

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter describes the research method used in conducting the study. It consists of research design used, including: data and data sources, instruments, techniques of data collection and techniques of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study used content analysis design. Content analysis is technique of research which analyzes texts in order to make inferences concerning the texts through the context of its use (Krippendorff, 2014:18). There are some classifications of content analysis design in term of inferences, including: explorations, standards, indices and symptoms, linguistic representation and conversation. In this study, the researcher focused on the linguistic representation which concern on social interaction. Further, the researcher applied data language component of content analysis to draw the conclusion. There are three criteria of applying data language component in content analysis (Krippendorff, 2014:151). Those criteria include: (1) data languages should not consist of syntactical ambiguities and inconsistencies, (2) it should fulfill the requirements of analytical techniques and (3) it must consist of information related to the issue of phenomena so that the researcher can get satisfaction toward the research conclusion.

This study aims to investigate on how immigrants construct their identity and to which group they belong to, based on their language use and their way of interaction. Hence, content analysis design were the proper research technique because the researcher needs to draw inferences toward attitudes and utterances of Gogol family as the immigrant characters in Jhumpa Lahiri's novel, *The Namesake*, in constructing their social identity as Indian immigrant in America.

### **3.2 Data Collection**

#### **3.2.1 Data and Data Source**

The data source of this study was literary work that is the novel of Jhumpa Lahiri, *The Namsake*. It was published on September, 2003. The novel was downloaded from <http://www.booksee.org/the-namesake-jhumpa-lahiri.epub/>. Meanwhile, the data were the utterances and the attitudes [sentences/monologues] of Gogol's family related to their social identity construction that is described in the novel.

#### **3.2.2 Instruments**

The major instrument for this study will be human because the researcher will fully collect and analyze the data herself. Additionally, she will also use some supporting tools such as: computer, papers, pen and so on.

### 3.2.3 Techniques of Data Collection

The researcher used the following techniques to collect the data, as follows:

1. Browsing and downloading

Since the novel was in the form of PDF, the researcher firstly browsed and downloaded the novel in the website address of digital library, [www.booksee.org](http://www.booksee.org).

2. Close reading

After the novel was downloaded, the researcher carefully and repeatedly read the novel to get deep understanding concerning the attitudes taken and utterances spoken by Gogol's family within the story.

3. Selecting the data

After comprehending the story, the researcher then selected the data, the attitudes of Gogol's family explained in the novel and the utterances of them that were related to the process of immigrant to construct their social identity. In this part, the researcher conducted two kinds of selecting as in bellow points, are:

- The data of utterances were selected by highlighting, and
- The data of attitudes were selected by underlining.

The selecting data were like the following examples.

small circle of admirers, Mr. Nandi leans over and calls the baby "Buro," the Bengali word for "old man."

"What's his name? Buro?" Patty inquires brightly, bearing another tray of baked chicken for Ashima. Ashoke lifts the lid and polishes off the chicken; Ashima is now officially referred to by the maternity nurses as the Jell-O-and-Ice-Cream Lady.

"No, no, that is not a name," Ashima explains. "We haven't chosen. My grandmother is choosing."

Patty nods. "Will she be here soon?"

Ashima laughs, her first genuine laugh after giving birth. The thought of her grandmother, born in the previous century, a shrunken woman in widow's white and with tawny skin that refuses to wrinkle, boarding a plane and flying to Cambridge, is inconceivable to her, a thought that, no matter how welcome, how desirable, feels entirely impossible, absurd. "No. But a letter will."

Figure 3.1 The example of selecting data by highlighting

"Aren't you going to introduce yourself to me?"

"Oh," he says. "Yeah." But he doesn't want to tell Kim his name. He doesn't want to endure her reaction, to watch her lovely blue eyes grow wide. He wishes there were another name he could use, just this once, to get him through the evening. It wouldn't be so terrible. He's lied to her already, about being at Amherst. He could introduce himself as Colin or Jason or Marc, as anybody at all, and their conversation could continue, and she would never know or care. There were a million names to choose from. But then he realizes there's no need to lie. Not technically. He remembers the other name that had once been chosen for him, the one that should have been.

"I'm Nikhil," he says for the first time in his life. He says it tentatively, his voice sounding strained to his ears, the statement turning without his meaning it into a question. He looks at Kim, his eyebrows furrowed, prepared for her to challenge him, to correct him, to laugh in his face. He holds his breath. His face tingles, whether from triumph or terror he isn't sure.

Figure 3.2 The example of selecting data by underlining

### 3.3 Data Analysis

The techniques of data analysis will be as follows:

#### 1. Identifying the selected data

After all data were selected, the researcher then identified the data that indicated the way of Gogol's family as immigrant to construct their social identity or to show people to which nation they belong

to. This step is conducted to answer problem number one that is to know the ways of Gogol's family as immigrant to construct their social identity. In this case, the researcher focused on three processes of constructing social identity based on Tajfel theory. The three processes include: *social categorization*, *social identification* and *social comparison*.

The data identification was done by coding the selected texts. The coding used abbreviations that indicate each process. The abbreviation SC was for *social categorization*, SI was for *social identification* and SCo was for *social comparison*. Below figures are the examples of coding the selected data.

"No," he says, his heart pounding. And then he remembers his surreptitious identity for the evening: "I'm a freshman at Amherst." → SC

"That's cool," the girl says, walking toward him. "I'm Kim."

Figure 3.3 Social categorization coding

Colin's older brother, who is a freshman at the university where Gogol's father teaches. He dresses for the party as he normally does, in Levi's and boat shoes and a checkered flannel shirt. For all the times he's been to the campus, to visit his father at the engineering department or for swimming lessons or to run laps around the track, he has never been in a dorm before. They approach nervously, a bit giddy, afraid to be caught. "If anyone asks, my brother said to say we're freshmen at Amherst," Colin advises them in the car. → SI

Figure 3.4 Social identification coding

The idea to change his name had first occurred to him a few months ago. He was sitting in the waiting room of his dentist, flipping through an issue of Reader's Digest. He'd been turning the pages at random until he came to an article that caused him to stop. The article was called "Second Baptisms." "Can you identify the following famous people?" was written beneath the headline. A list of names followed and, at the bottom of the page, printed in tiny letters upside down, the famous personalities they corresponded to. The only one he guessed correctly was Robert Zimmerman, Bob Dylan's real name. He had no idea that Molière had been born Jean-Baptiste Poquelin and that Leon Trotsky was born Lev Davidovich Bronstein. That Gerald Ford's name was Leslie Lynch King, Jr., and that Engelbert Humperdinck's was Arnold George Dorsey. They had all renamed themselves, the article said, adding that it was a right belonging to every American citizen. He read that tens of thousands of Americans had their names changed each year. All it took was a legal petition, the article had said. And suddenly he envisioned "Gogol" added to the list of names, "Nikhil" printed in tiny letters upside down. → SCo

Figure 3.5 Social comparison coding

## 2. Classifying the identified data

In this step, the researcher classified the identified data to ease her to distinguish the processes of social identity construction done by Gogol's family. As the result, she had easier way to draw inferences toward the analysis. Classifying the data also facilitated the researcher to provide the evidences for the reader concerning the three processes. Thus, the first problem was solved by knowing and understanding the classification of each process of construction. The classification was in the form of table which consists of each process; social categorization, social identification and social comparison. Since social categorization and social comparison has three divisions for standard of analysis, the table will be made differently to ease the classification. Hence, there will be eight (8) tables for data classification. Each table will be completed by code to also ease the analysis. The following figure is the example of one of the classification tables, as follows:

Kind of Process	Code	Data
Social Categorization (SC)		
Total data		
<p><i>Note: <math>SC_{numb}</math> = The amount of data indicated Social Categorization.</i>  <i><math>\{p\}</math> = Page of the novel contained data which indicate Indian's behavior showed by Gogol's family.</i></p>		

Table 3.1 The example of data classification table

List of code used for identifying data is as below table.

Code	Explanation
SC <sub>numb</sub> [p]	SC = Social Categorization
	Numb = number of data
	P = page
	[] = data indicating culture
SC <sub>numb</sub> (p)	() = data indicating tradition
SC <sub>numb</sub> {p}	{ } = data indicating behavior
SC <sub>numb</sub> /p/	// = data indicating language
SCo	SCo = Social Comparison
SI	SI = Social Identification
EC	EC = Effect of Construction

Table 3.2 List of codes

The tables of data classification will be completely shown in appendixes. Meanwhile, the data explained in the analysis will be some of the whole data to minimize and to avoid saturated data.

#### 1. Analyzing the effects

After the data were validated and inferred, the effects of social identity construction process were then analyzed. The effects were seen from the sentences or utterances indicating the Native American's response toward Gogol's family's social identity construction. This step was to answer the problem number two. The analysis was interpreting the implicit meaning of the text and including evidences that are the texts of the story itself. In this step, the text that showed the effect or respond from people who not Indian were coded by number and given a rectangle as the example below.



"What do you mean he changed his name?" Blake asks slowly. **1**

"Nikhil. It wasn't the name he was born with." She nods, her mouth full, tossing a clamshell onto the table. "Not his name when we were kids."

"What name were you born with?" Astrid says, looking at him suspiciously, her eyebrows furrowed for effect.

For a few seconds he says nothing. "Gogol," he says finally. It has been years since he's been Gogol to anyone other than his family, their friends. It sounds as it always does, simple, impossible, absurd. He stares at Moushumi as he says it, but she's too drunk to absorb his reproach.

"As in 'The Overcoat'?" Sally asks.

"I get it," Oliver says. "Nick-olai Gogol."

"I can't believe you've kept this from us, Nick," Astrid chides. **2**

"What in the world made your parents choose that name?" Donald wants to know.

Figure 3.6 Example of proving the effects

Finally, problem number two was solved by understanding the effects of construction through the interpretation from the text. The interpretation used the interpretation theory of Ricoeur which concern on sense and reference.

## 2. Describing and concluding the data

The next step is describing and explaining the whole data to infer and to validate the data. Then, the inferences of the data will be related to the effects analyzed. Thus, the conclusion will result valid and detail explanation.