THE CHANGE OF SASHI'S SOCIAL IDENTITY IN *ENGLISH VINGLISH* MOVIE (2012)

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ABSTRACT

English Vinglish (2012) is an Indian movie inspired from Gauri Shinde's mother. This movie tells about a woman named Sashi who struggle for her social identity. This problem background encourages the researcher to analyze Sashi's character and characterization and the change of her social identity. The researcher limits the focus of Sashi's character and her social life. The researcher uses characterization theory and Social Identity Theory to conduct the analysis. The data are analyzed by using qualitative descriptive method. The findings of this research reveal that: Sashi is the main character in the movie, because she is given much contribution of the story. The characterization is about Sashi's physical appearance, personality, social status and social relationship. Sashi's physical appearance is, she is a beautiful woman with beautiful eyes, long black hair and white skin. Her personality shows that she is a patient woman, a loving person, has a high tolerance and a loyal person. Her social status is a woman with low education and not a modern woman. Sashi has relationships with other characters in this movie, good and bad relationships. The analysis about the change of Sashi's social Identity is divided into two processes: self-categorization and social comparison. The researcher concludes that Sashi changes her social identity from an ordinary housewife who does not know English become well-educated woman who fluent in English. The researcher finds that to change Sashi's social identity she has to pass self-categorization and social comparison.

Keywords: character, characterization, identity, social identity, struggle

ABSTRAK

English Vinglish (2012) adalah film India yang terinspirasi dari ibu Gauri Shinde. Film ini bercerita tentang seorang wanita bernama Sashi yang berjuang untuk identitas sosialnya. Latar belakang masalah ini mendorong peneliti untuk menganalisis karakter dan karakterisasi Sashi serta perubahan identitas sosialnya. Peneliti membatasi fokus pada karakter Sashi dan kehidupan sosialnya. Peneliti menggunakan teori karakterisasi dan Teori Identitas Sosial untuk melakukan analisis. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Temuan penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa: Sashi adalah karakter utama dalam film, karena dia banyak memberikan kontribusi cerita. Karakterisasi adalah penampilan fisik, kepribadian, status sosial, dan hubungan sosial

Sashi. Penampilan fisik Sashi adalah, dia adalah wanita cantik, mata indah, rambut hitam panjang, dan kulit putih. Kepribadiannya menunjukkan bahwa dia adalah wanita yang sabar, orang yang penuh kasih, memiliki toleransi yang tinggi dan orang yang setia. Status sosialnya adalah wanita dengan pendidikan rendah dan bukan wanita modern. Sashi memiliki hubungan dengan karakter lain dalam film ini, hubungan baik dan buruk. Analisis tentang perubahan Identitas sosial Sashi dibagi menjadi dua proses: kategorisasi diri dan perbandingan sosial. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa Sashi mengubah identitas sosialnya dari seorang ibu rumah tangga biasa yang tidak tahu bahasa Inggris menjadi wanita berpendidikan yang fasih berbahasa Inggris. Peneliti menemukan bahwa untuk mengubah identitas sosial Sashi, dia harus melewati kategorisasi diri dan perbandingan sosial.

Kata kunci: *karakter, karakterisasi, identitas, identitas sosial, perjuangan*

A. INTRODUCTION

English Vinglish (2012) is an Indian movie. The movie written and directed by Gauri Shinde was inspired by Gauri's mother. Gauri's mother Vaishali, a housewife, ran a pickle-business, and was not able to speak English fluently. Generally, *English Vinglish* tells about Sashi, a housewife who feels degraded by her well-educated husband and daughter because of her inability to speak and understand English.

Moreover, *English Vinglish* movie depicts Sashi's struggle for her existence and social identity in society. It shows Sashi's social life where she needs social acceptance. Sashi needs identity in order to be accepted by her family. Identity is important to form someone character because through identity individuals can figure out who they are and knowing who others are

To find how Sashi's social identity changing this research applies social identity theory. Social identity theory is part of social psychology which is pioneered by Henri Tajfel and his colleagues (1971). The social identity is formed through the categorization. The process of categorization affects individuals to distinct the social group. They are distinct the social group by looking for the similarities and the differences. After the individuals compare themselves to each social group, they will claim in a group which has more similarities to them.

B. RELATED LITERATURE

1. Literature

"Literature is referred to entirety of written expression" (Klarer 1). It makes literature and text are parallel because they are related with written things. Usually, literature represents fantasy or cultural that describes as imaginative or historical story. As stated by Klarer "literature or text as cultural and historical phenomena and to investigate the conditions of their production and reception" (1). It aims to inform the culture or tradition that is happened in other countries in the past. In conclusion, literature is interpreted as a work created into the words known as written works, and it uses as media to express an imaginative thought and it used as a tool to deliver some values.

Literature also gives an understanding. It may give us information and many experiences. In addition, the subject of literature is often taken from real life. We will know more about life after reading a literary work. The reader can get the message, value or idea that the literary work presented. Lukens describes "Literature at its best gives both pleasure and understanding. It explores the nature of human beings, the condition of human kinds". (9)

There are many kinds of literary work, such as poem or poetry, short story, novel or prose, drama, film or movie etc. By reading or watching literary work as well as process interaction between the author and the reader indirectly. The author has the message to the reader through his works and the author expresses what he has experienced and seen his life.

2. Character and Characterization

Characters are the person in a literary work. Furthermore, characterization is the character's characteristics. There are several kinds of character: *Protagonist*, this character represents as a hero on the story. *Antagonist*, this character is an opposed character of protagonist character. *Round character*, this character has various traits and complex characteristic inside a figure that can change or grow in the story. *Flat character*, this character does not have character developing in the story. Dynamic character, this character is a character that shows a character development in the story. Static character, this is an opposed character of dynamic character.

Characterization is the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character. There are some aspects of characterization: *Physical appearance, Personality, Social status, and Social relationship.*

3. Social Identity Theory

Social identity theory is part of social psychology which is pioneered by Henri Tajfel and his colleagues (1971) *which deals with intergroup relations. Turner states that social identity is about the people's self-concept to see themselves as a member group (in-group) in comparison with another group (out-group) (226). Thus self-concept is derived from perceived membership of social group. Kakarika defines social identity as "the individual's knowledge that he belongs to certain social groups together with some emotional and value significance to him of this group membership"(494).*

a. Self-Categorization

Self-Categorization is the process which transforms individual into group (Hogg and Abrams 19). Self-categorization occurs when an individual put him/herself in a group as object that can be categorized or classified, and named in a certain way in relation with other categories in the social environment. Therefore, "People who are similar to the self are categorized with the self and label the in-group while people who differ from the self are categorized as the out-group." (Turner 20).

Through self-categorization individual claims that him/herself that he/she has similar social identity with the member group and behave as in the category group member. Consequently, self-categorization leads individual to accentuate the similarities between the self and other in-group members and accentuate the differences between the self and out group member (Hogg and Abrams 19). The accentuation occurs for all the attitudes, beliefs and values, affective reactions,

behavioural norms, style of speech, and other dimension that correlated with the relevant intergroup categorization (Burke and Stets 225).

b. Social Comparison

Social comparison is about the self-concept or social concept of another person or group which meshes in with perception of group membership. Eddleston suggests that humans tend to compare themselves with others (87). This is based on a theory developed by Festinger in 1954, which is called the social comparison theory. Social comparison theory states that individuals tend to compare their abilities with those of others.

Comparison is an important self evaluation and does not depend on objective conditions compared to how to judge himself/herself with others on certain attributes. So it can be concluded that social comparison is a form of evaluation of a person towards himself by comparing himself with others. According to the theory of social comparison, there are two types of social comparison: *upward comparison*, comparing self with better people, in terms of ability, knowledge, career and so on and *downward comparison*, comparing self with inferior people.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

This research employed a descriptive qualitative method, since it involved the collection of data for purpose of describing the existing condition. According to Vanderstoep and Johnson this method focuses on cultural, social, personal identity and its goal is more descriptive than predictive (167). As suggested by Miles and Huberman, this kind of data is indeed supposed to be qualitative, rather than quantitative. Qualitative research does not give the numeral or statistics, but it depends on how is the knowledge of the researcher in analyzing the data. (Miles and Huberman 1). The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative, where the researcher described and analyzed Sashi's characterization and the change of Sashi's social identity.

2. Data and Source of Data

According to Bousfield, qualitative research can be conducted by employing verbal or non verbal data (15). Verbal data can be found in utterances spoken by speakers, while non verbal data can be seen through gestures, facial expression, tone and physical contact between speakers. In this research, the data were in the form of utterances spoken by the characters in *English Vinglish* movie, while the context of the data was dialogues. The sources of the data were the video of the movie and the transcript of dialogues spoken by the characters in *English Vinglish* movie.

3. Data Collection

In this research, the researcher noted some dialogues which were categorized in characterization and social identity theory by writing it over the script of *English Vinglish* movie. Meanwhile, the process of collecting the data consists of the following steps. The first step was watching the movie *English Vinglish.* The second step was downloading the transcript of *English Vinglish* movie. The third step was re-watching the movie and checking the accuracy of the transcript. The fourth was

the researcher took some sources as references to analyze the movie from relevant theory, articles, journals, books, websites and other previous studies. The last was the researcher classified the data that contain Sashi's characterization and the change of Sashi's social identity such as self-categorization and social comparison.

4. Research Instrument

In this research the researcher became the instrument because the researcher does the research and observation. Observation here means the way the researcher collects the data in order to find the understanding of an object as detail. The researcher is going to focus on observing the movie *English Vinglish* as the main data of this study. In addition, to support the researcher's observation, books, journals, and articles related to the characterization theory and social identity theory will be used to help the researcher find the answer to research question.

5. Data Analysis

The researcher analyzes the data descriptively. The researcher describes, interprets, and analyzes the collected data in detail through characterization theory and social identity theory. The step of analyzing data is by classifying the related data to the character by looking at the dialogue. Then, the data are connected to the characterization and the change of social identity. The last step is completing the analysis by drawing the conclusion.

6. Triangulation

This research used triangulation method for validity, supported the data analysis and to make the data agreeable. There are four basic triangulations that is divided by Denzin. There are *data triangulation*, *methods triangulation, investigator triangulation* and *theoretical triangulation*, and (14). The triangulation that used in this research is data triangulation. Data triangulation was used because the researcher tried to collect the data from more than one source like dialogue, monologue or action. Furthermore, data that had been collected was used to identify the other data that related to the theory or another data that included as finding in this research. Therefore, this research can be accepted by people with reliable data.

D. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Character and Characterization

The main character is the first person in a movie who talked more from the beginning until the end of the story. They are so central in action of the story. After the researcher watching and analyzing the movie, the researcher finds one main character is Sashi. In this movie, Sashi talks a lot more and always appears in every scene.

a. Physical appearance

Sashi is a beautiful woman. Sashi has an Indian woman face typical with beautiful eyes, a pointed nose, white skin, and long black hair. Sashi always uses traditional Indian clothes, sari, even in the United States of America. This is the evidence that shows Sashi's physical appearance.

> David : Thank you Laurent. And now the lady in the gorgeous sari
> (54:23-54:27)(Data 1a)

The utterance above happened on the first day when Sashi attends an English class. David calls Sashi as Lady in the gorgeous sari. That means Sashi always uses sari even though she is not in India.

> David   : Tell us what you like about the class?
> Laurent   : Sashi!
> David   : I agree, but what do you like about Shashi?
> Laurent   : She is very beautiful. Her eyes are like two drops of coffee on a cloud of milk. I come to class so I can see her
> (1:23:30-1:24:10)(Data 1b)

The dialogue above took place in the classroom when David asks each student to speak anything. When it is Laurent's turn to speak, he says that he likes Sashi because she is beautiful and her eyes like two drops of coffee on a cloud of milk.

b. Personality

Sashi is a patient woman. It shows when Sashi has to face insults from Satish and Sapna because she can not speak English. Sashi's patience is supported by the following dialogue.

> Sapna : Don't be dramatic mom. Do you even know what PTA means?
> Sashi   : No, I may not know the meaning of PTA but I certainly know the meaning of a parent. Now before I get really angry ... go get ready.
> (11:55-12:08) (Data 2a)

The conversation above occurs when Sashi has to attend a meeting at Sapna's school. Sapna is angry because Satish should be there and not Sashi. Sapna does not want to be embarrassed for bringing Sashi who can not speak English. Sashi tries to face Sapna patiently and tries to hold back her anger. Sashi is also a loving person. It has shown by the following data.

> Sapna : Mom is not possible to say goodbye without crying in India, right? She's crying so much.
> (25:38-25:45) (Data 2b)

The utterance above occurs when Satish and Sapna drive Sashi to the airport to go to the United States of America. Here Sashi looks very sad when she has to leave her family because Sashi loves them.

c. Social status

Sashi is a low-educated woman. It has proved by the following dialogue.

> Sashi   : Sir, sorry. Father, my English not good. If you don't mind speak Hindi?
> (13:52-14:04) (Data 3a)

The conversation above happens when Sashi has to attend a meeting with Sapna's English teacher. Sashi asks him to speak in Hindi. Here it is seen that Sashi shows her weakness in English. Satish also says that Sashi is not good at English. The conversation above happens when Sashi has to attend a meeting with Sapna's English teacher. Sashi asks him to speak in Hindi. Here it is seen that Sashi shows her weakness in English. Satish also says that Sashi is not good at English.

> Satish : But that's America. It's a foreign land. You can't even speak English well.

(20:48-20:54) (Data 3b)

The utterance above occurs when Sashi has to go first to the United States of America alone. She wants to bring Sagar to accompany her, but Satish does not allow. He worries that Sashi can not keep Sagar in a foreign land, because Sashi can not speak English well.

d. Social relationship

Sashi has relationships with other characters in this movie. These are good and bad relationships. Then, Sashi has a bad relationship with Sapna and Satish. This is the data that shows Sashi's bad relationships.

> Sashi : Everything went well right?
>
> Sapna : Banana chips! Is Father Vincent your uncle?
>
> Sashi   : Father Vincent was so kind,so polite. He said something like that and I went along with it. He made me feel so comfortable by talking in Hindi
>
> Sapna : And you made him feel so uncomfortable by talking in Hindi "Is Sapna a good girl … does everyone love her". And why is it about Cafe Coffee Day. Dad should have been there. And you were talking in Hindi even to Rupal's mother. Each time I had to answer for you
>
> (16:13-16:59)(Data 4a)

The conversation above happens when Sashi has to attend a class meeting at Sapna's school. During the meeting, Sashi asks Sapna's teacher to speak in Hindi, whereas the teacher cannot speak Hindi fluently. It makes Sapna angry with Sashi. Sapna wants her father to come to the class meeting. The following data also supports the disharmony of the relationship between them.

> (On the phone)
>
> Sapna : How do I calm down mom? Why do you touch my things? How many times have I told you not to touch my things!
>
> Sashi   : Check the second shelf in your cupboard. It's safe tucked away under your pajama so that no one reads it. I didn't read it either
>
> Sapna : That's because you can't read. Ok bye!
>
> (Sapna hangs up the phone)
>
> Laurent: All ok?
>
> Sashi   : What right do children have to treat their parents like this? You don't even know the meaning of respect! Am I a trash can to dump in whatever they feel like? What kind of a relationship is this? We do our best to make them happy and how easily they hurt you. Kids are supposed to be innocent. What kind of innocence is this taking advantage of our weakness. You can teach everything. But how do you teach someone to be sensitive to others?
>
> (1:14:04-1:16:00)(Data 4b)

The conversation above occurs when Sapna calls Sashi and asks for her book. Sapna says that Sashi always touches her things and she is angry. Sashi feels hurt because of that. Especially at the end of the conversation, Sashi jokes that she has

not read the book and Sapna clarifies that statement by saying that Sashi was indeed unable to read. Sashi also does not have a good relationship with her husband.

> Sashi : Do you embrace all your colleagues so fondly?
> Satish : It was a hug Shashi
> Sashi : Are the two of you very close?
> Satish : That's just a way of saying hello. It doesn't mean we are close. Everybody hugs. It's normal!
> Sashi : We are close right. Maybe that's why we never hug!
> (23:26-23:51)(Data 4c)

The conversation above happens when Sashi and her family go shopping at the mall. At that time, Satish meets his woman co-worker and hugs her as a greeting. Sashi feels uncomfortable. She asks Satish if he hugs all his female friends and Satish replies, that it is normal. It does not indicate that they are close. Sashi also answers with satire that her husband never hugs her like that even though they are close. It means that the relationship between them is not good.

Besides that, Sashi also has a good relationship with her niece, Radha. Radha is the only family who knows Sashi is following the English class. Radha always supports Sashi and never insults Sashi even though she knows that Sashi can not speak English well. A good relationship between Sashi and Radha shows from the dialog below.

> Radha : What are you going to do by yourself? We do have Zee TV Hindi but ... I have an idea, why don't you come with me to college!
> Sashi : What will I do there?
> Radha : I have class for 2 hours and you can hang out at a cafe and I'll come join you. You got cash change?
> Sashi : Yes
> Radha : Don't worry. In case you get lost. if you do get lost just call me
> Sashi : Don't worry, go now
> Radha : The parks here are so beautiful. Washington Square Park
> Sashi : Washington ... Square ... Park ...
> Radha: Good!
> (39:25-40:02)(Data 4e)

The conversation above shows that Radha cares about Sashi. Radha tries to use correct Hindi so Sashi can understand what she says. Radha teaches Sashi how to say "Washington Square Park" well. Radha also shows her pleasure when she knows that Sashi joins an English class.

> Radha: English classes! That's awesome!
> (1:11:40-1:11:45)(Data 4f)

The dialogue above happens when Radha sees Sashi on the side of the road with Laurent. Sashi is honest with Radha that she joins the English class. Radha is so happy because Sashi wants to learn English.

2. Self-Categorization

Self-categorization leads individuals to place themselves in a social group. Meanwhile, social comparison distinct the social groups into in-group and out-

group. In-group includes individuals who have common similarities with themselves, while out-group includes individuals who are different from themselves. It is not only categorizing themselves with others but also evaluating them to the groups.

a. When Sashi is in her family

The researcher firstly analyzes how Sashi builds her self-categorization. Sashi's self-categorization begins in her family. It shows at the beginning of the movie. Early morning Sashi starts her daily activities as a housewife and a ladoo maker. Then, she makes a cup of coffee and checks all the ladoos. After all her family wakes up, Sashi serves all of her family needs.

> Satish : Shashi, tea!
> Sashi : Sapna! Give me my phone
> Sapna : No
> Sashi : What no?Have your breakfast first
> Sapna : Why don't you stop this white bread? Why can't you get
>   brown!
> (03:30-04:50)(Data 5a)

Based on the scene above, this act shows that Sashi categorizes herself as an ordinary housewife who does not know English. Sashi obeys her husband to make tea, bake bread for her children, and make porridge for her mother-in-law. Here Sashi tries to maintain her identity as a housewife in her in-group or family.

Then, Sashi's self-categorization shows when Sashi and her family are in the dining room for having breakfast. Sashi gives Sapna a piece of advice, and she tried to use English, but she cannot spell it well. Sapna and Satish are laughing at her loudly because of her inability.   Here Sashi does not feel angry. She is just a little bit embarrassed.

> Sashi   : Sapna quiet, you should eat what you like
> Satish   : Exactly
> Sashi   : This new fad of brown bread, egg whites. All started since you
>   joined this new dance class. That...that jhaaaz dance!
> 04:22-04:50)(Data 5b)

After that, she tries to say the word "jazz" correctly.

> Sagar   : Mom it is not jhaaaz dance, it is jazz dance
> Sashi   : Jaazz... Jaazz... J...Jhazz... Jaazzz...Jazz...

Besides, Sashi's act shows that to stay in the group, she has to accept what people in her group said even though she feels uncomfortable and sad. She must follow what people in her group did.

b. When Sashi joins the English Class

The scene begins when Sashi arrives in the United States of America. One day Sashi goes to a coffee shop in Manhattan. At first, it seems normal, Sashi is queuing up like other customers, but after she turns, everything in total confusion. The waitress asks for Sashi's order, but Sashi answers with inappropriate English. It

makes the waitress feels impatient and begins to raise her voice. Sashi feels scared because she does not know what to say. Then, she hits one of the customer plates and drops the food. Sashi runs out of the coffee shop while crying.

After that, Sashi's niece, Radha, picks her home. On the way home, Sashi sees an English class advertisement on the city bus and memorize the telephone number. Finally, Sashi joins the English class without her family knowing except Radha. Sashi tries to categorize herself by joining the English class. In this class, Sashi meets people who were also lacking in English. Sashi feels that she deserves to be in this group because she has the same problems and goals with others.

> Teacher : Are you in the catering business?
> Sashi :Small business. in house only. Making snacks. Ladoo!
> Teacher : Ladoo..?
> Sashi : Ladoo. Round round. It's a sweet.
> Teacher :We have an entrepreneur in the class! Entrepreneur is a person who runs his or her own business. Sashi, you are an entrepreneur!

(55:00-55:48)(Data 6a)

Sashi feels proud of herself as an entrepreneur. While in her own family, she is sometimes not considered, even her husband said that Sashi was born to make ladoo. Satish often makes Sashi's job as a joke, while in this class group Sashi's job is more valued and respected by the word entrepreneur. In this state, Sashi's self-categorization is not under the name of the in-group. She acts and shows her identity as an individual among the society in the out-group.

Sashi's self-categorization also occurs when Sashi prefers to join the English class rather than going along with her family.

> Radha : And next we go to the Empire state
> Sapna : Empire State! I want to see it!
> Sagar : I want to see Empire!
> Satish : We'll all see Empire
> Sashi :You people go ahead. I'll stay here. mama's legs are really aching
> Sagar : No mama. You have to come
> Radha : It will be very crowded there and if your legs hurt not a good idea. There will be really long lines We will go ahead. You just chill.

(1:36:11-1:37:06) (Data6b)

The interaction above shows that Sashi must find the reason for her family so she can go to the English class. Luckily, Radha knows what Sashi means and helps Sashi, so that she can join the class. Sashi categorizes herself as a member of the class.

3. Social Comparison

Social comparison is part of the social identity process. It occurs when an individual did the self-categorization. When individuals have decided to belong to a certain group, they tend to make perception of themselves by comparing themselves to other individuals or compare their group to others. The individual

appraises to other individuals by comparing them in some ways of dimensions. In this research, the researcher analyzes social comparison in two types they are Upwards Comparison and Downward Comparison.

a. Upward Comparison

Upwards Comparison is seen when Sashi compares herself to her husband who is smarter in English. It happens when Sashi sells all of her ladoos and feels so happy. She calls Satish to share happiness, but Satish does not give any response. Satish says that he has an important meeting and hung up the phone. Sashi feels sad. Arrived at home, Sashi says that Satish responses her if she is fluent in English.

> Satish : I've important meetings to attend to. These talks take time
> Sashi : Talking to me is not important right? Oh I forget, 'important talks' happen only in English.
> (10:26-10:37)(Data 7a)

In this scene above, Sashi feels that her husband ignores her because she is not smart. Then she compares herself and realizes her weakness, so she is motivated to have the same knowledge with Satish.

Sashi also compares herself to Sapna, who is also good at English. The data shows in the scene below.

> Sashi : Where have you been?
> Sapna : Studying
> Sashi : With whom?
> Sapna : With Rupal
> Sashi : Can't you study at home?
> Sapna :You think you can teach me. English Literature?
> (08:53-09:08)(Data 7b)

The conversation above occurs between Sashi and Sapna. Sapna just arrived at the home and Sashi gets angry because Sapna comes late. Indirectly Sapna says that Sashi can not teach English Literature to her. Sashi feels that she is not comparable with Sapna because she does not know about English Literature. Therefore, Sashi wants to learn English so that she can teach English to her daughter.

b. Downward Comparison

The downward comparison shows when Sashi joins the English class. In this class, there are seven students, including Sashi. They are all come from different countries. These are India, Pakistan, China, Mexico, France, and Africa. All of them are immigrants living in the United States of America with limited English. Sashi looks more active than other students. She asks the teacher more often than her friends. That data shows in the scene below.

> Sashi : Why India not 'the India'? And why America "the United States of America"?
> Teacher : That is a very good question Sashi and we will come to that once we do the class on the various forms of nouns
> Rama : What a question you asked madam! David sir had no answer. Full confusion
> Eva : Good question. Very smart.
> (1:00:35-1:00:48) (Data 8a)

After that, the teacher says that it is a good question. Other students are amazed by Sashi's question because they never thought to ask that question. Then, when Sashi comes late to the class. The teacher does not allow her to enter the class if she does not speak English properly. The data shows below.

Sashi	: Come in?
Teacher	: I can't see you. Are you asking me to come in?
Sashi	: I can come in?
Teacher	: You can. The door is wide enough, but you may not!
Sashi	: Why?
Teacher	: Sashi, you need to ask 'may I come in?'
Sashi	: Sorry, May I come in?
Teacher	: You may!
Sashi	: May I sit down?
Teacher	: Wow! You may

(1:05:30-1:06:11)(Data 8b)

When Sashi asks permission to sit down, the teacher and others are clapping because Sashi uses English properly. Other students are amazed by Sashi's speed in capturing the knowledge learned. Sashi compares herself to other students whose abilities are below her. It will be a new power for Sashi. Sashi becomes more confident and comfortable because of her knowledge. It will make Sashi easier to achieve her positive social identity.

E.   CONCLUSION

In the conclusion part, the researcher concludes all findings and discussions on this research, with aims to answer the research question. The first conclusion is through the characterization theory that can reveal Sashi's characterization in the movie more detail. Through the characterization theory, the researcher finds that Sashi as the main character in this movie has some characteristic, these are physical appearance, personality, social status, and social relationship. Sashi is a beautiful woman who has a typical Indian woman face. She has beautiful eyes, a pointed nose, white skin, and always use traditional Indian clothing, sari. Talking about Sashi's personality, She is the protagonist of this movie. She is a patient, a loving, has a high tolerance and a loyal person. The social status, in this case, deals with the main character's educational background and her life. Sashi is a low-educated woman and not a modern woman. Talking about social relationships, Sashi has relationships with other characters in this movie, good and bad relationships. She has a bad relationship with her husband and daughter. She also has a good relationship with her niece, Radha.

The second conclusion is through the social identity theory that can reveal the change of Sashi's social identity. Sashi changes her social identity from an ordinary housewife who does not know English to become a well-educated woman who fluent in English. Through the social identity theory, the researcher finds that to change Sashi's social identity she has to pass self-categorization and social comparison. Sashi's self-categorization occurs when she is in her family and when she joins the English class. Sashi's social comparison when she is comparing herself

with her family (Upward Comparison) and when she is comparing herself with her friends in English class (Downward Comparison).

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