, ideology, culture and custom structure in Tibet. “I” character as the oppressed shows how it should survive when “I” character tried to escape to India by crossing the trek across of Himalayas. Imagining the liberation after crossing Himalaya and coming to India, “I” character who naively faced India society unconscioulsy got the oppression from India custom and mindset which caused the indoctrination toward “I”

character. Over the oppression “I” character found her freedom in her journey and life as the liberate person.