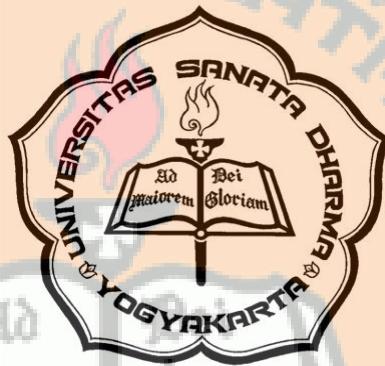


**TRANSCULTURAL MARRIAGE AS SEEN IN CHETAN
BHAGAT'S TWO STATES**

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
to Obtain the *Sarjana Pendidikan* Degree
in English Language Education**



By

Christiani Tiwi Sumanti

Student Number: 131214154

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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Advisor

Bfes.

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14 August 2017

A Sarjana Pendidikan Thesis on

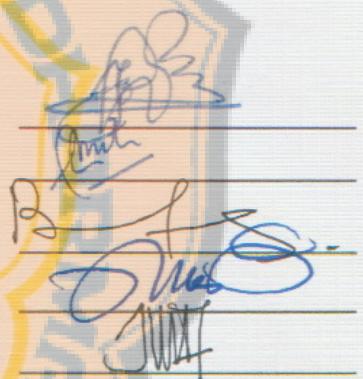
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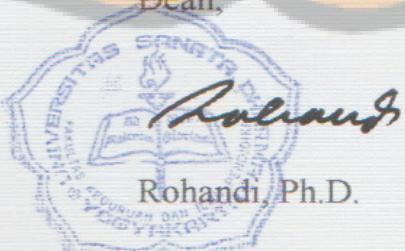
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Yogyakarta, 11 September 2017
Faculty of Teachers Training and Education
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DEDICATION PAGE

“Sometimes life is not about what you want to do but what you ought to do”

— Chetan Bhagat, Revolution 2020: Love, Corruption, Ambition



This Thesis is dedicated

to my beloved family

STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotation and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 11 September 2017

The Writer



Christiani Tiwi Sumanti

131214154



**LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN
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ABSTRACT

Sumanti, Christiani Tiwi. (2017). *Transcultural Marriage as Seen in Chetan Bhagat's Two States*. Yogyakarta: English Language Education Study Program, Departement of Language and Arts Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. Sanata Dharma University.

This study analyzes Chetan Bhagat's novel entitled *Two States*. This novel tells about transcultural marriage between Krish and Ananya and their struggle to maintain their relationship. Krish is a Punjabi and Ananya is a Tamilian. They have different backgrounds. It makes their parents oppose their relationship.

The researcher formulates two questions to analyze the transcultural marriage in *Two States*. The questions of this research are 1) How do the family conflicts affect Krish's emotional development? 2) How does Krish and Ananya's transcultural marriage happen?

The study employed the library research method. The primary source of this study is *Two States* novel by Chetan Bhagat. The secondary sources are taken from some books, journals and articles from the internet which are related to the study. This study uses psychological and sociological approach. The psychological approach is used to identify the characterization of Krish and his emotional development. The sociological approach used to break out the relationship among Krish and Ananya, their families, and the society.

There are two findings namely 1) The family conflicts affect Krish's emotional development by changing him into an introvert boy. 2) Krish and Ananya's transcultural marriage happens by changing the perspective of single culture.

Keywords: transcultural marriage, emotional development, family conflict

ABSTRAK

Sumanti, Christiani Tiwi. (2017). *Transcultural Marriage as Seen in Chetan Bhagat's Two States*. Yogyakarta: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris. Departemen Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni. Fakultas keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan. Universitas Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta.

Studi ini menganalisa novel Chetan Bhagat berjudul *Two States*. Novel ini menceritakan tentang pernikahan antar budaya antara pasangan Krish dan Ananya serta usaha mereka untuk mempertahankan hubungan mereka. Krish adalah seorang Punja dan Ananya adalah seorang Tamil. Mereka mempunyai latar belakang budaya yang berbeda. Hal tersebut membuat orang tua mereka menentang hubungan mereka.

Peneliti merumuskan dua pertanyaan untuk menganalisa pernikahan antar budaya yang terjadi dalam *Two States*. Kedua pertanyaan tersebut adalah sebagai berikut 1) Bagaimana permasalahan keluarga mempengaruhi perkembangan emosi Krish? 2) Bagaimana pernikahan antar budaya Krish dan Ananya terjadi?

Metode yang digunakan dalam studi ini adalah metode pustaka. Sumber utama dari penelitian ini adalah novel *Two States* karangan Chetan Bhagat. Sumber pendukung lainnya adalah beberapa buku, jurnal dan artikel dari internet yang berhubungan dengan Studi. Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan psikologi dan sosiologi. Pendekatan psikologi digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi karakter dan perkembangan emosi Krish. Pendekatan sosiologi digunakan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara Krish dan Ananya dengan keluarga mereka dan masyarakat.

Studi ini mempunyai dua kesimpulan. Kedua kesimpulan tersebut adalah sebagai berikut 1) Permasalahan keluarga mempengaruhi perkembangan emosi Krish dengan membuat Krish menjadi pria yang tidak percaya diri dalam menghadapi masalah. 2) Pernikahan antar budaya Krish dan Ananya terjadi dengan cara mengubah anggapan mengenai budaya tunggal.

Kata kunci: transcultural marriage, emotional development, family conflict

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I would like to express my greatest gratitude to **Jesus Christ**, for His blessing so that I could finish this Thesis. I would also like to give my gratitude to **Barli Bram, Ph.D.** as my advisor, for his support, suggestions, kindness and patience in guiding me to finish my thesis. I realize that this undergraduate thesis could not be completed without his help.

I present my deepest gratitude to my beloved father, mother and sister. I thank them for their support, prayer, and love. I thank all of my friends for their support and also the unforgettable moments that we have spent together. Those memories will linger in my feeling.

Christiani Tiwi Sumanti

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five parts, namely the background of the study, research questions, significances of the study, and definition of terms. The background of the study explains the phenomena which relates to the novel which explain the novel briefly and give the reasons why the researcher chooses the novel. The research questions provide the questions to discuss in the study. The significance of the study identifies the benefit of the study for the readers and researcher. The last part is the definitions of terms which aims to inform the readers about the terms which is discussed in the study to avoid misunderstanding.

A. Background of the Study

Transculturality is called the next level of multiculturality, but transculturality is different from multiculturality. Multiculturality tries to find the solutions but transculturality provides the real solutions for the problem. Welsch (1999) notes that the most appropriate conception of culture today is transculturality (p. 1). Once, there are concepts of traditional single culture, but now it changes into the interculturality and multiculturality.

People come from different backgrounds and states, their interaction allows hybridization to happen in the society. Hybridization is the way which separates life from existing practices and recombine with new practices (Rowe & Schelling, 1991, p. 231). Hybridization can happen the scope of

globalization. Marriage is a result from the variety of workplaces and mixed cultures.

People need social support to collaborate with others. Chen (2002) notes that the importance of social supports in the development of intercultural relationship has also been confirmed by the intercultural marriage and friendship research (p. 131). Altman and Taylor (1975) state that the transcultural process begins with the social exchange theory. Meanwhile, the self-disclosure is an important point to relational growth. It plays an important role in the relation cost and rewards (pp. 18-31).

Nowadays, the transcultural marriage is a phenomenon in the society. It happens all around the world, it also happens in India. The transcultural marriage reflects in *Two States*. *Two States* is an English novel written by the Indian man, namely Chetan Bhagat. *Two States* tells an Indian society wedding story in the modern era. This story makes the young generation realize the ways to respect every particular culture in India. Meanwhile, the concept of two different culture are used to reflect the today society.

Two States tells the story of a marriage between a couple who comes from the two different cultures. The story shows the main character's struggle to maintain their relationship. The main character in this novel is Krish Malhotra. He has a girlfriend, namely Ananya. Krish and Ananya come from two different states and they meet in the education field. Ananya is a Tamilian and Krish is a Punjabi. They are both modern Indian citizens and therefore they can socialize well.

Krish and Ananya fall in love and want to get married, but the problem is their parents do not agree. On the graduation day, their parents meet for the first time. That meeting indicates an ego of two different cultures, a hatred and an extreme proud towards their respective culture. Krish and Ananya have to stick together in order to win their parents' approval. The researcher will analyze how the transcultural marriage happens in this story.

The theory of planned behavior (TPB) contributes a big part in this study. The TPB centers in individuals, it will help this study to break out the cognitive psychology of the main character, Krish (Ajzen 1985., 1991; Ajzen & Madden., 1986). Krish will experience the changes as an individual, those changes lead Krish to the change of relationship. Krish's character as an individual are formed by the social system. The changes of Krish's character will affect his relationship. It affects Krish to love and marry someone from the other society.

In 1978, Ainsworth, Blehar, Waters, and Wall conclude that the attachment may activate in a young child from a specific figure (p. 7). Krish's yearns for the figure of a father will be discussed in this study. Krish's father is a specific person who affects Krish's development. The attachment theory is concerned about the issues of safety and protection (Ainsworth *et al.*, 1978). Based on the attachment theory, Krish fails to experience the emotional security.

Krish growing around the unsecure feelings to the other people. He internalizes and carries that behavior to his love life. Later, Krish will experience the clinical problems as the results of his early attachments experiences.

The explanation about the issues of the parenting process and the social relationship are a big problem in this study. It affects the development of the main character. Those certainty make the researcher wants to raise the issue about the main character's back story which forms the behavior.

Krish as the main character experiences the acculturation and the deculturation. Kim (2008) recognizes the experience of acculturation within cultures. The practices include the learning of different culture as well as a new language. The other aspects to learn are the cultural aesthetic and the emotional sensibilities. It consists of a new way of appreciating beauty until expressing despair and anger (p. 363). Based on Krish's pre-existing needs and interest, he struggles to express his despair and anger to his family. He transforms himself as well as he reacts to the situations around him.

Krish struggles to face his internal conflicts. The conflicts change into the stress. Krish has to handle his stress to solve his problems. Kim (2008) adds that stress is an expression of the instinctive human desire to restore homeostasis. It makes individual holds a constant variety of variables in the internal structure to achieve an integrated whole (p. 363).

The researcher will analyze how the main character reforms from himself as a human. Krish succeeds to handle his stress and change it into the motivation. Soon after Krish realising his stress, he motivated himself to maintain his relationship with Ananya. Kim (2008) explains that stress can move the individual from many types of conditions. It can change the progression and the regression,

the integration and the disintegration, also the novelty and the confirmation in the individual (p. 364).

The communication can be the block in the process of understanding in the transcultural marriage. Kim (2008) explains that some of the domestic and international conflicts in the media involve differing identities, particularly along tribal, racial, and religious lines (p. 360). If the communication conflicts occur in the global complex, it will become a serious problem. The researcher will explore the concept of communication which plays an important role in the main characters' relationship and marriage.

This study is dealing with interpersonal development. It affects the main character's decision making. The students in the English Language Study Program will find the way to motivate themselves to study English better. This study will open their cognitive mental process to become optimistic students. It teaches them to overcome stress and face social relationship in the process of study. The students will develop themselves through the acculturation and deculturation as a part of learning new languages from different cultures.

B. Research Questions

The researcher formulates the problem into two questions:

1. How do the family conflicts affect Krish's emotional development?
2. How does Krish and Ananya's transcultural marriage happen?

C. Significance of the Study

The readers live in the modern era, it is better for them to get a deep understanding about the cultural interaction. The interaction is about the connection between the society and the social development. This study is expected to give the benefits for the society both in macro level and micro level cultural. This study deals with the main character's interpersonal development. The interpersonal development has a huge effect on the decision making. Children are shaped by taking the influence of several culture and interpersonal problems in the family and society. The students also can enjoy *Two States* as a references in literary study. Therefore, this study gives the benefits for the education and the society in terms of individual micro level formation.

In the macro level cultural, this study gives the benefits to the English Language Education Study Program's students. This study will help the students as the teacher candidates to socialize and understand better about the target school and how to apply the best strategy to deal with them. The student's cognitive development in the English Language Study Program will affect the entire process of absorbing new knowledge. The students will learn the verbal and the written knowledge in English better. The students will relate this study to help them to get a better understanding of how people think and how they think about the study process.

This study is also expected to give a better understanding about behavioral changes and personality. Therefore, this study can be used especially in the Psychology Courses in ELESP. The students also can reflect into Krish and

Ananya's case and use it as a references. The problems in *Two States* can help the students as teachers candidates to solve the real life probles when they do a Micro Teaching and PPL courses.

D. Definition of Terms

There are some terms that are used to analyze the study. The terms will be clearly explained in this part. They need to be identified to avoid misunderstanding about the study.

1. Single Culture

Herder (1966) develops an idea about a single culture. The single culture contents of the homogenization, consolidation, and delimitation (p. 394). In the 21st century, the homogenization in the social phase is unsuitable. The ethnic consolidation and the cultural delimitation lead to racism and political danger. Meanwhile, the classical concepts of interculturality and multiculturality have emerged. They try to find the solutions to the problems from the different cultures, but both concepts do not provide a valid solution. The single culture refers to Krish and Ananya's family perception about the other cultures.

2. Tranculturallity

Welch (1999) states that another concept which is suitable for culture today is transculturality. Transculturality is called the next level of multicultural. Multiculturality tries to find a solution, but transculturality provides the real solution for the problems (pp. 194-213). Transculturality refers to Krish's effort in doing the transcultural marriage.

3. Globalization

Giddens (1990) notes that globalization is a social relation which is restructured across the time and spaces (p. 64). This term refers to Krish and Ananya's relationship. Their relationship is built across the modern times and different cultures.

4. Personality

Parson (1951) states that a personality is the relational system which has the structural pattern and the motivational balance. It consists of the individual interaction with a concrete situation (p. 10). This term refers to Krish's personality which is formed from the concrete situation. The situation affects Krish's personality throughout the interaction process around him.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter consists of three parts, namely the review of related studies, review of related theory and theoretical framework. The review of related studies will review other related studies on the topic. The review of related theory will describe about the theories that will be used in the study. The theoretical framework will explain how the theories and reviews will answer the problem of the study.

A. Review of Related Studies

In this study the researcher uses two journals and an essay as the related studies. The first journal article is written by Chen and Nakazawa (2012). The second journal article is written by Habib (2012). The last source is an essay written by Welsch (1999).

Chen and Nakazawa (2012) analyze the gaps between the self-disclosure, friendship development, and types of friendship as well as cultural backgrounds. They studied three groups with varying intercultural friendship experience: the sojourning Taiwanese (SojT) in the United States, the sojourning native English speakers (SojNES) in Taiwan, and the Taiwanese in Taiwan (TaiIT) who socialize with other Taiwanese. Chen and Nakazawa (2012) find that the self-disclosure is influenced by the cultural background, the types of friendship (intercultural vs intracultural), and the degrees of friendship. They suggest that the cultural

dissimilarities influence the early stage of relationship development more than the later stages of the social practices.

As friendship typically develops from relationship with the individuals who were first considered strangers, communication with strangers served as the baseline for understanding intercultural friendship development in this study (p. 148).

Another researcher, Habib (2012), explores a paternal involvement with the identity theory. He concludes that the fathers' involvement is multi-determined in terms of individual, couple, work, and child factors.

Fathers may exhibit several roles over the course of time, or concurrently, across a range of situations with various others. For example, it is conceivable that a father may be a provider, but also a primary caregiver; or a disciplinarian, a playmate, and a protector; or a primary yet remote or even abusive caregiver (p. 3).

The researcher sees the similarity and the difference between those two journals. Both of those works are aimed to find the shape of identity and the relationship process. Chen and Nakazawa analyze how the cultural background influences the social activity in the individual. Meanwhile, Habib analyzes how the father's involvement affects the identity.

The researcher chooses those two journals because both the cultural background and fatherhood theory play an important role in shaping the main character in *Two States*. Meanwhile in this study, the researcher will not only use the psychological approach to define Krish's character. The researcher will analyze Krish's development and his relationship using both the psychological and sociological approach. The researcher will develop the study to expand how the shape of individual affects the socialization.

Another source is written by Wolfgang Welsch (1999) about the transculturality. He discovers something new about the culture which is called the hybridization. He discovers that cultures today are characterized by hybridization (pp. 194-213).

The researcher sees an important point in the Wolfgang's essay about the culture today and the hybridization. The hybridization is happening in the transcultural process. It will be discussed further in this study.

B. Review of Related Theory

This part will explain the theory used in the study. The researcher uses two approaches, namely the psychological approach and the sociological approach. Those approaches will break down Krish's problems in *Two States*.

1. Psychological approach

Rohrberger and Woods (1971) state that psychological approach is an approach which deal with the human life. It attests certain recurrent pattern. Meanwhile, the literary works also deal with the human life. They connect with the personalities, motivation, and behavior (p. 13). Psychological approach is needed to analyze Krish's behavior which leads him to do the transcultural marriage.

a. The Origin of Neurosis

Horney in her books, *The Neurotic Personality of Our Time* (1937a) and *New Ways in Psychoanalysis* (1937b) replace biology with the culture and the disturbed human relationship when explaining the origins of neuroses, which she

sought to account for behavior terms. Krish's behavior is affected by his parents' relationship. Krish testifies a domestic abuse in his home and therefore his mind is unstable.

This psychological theory connects with the sociological theory which is called the fatherhood theory. The fatherhood theory by Rotundo (1985) refers to Horney's theory of human being (1937). Rotundo (1985) concludes that father's role affects the individual's life. It agrees with Horney's concept (1937) that human relationship expands the behavior.

The disturbance of human relationship happens in Krish's life. Krish has an extreme stress and decides to study in B-school, and then he lives in the hostel. He continues doing his escape plan until he meets Ananya and falls in love with her. But, the elements of cultural and broken marriages lead Krish to the neurotic problem. Unluckily, he has to meet a psychiatrist to help him faces the problems.

b. Interpersonal and Intra Psychic Strategic of Defense

Horney (1945) describes that interpersonal and intra psychic strategic of defense are ways that people develop in order to cope with the frustration of their psychological needs (p. 219). Krish uses this defense mechanism when he leaves his home. It leads him to find another home in the hostel with his friends and Ananya.

Krish as the main character of the novel uses the defense mechanism as a tool to hide his real passion and potencies. Krish's passion is writing. He wants to be a writer. This passion will discuss further in the analysis. This passion will

make Krish succeed to cope with his problems. It will make a huge differences in his life and changes him.

c. Evolutionary Constructive

Horney (1950) states about the “evolutionary constructive” in the individual. It is a force that urges individual “to realize” their “given potentialities” (p. 15). Abraham Maslow (1970) agrees with this concept. Maslow notes about the needs that individual must actualizes their potentialities (p. 57). The potentialities include the physiological survival needs, needs for safety and stable environment, needs for love and belonging, needs for esteem and needs for a calling or vocation in which people can use their native capacities in an intrinsically satisfying way (p. 2). Krish realizes his potentialities and has an urge to actualize them.

Krish’s hidden passion is an important point to discuss in this study. Krish presses his passion and compliants the other people. Horney (1945) describes that a variety of aggressive tendencies are strongly repressed in compliant people. People need to be good because the aggressiveness would radically endanger their whole strategy for gaining the protection, approval and love. Then, they will bargain with faith. The most important thing is that obeying someone helps people to increase their buried hostility. It happens because they are afraid to express their anger or fighting back (p. 55).

Krish’ silence attitude is the evidence of compliant people. He does the IT degree for his parents and he does not against the injustice in his home. He buries

his willingness to fight against his father. Later, he will stand up against domestic abuse.

d. Theory of Planned Behavior

This part describes the theory of planned behavior (TPB). The TPB is one of the most widely cited and applied behavioral theories. The researchers adopt the cognitive approach to explain behavior which centers on individuals' attitudes and beliefs (Ajzen 1985, 1991; Ajzen & Madden 1986). They develop TPB gradually from the theory of reasoned action (Fishbein & Ajzen 1975) which posits intention to act as the best predictor of behavior.

In 1992, Prochaska, Diclemente, and Norcross have concentrated on the intentional change which becomes a phenomenon in the society. It is a part of the societal or imposed change (p. 1102). Krish's intentional change is formed by the planned behavior. Krish's planned behavior directs him to the new intention. The intention itself is an outcome of the combination of the attitudes to the behavior. It can be positive or negative and it is expected the outcomes. The outcomes are used in the individuals to form their perceptions of what others think they should do.

e. Stages in Changes Model in a Health Psychotherapy

Krish's story and attitudes in *Two States* reflect the behavioral change. Krish searches for help from the psychotherapist. He instantly experiences the stages of change model in a Health Psychotherapy Context (Prochaska et al. 1992). He experiences the five stages of behavioral change. Those five stages are

the pre-contemplation, contemplation, preparation, action and maintenance. Those steps will be analyzed later in the discussion. Those steps affect Krish to build his self-awareness. Krish begins with no intention to change his future until he realizes about his own problems and overcome it.

2. Sociological Approach

Parson (1951) states that the cultural limits of “human society” is an important field in sociological research (p. 21). The “human society” reflects in the relationship between Krish and his society. It will be discussed used the sociological approach. There will be six theories used to analyze the sociological relationship in *Two States*. Those theories are the father’s moral role, social system, need-disposition, globalization, social support, and self-disclosure.

a. Father’s moral role

Rotundo (1985) states that father’s moral role is a phase that exists and exceeds the mother’s responsibilities over the child. It is not only influences the childhood life but also into adult life (pp. 7-25). It also happens in Krish’s life, he needs his father to support him especially in his love life. Unfortunately, his father does not help him.

In 1993, Ihinger, Pasley, and Buehler state that father can identify his roles and status. A father has the parenting role identity and some of his associated roles of parenthood are more important than others (pp. 550-571). Krish’s father has a huge amount of influence over Krish’s development. This study will reveal how a father can influence the children’s life

b. Social System

Parson (1951) states that social system is the process which allows the actor to interact with each other in a situation which has at least a physical or environmental aspect. The basic concept of social system lies in the plurality of the individual actor. The others two aspects in the interaction process are the personality systems and the cultural system. Those elements are needed in a concrete social system which is build into their action (p. 3). Krish blends the two concepts of the personality and the cultural system. He creates actions in the concrete social system in the society. This study represents Krish's life.

Framing Krish's action is needed to understand his actions. Parson (1951) indicates that the situation is composed by the objects of orientation; social, physical, and cultural objects. The social object is an actor, it can be individual actor or it can be formed into an alter ego or collectivity. The physical objects are empirical entities. It does not interact and respond to the ego. It means that it represents condition of his action. The cultural objects are symbolic. The symbols are not internalized as constitutive elements of his personality (p. 2). Krish's action contents of social, physical, and cultural objects. Those elements will be discussed later in the study.

c. Need Disposition

Krish and Ananya's relationship begin with a "need-disposition." Parson (1951) notes that need-disposition is the most general sense of the individual actor. The need disposition has two most primary elementary aspects, namely the

'gratificational' aspect and 'orientational' aspect (p. 3). In Krish's problems, the gratificational aspect deals with the 'content 'as the first concerns of the interchange with the object world and 'what' he gets from his interaction and what its 'costs' to him. The orientational aspect deals with the concerns of 'how' of his relationship is happened. Then, it forms the patterns of his relationship and why it happens and organized.

d. Globalization

Globalization happens in *Two States* novel in many ways. Krish and Ananya reflect the young generation's complexity in seeing the modernity of universalization and practice it. The early pioneer of the globalization theory, Robertson (1992), argues that globalization is the process which represents the universalization.

Globalization as a concept refers both to the compression of the world and the intensification of consciousness of the world as whole... both concrete global interdependence and consciousness of the global whole on the twentieth century (p.8).

Robertson's globalization concept is supported by Anthony Giddens (1990). Giddens states that the conceptual essence of globalization is a 'time-space distanciation'. The time-space distanciation is the intensification of worldwide social relations. It links up the distant localities and shapes it by combining events that occurring many miles away and vice versa. Meanwhile, the social relations are 'lifted out' from the local contexts. It is shaped from the interaction and it will restructure the time and the space (p. 64). Both of the concepts view the globalization as the key of completion of modernization.

In 1997, Meyer, Boli, Thomas, and Ramirez conclude that the impact of world institutional development in the nation-state is greatly affects the world society since the World War II (p. 148). *Two states* reflects the two different states with two different perceptions about the culture. Those concepts will affect the story as the world society.

The theorists indicate that universal modern norms of organization and the growth of supranational institutional bring the ‘world society’. They state that the educational institutions are singled out as central to the transmission of culture and values that become global in scope. Those modern norms infiltrate perfectly in the young generation (Meyer et al., 1997; Boli & Thomas., 1999). In *Two States*, the young generation’s perception about the relationship is formed openly. Meanwhile, the educational platform is one of the important backgrounds of the meeting in *Two States*. It proves the theory that the educational background is the place of the cultural change.

e. **Social Support**

Chen (2002) states that social support is an important point in the development of intercultural relationship. It has been confirmed by the intercultural marriage and the friendship research (pp. 241-257). The relationship between Krish and Ananya in *Two States* begins with the need of each other. It continues with the support which leads them to the marriage. The social support in *Two States* is not only drawn by the couple, but they have to seek the social

support from their parents. They need those supports for their marriage and it is not easy.

f. Self Disclosure

Self-disclosure is a pivotal point on the relation growth. It emerges as predicted by the social exchange theory. Altman & Taylor (1973) indicate that the interpersonal changes exist in the relational development. The relationship grows into the intimacy which changes the individual behavior (pp. 135-136).

Krish's self-disclosure is the bigger part of *Two States* story. Krish's past experience with his parents and his passion will give a big impact on his journey of wedding. Krish's self-disclosure will make him seek support and make him struggle to get what he wants.

The problems in *Two States* begin with the differences between two states. Krish and Ananya realize about their culture differences and accept it, but their parents do not do the same thing. The other cultures' acceptance will affect their further relationship.

C. Theoretical Framework

This study employed the library research method. The library research method is applied to find the reliable theories from the articles or books as the references of this study. There are two kinds of sources used in this study, namely the primary source and the secondary sources. The primary source of this study is *Two States*, a novel by Chetan Bhagat. The secondary sources are taken from the

books, journals, and articles from internet. Those sources are used as the references of this study.

There are two problems discussed in this study. They are concerned to analyze Krish's personality as the main character and his transcultural marriage. They discuss what it takes to fulfill the marriage and to find about the main character's motivation and conflicts.

The theory of psychology and sociology are applied to answer the first question. The researcher uses the theory by Horney (1937, 1945, and 1950) to break out Krish's hidden passion and the personality. The fatherhood theory by Rotundo is used to analyze the effect of family's problem to Krish's emotional development.

The theory of planned behavior and the stages of change model in a Health Psychotherapy Context (Prochaska et al. 1992) used to analyze Krish's behavioral changes. Those changes lead Krish to overcome his transcultural marriage problems. Thus, Krish's changes will break out Krish's personality and the concepts of the transcultural marriage which affect his behavior.

The sociology approaches are applied to answer the second question. The researcher uses the theory of globalization and the transcultural marriage theory to analyze the gap between two different generations. Those theories are also used to break out Krish and Ananya's transcultural marriage.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of two parts, namely the object of the study and approach of the study. The object of the study tells about the literary work used in the study and the approach of the study explains the approach that is used in the study.

A. Object of the Study

The study analyzes a novel by Chetan Bhagat entitled *Two States*. Chetan Bhagat is one of the famous authors in India. He writes many bestselling books, some of them are made into movies and they become blockbuster in the Bollywood cinema. *Two States* is an English language novel that reflects Indian society wedding story in the modern society. This story makes the young generation realizes about how to respect every particular culture in India.

Two States tells the story about a marriage between two different cultures. It presents the main character's to stick together. It begins when Krish sees a new freshman in the IIMA cafeteria, Ananya Swaminathan. Ananya is the prettiest girl in campus. Krish is attracted with Ananya, but he afraid of rejection and for that reason he maintains his friendship with Ananya.

The intense love interest starts to happen. It starts from the emotional feeling to the psychical needs. Krish and Ananya become a couple, they spend a lot of time together to visit one another. As time goes by, Krish proposes Ananya

she says yes and they plan to get married. On the graduation day, their parents meet for the first time. They do not like each other and oppose the relationship. The parents' disagreement leads Krish and Ananya to the long journey of seeking the blessing from their parents.

The film adaptation of *Two States* was made in 2014. It starred by the Bollywood actors, Alia Bhatt and Arjun Kapoor. The film was nominated as the best movie in the Filmfare awards and received a good critical review from the Bollywood Hungama.

B. The Approach of the Study

The library research method was applied in this study to find the reliable theories and approaches to answer the research questions. There would be two approaches used in this study. First, the researcher used the psychological approach in this study. The psychological approach was needed to analyze Krish's characterization as the main character of *Two States*. Krish' character would bring the story forward. Each of Krish's steps would affect the story. It affected how the story begins and how it will be ended.

The researcher needed to analyze Krish's characterization because it would change the overall story. The psychological approach would help the researcher to break out Krish's character. Krish's problems began with the mental problem when Krish testified the domestic abuse by his father. The role of a father in Krish's life would affect his romantic life. His decision to get away from home in order to finish his B-School came as an escape plan. It would also be discussed alongside the psychological approach.

Second, the researcher used the sociological approach in this study. The sociological approach would help the researcher to break out the relationship between Krish and Ananya. It was also used to analyze the relationship between the Punjabi and the Tamilian. The sociological approach was used widely in this study because the main point of this study was to find how the transcultural marriage happened and succeeded in the society.

The discussion would make the readers realize about the gap between two generations. The gap happened between the different perception of how the old generation and the new generation saw the relationship. Krish and Ananya would represent the new generation with a modern perception about the love and the lust. Meanwhile, Ananya and Krish' parents would represent the old generation who still believe in their culture and pride. This segment would discuss about how the old generation saw the single culture theory is the best for them, and how the modern generation tried to introduce what is called the transculturality.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter is divided into two sections. The first section discusses Krish's family conflicts and its effect towards him. The second section discusses Krish and Ananya's transcultural marriage.

A. The Family Conflicts and Krish's Emotional Development

There are two major cases to discuss in this section. First, the family conflict experienced by Krish and how the role of a father affects him. Second, how the family conflicts make Krish develop his emotion.

1. Family Conflicts Experienced by Krish

Krish attaches his father and yearns for the figure of a father. Some of father's roles are more important than others (Ihinger-Tallman et al, 1993. pp. 550-571). Krish needs his father when he grows older, but his father does not accompany him when he needs a role model.

My father came home at midnight. I had waited for hours. I didn't have time, I had to talk to him tonight. He refused dinner with a wave of his hand and sat on the living room sofa to take off his shoes.

“Dad?” I said my voice low. I wore shorts and a white T-shirt. The T-shirt had a tiny hole at the shoulder (p. 164).

The dialogue above shows the first evidence of the superiority of Krish's father. Krish has to wait for him. It indicates bad communication between a father and a son. Despite simply sending messages to one another, they create some distances in their relationship.

The evidence of this bad communication is showed when Krish's father is waving his hand. He does not use the real talk. He uses the waving hand as a signal to refuse the dinner.

“Who do you think you are?” He slapped me hard on my right cheek. I sat down on the dining room.

“Leave us and go. Why do you even come back?” My mother folded her hands at him.

“Don’t beg, mom,” I said, fighting back a lump in my throat. My father had made fun of me earlier for crying. To him, only weak man cried (p. 166).

In another situation, Krish's father shows his superiority by slapping Krish. Krish's father does not listen to Krish's request. He does not support him, but he mocks Krish's action.

Krish as a youngster needs a support from his parents, especially his father. The dialogue above does not show the support. In the first evidence, Krish softens his voice. He hesitates to talk to his father. There are no emotional bonds between them. Another evidence below shows Krish's hesitation.

“What?” he turned to me. “Is this what you wear at home?”

“These are my nightclothes,” I said....

I changed the topic. “Dad, I want to talk about something.”

“What?”

“I like a girl.”

“Obviously, you have time to waste,” he said (p. 164).

Parent-child relation becomes slowly erode. Krish's father does not listen to Krish. He is just commenting on the way Krish dressing in a sarcastic way.

“Shocking, the son of an army officer has disciplinary issues. All the reputation I have built, you’ll destroy it...

“Dad, please. I want your cooperation. If you meet her father, he may reconsider.”

“Why should I meet anyone,” he said (p. 165).

The dialog above shows that Krish needs a support from his father to propose his girlfriend, but his father does not care about it. He is just care about his reputation.

Krish needs a support to maintain his relationship, but his father ignores it. Krish's first relationship fails because the ignorance of his father who does not help him to propose his girlfriend. Based on Ihinger-Tallman (1993), Krish's father fails to show his role as a father. He ignores Krish's needs. It happens again in Krish and Ananya's relationship. This time Krish' father also shows a lack of support. The letter below reflects the relationship between Krish and his father.

Son,

I am omitting the 'Dear' as I am not sure I can address you as that anymore. I knew you are on the wrong path the day you lost respect for your father (p. 156).

This letter describes a huge distance in the father-son relationship. Krish's father even omits the *dear* from the letter. It indicates that Krish's father does not address Krish as the beloved one anymore. He omits the *dear* because he cannot show the attention anymore. He does that to ignore Krish as his son, he also ignores his role as a father.

My father went and touched the TV top."It's hot. Who watched TV?"

"I did. Any problem?" I said.

"I hope you leave home soon," my father said.

I hope you leave this world soon, I responded mentally as I took my plate and leave the room (p. 59).

Krish's father also shows his ignorance to Krish when Krish comes to Delhi. Krish's father hopes that Krish will leave home as soon as possible. He does not like to see his son personally. Meanwhile, Krish also does not like the

existence of his father. Another paragraph in the letter below reminds Krish about their fight.

I am sure you remember that day. You have broken all contact with me since. I have learnt you are involved with a girl in Chennai. I don't know the details. I can only deduce so much from your mother's conversation with her useless relatives (p. 156).

That day in the letter refers to day of the incident. The domestic abuse happened in the home and therefore Krish was hitting his father on that day. He felt a lot of anger towards his father who treated his mother badly. Krish's father also does not get along with their relatives. It shows when he addresses his relatives as the useless one. It also shows in the situation below.

"Hello, Jija-jji," Shipra masi said as my father entered the house. My father didn't answer. He picked up the newspaper thrown on the floor and folded it.
 "I said hello Jija-jji," Shipra masi said and smiled. She didn't give up easily.
 "I like your goodbye than hello," my father replied. No one can beat him in the asshole stakes (p. 69).

The arrange marriage also becomes problem in Krish's family. In chapter 13, Krish's family wants him to marry a girl from Punjabi society. Krish rejects the marriage and this time Krish's father writes a letter as a command for Krish.

We should choose the girl for you, not you. For you are on the path to becoming a man of low character. Such are the values given to you by your mother and her siblings that you may not even know how disgraceful your actions are (pp. 156-157).

The letter also defines the relation between Krish and his father. They are not get along. Despite support his son, Krish's father reminds Krish about the

arrange marriage. Krish's father blames him for humiliating the family by having a relationship with the 'Chennai' girl.

*That you choose to hide your actions from me only reinforces that at some level you are ashamed of them as well
Unfortunately
Your Father (pp. 156-157).*

The way Krish's father ends the letter is a good point to discuss. He does not use the closing words like regards or love. On the other hand, he uses *unfortunately*. It shows that actually he does not want to write a letter for Krish. He writes a half-hearted letter for Krish to maintain his reputation in the Punjabi society.

Krish's father uses the negative reinforcement by applying the bad chosen words. The words like *useless, disgraceful, and ashamed* indicate the bad relationship among the family. Those words make their relationship get worse.

Based on the father's moral role theory by Rotundo (1985). Krish's father fails to make sense of his moral role as a father. He fails to give a good model to his son. It happens when Krish's father begins to blame Krish and named Krish's actions as a disgraceful action.

Krish's father is an ex-army officer, he fails to separate the differences between his work and his family. He takes his 'bread winner' role as a burden and blames his family on his failure. As a result, he reshapes the parents-son relation becomes less harmonious.

Krish experiences a domestic abuse in his family. The domestic abuse affects Krish's verbal to physical appearances. Krish always testifies how his

father argues with his mother in the middle of the night and it ends up with the violence.

“Why was I not informed about this girl earlier?” my father screamed.
“He told me only a few weeks ago,” my mother said.
“And you hid it from me, bitch,” my father said.
“Don’t talk to mom like that,” I said in reflex (p. 165).

Krish’s father speaks rudely to his wife. It happens every time they argue about something. He tends to use swearwords in speaking to Krish and his wife. The repetition of his action makes Krish cannot trust his father as a role model. The violence makes a big distance in their relation as a father and a son. Krish sees his father as a violent and rude person.

Slap...Slap... my father interrupted my mother. I banged the door open as I heard a few more slaps. I saw my mother’s hand covering her face. A piece of glass had cut her forearm.
My father turn to me.”Don’t you have any manner? Can’t you knock?” (pp. 166-167).

Based on TPB (1992), Krish experiences a lot of family conflicts as a young boy. It starts from his father’s ignorance to the domestic abuse. As an outcome, Krish becomes an introvert boy. He obeyed his parents by attending the college that he does not like. It is also confirm by Prochaska, Diclemente, and Norcross (1992) that intentional change is a result of the planned behavior. The intentional change could be positive or negative. In this case, obeying other people brings a negative outcome.

a. Krish Behavioral Changes

The researcher uses the Stage of Change Model- in a Health Psychotherapy Context (Prochaska et al.1992) to analyze Krish’s behavioral changes. This theory

consists of five stages. Those stages are the pre-contemplation, contemplation, preparation, action, and maintenance.

1) Stage I: Pre-contemplation

In this stage, the individual is unaware of a problem and they have no intention to change the behavior in the foreseeable future. In the first stage of this model, Krish learns how to observe the problems. He confronts it and represses his anger.

The pre-contemplation stage consists of three processes. The first process is the consciousness raising. In this step, Krish becomes an individual who increases information about the self- problem. There are many conflicts that happen in his family, but he still does not take those conflicts seriously. He is unaware that those conflicts can endanger his family.

I saw the tears on my mother's face. My face burned with rage. She had lived with this for twenty-five years. I did know why-to being me up; I didn't know how she did it.

My father lifted his hand to hit me. Automatically, I grabbed his wrist tight (p. 167).

He observes his family's conflict in the first place. He understands that his father does not get along with his mother. His father does not like their relatives, and also his father's ignorance toward Krish himself.

The second process of this stage is the dramatic relief. Krish begins to express his feelings about someone's problems. Krish does a dramatic action because he stands up for his mother.

"Oh, now you are going to raise your hand against your own father," he said.I twisted his arm.

“Leave him, he won’t change,” my mother panted.

I shook my head at her, my eyes starting right into his. I slapped his face once, twice, then I rolled my hand into a fist and punched his face (p. 167).

The extreme anger leads to an aggression so that Krish dares to punch his father. Krish’s action is one of the parenting outcomes that cannot be erased from his life. Krish testifies that the domestic abuse happens almost every day, and one day he cannot watch his mother being abused.

The third process of this stage is the environmental-evaluation. In this process, the individual will assess how the problems affect the physical environment. Based on Horney (1945) Krish tries to obey the other people. In compliant people, there is variety of aggressive tendencies which strongly repressed. In order to be good, Krish keeps his willingness as his hidden passion. Krish does not want to express it anymore because he thinks that it will create a big problem, just like the last time he confronts his father. Therefore, he decides to go away from home and study in IIMA.

2) Stage II: Contemplation

In this stage, the individual is aware of problems. It means that the individual starts being serious. There is a self-re-evaluation in the process of the contemplation stage. Krish begins to assess how someone feels and thinks, and he respects to their problems. It shows when he wants to make a friendship with Ananya. He becomes very careful about what he wants to talk and do.

I passed my katori to her. She took the two rasgullas and moved out of the line.

Ok, buddy, pretty girl goes way, rasgulla-less loser goes another. Find a corner to sit, I said to myself (p. 5).

The line above shows that Krish thinks himself as a loser. He has no guts to get closer to Ananya. In another situation he takes a defense mechanism and acts as a decent boy because he does not want to get a new problem with a girl.

In the past week, I had limited my communication with Ananya to cursory greetings every morning and a casual wave at the end of the day. During classes we had to pay attention to the teacher as we had marks for class participation-saying something that sound intelligent. Most IITians never spoke while people from non-science backgrounds spoke non-spot (p. 10).

He acts as Ananya's friend to avoid his feeling. He does not communicate with Ananya and pretends that he doest not like her. All of his actions represents his defense mechanism to the new relationship.

3) Stage III: Preparation

In this stage, the individual is aimed to take an action. There is a self-liberation in the process of preparation. Krish begins to dare to choose and believes in his ability. Based on Horney (1950), Krish experiences an "evolutionary constructive".

"What kind of writer?" she said.

"Someone who tells stories that are fun but bring about change too. The pen's mightier than the sword, one of the first proverbs we learnt, isn't it?"(p. 17).

Krish realizes his writing potential. He shares his dream with Ananya. He listens to Ananya's opinions and builds up his own dream to become a writer. He also offers a help for Ananya.

"Don't freak out. Listen, you can study with me. I don't like these equations, but I am good at them. That's all we did in IIT for four years." She looked at me for a few seconds.

“Hey, I have no interest in being number eleven. This is purely for study reasons.” (p. 12).

Based on Horney (1950), Krish realizes his other potential which is in microeconomic. He prepares himself to take the next step as Ananya’s friend. He needs love and therefore he wants to help Ananya.

4) Stage IV: Action

In this stage, the individual modifies their behavior to overcome the problems. The action stage consists of four processes. The first process is the counter-conditioning which consists of the positive self- statements.

We studied together every day for the next month. Even though I pretended to be friend with the ‘just friend’ thing, it was killing me. Every time I looked up from the books, I saw her face. Every time I saw her, I wanted to grab her face and kiss her. The only way I could focus was by imagining that Prof Chatterjee was in our room (p. 20).

The narration above shows that Krish slowly changes his mind. He changes himself from a safe-zone friend into a brave young boy. He plants the positive energy to himself by questioning his status as Ananya’s friend.

Even outside the study session, it wasn’t easy. Everytime I saw a guy talk to her or laugh with her, a hot flushed started from my stomach and erached my face. Sometimes, she would tell me how funny some guy in section A was or how cute some guy in section B was and I wanted to go with a machine gun anf shoot the respective guys in sections A and B (p. 21).

The second evidence shows Krish’s jealousy. It stirs him to take an action. He begins to feel the need of belonging. It is confirm by Horney (1950) that individual has an urge to actualize his potentialities. The need of belonging is one of the potentialities (p. 2). Krish wants Ananya to become his mine.

The second process is the stimulus control. In this process, the individual will avoid the stimuli that elicit problems. This process is highly used to change the addiction tendencies. For example, the individual will remove the alcohol to stop the addiction problem. Meanwhile for Krish, the addiction is not into alcohol but into Ananya. He cannot let her go because he really likes her, but he realizes that he cannot force his feelings towards her.

I looked away from her.

“Eye contacts please.”

I looked at her. I had missed her so much I wanted to lock my room and never let her go (p. 23).

He passes the phase of the counter-conditioning and plant a positive energy to himself. He is aware that he has another feeling for Ananya. He loves her. Another situation below proves that Krish cannot stay as Ananya’s friend anymore.

“We’ve figure out a rhythm ourselves. We don’t need to study together anymore.”

“Yeah, but we like to study together, at least I do... What’s up? Did I do anything wrong?”

“It’s not you. It’s me,” I said (p. 21).

Then, Krish tries to avoid Ananya because he does not want to hurt her by forcing his feeling. He tries to control his emotion. His past experience affects him in term of love life. His father never listens to his problems and Krish thinks that he is not good enough for Ananya. Once, he expresses his feeling, he thinks that it will create a big problem. He thinks that it will happen again like the moments he punches his father. Those are the reasons why he avoids his own feeling.

The third process is the helping relationships. Being open and trusting someone is the key in the process. Krish begins to open up his mind and expresses his feeling to Ananya.

"I will explain it so it makes sense ... First, I have to force myself to pay attention to these boring cases. Second, I have to avoid looking at your face as much as possible because when I look at your face, all I want to do is kiss you"(p. 24).

Krish confesses and deals with his own feeling. Krish needs a social support and he can find it in Ananya. Krish is not only sharing his feeling but also sharing his dream to become a writer to Ananya.

I couldn't lie. "I want to be a writer," I said.

I expected her to flip out and laugh. But she didn't. She nodded and continued to walk..."The stuff you said, about being a writer who brings about change. It is really cool. I mean it," she said (pp. 17-18).

He starts trusting someone, despite of his family issues. Ananya heals him with her care. The fourth process of this stage is the reinforcement management. It allows the individual to feel happy by making changes. In this process, the individual feels happy because of the rewards from the other people.

I froze. Ms. Swaminathan didn't as she came close to me. In a second, her Frooti-laced lips were on mine. We kissed for three seconds ... the remaining three minutes were spent realising that the hottest girl in the campus had kissed me (p. 25).

Krish changes his behavior and he gets the reinforcement. Ananya's kiss is Krish first reward. He starts to receive love from others throughout his relationship.

Even though she never said "I love you," Ms Swaminathan moved in with me. I had freaked out about the idea when she arrived at my room one day with a backpack for overnight clothes. I'd have much preferred her place,

as I didn't want her to be the only woman in the dorm with twenty testosterone-charged men (p. 29).

He also finds a way to get out from his family. He begins to forget his hatred to his father because he spends a lot of time with Ananya. He enjoys staying with Ananya and live his life like never before.

5) Stage V: Maintenance

In this stage, the individual works to prevent relapse. The process of this stage is called a social liberation. Krish begins to understand that he has to overcome the difficulties. Then, he tries to meet Ananya's parents and convince them about the relationship.

"Krish, sir, Ananya's friend," I said. For no particular reason, fear makes me address people as sir. I had brought a gift pack of biscuits, as my Punjabi sensibilities had taught me to never go to someone's house without at least as many calories as you would consume there (p. 88).

The first evidence above shows Krish's effort to get closer with Ananya's family. Krish comes directly to Ananya's home. He tries to show his concern by giving a gift to Ananya's parents.

The second evidence is Krish tries to get closer to Ananya's brother. He helps Ananya's brother to learn physics. He even comes at 6.00 a.m to Ananya's home. He does the teaching before he works at bank. He wants to make Ananya's brother like him, so that Ananya's brother approves his relationship.

"I am good at chemistry. I need help in physics," Manjunath, nerd-embryo and Ananya's younger brother, spoke with the energy of a rooster. His eyebrows went up down as he spoke, in sync with the three rows of ash on his forehead (p. 105).

Besides helping Ananya's brother, Krish offers helps to Ananya's father. He helps Ananya's father to make a power point for his business. Krish wants to impress him. Krish also wants to impress Ananya's mother as well. During his adaptation to Ananya's family, Krish supports Ananya's mother to do the carnatic music. He facilitates Ananya's mother to sing in the Citi Bank's event.

Over the next half an hour I explained the upcoming event... and that I wanted her to be one of them.

"Me?" she echoed, shocked.

"Yes," I said.

"I've never sung popular music," she said (p. 154).

While Krish is trying to convince Ananya's parents, he does the social exchange. There is a correlation between Krish's action and the social exchange theory by Altman and Taylor (1975). They reveal that transcultural process begins with the social exchange (pp. 18-31). Without realizing it, he becomes a part of Tamilian people. In other situation, he meets Guruji and talks about his love life problem, Krish learns to forget about the past and live a new life.

"Are you sure this is only problem that is bothering you?"

"What do you mean?"

"There is a lot of pain in you, unresolved issues. Before you build a future, you must fix the past."(p. 163).

Guruji reminds Krish that Krish is bothered by the unresolved issues in his life. It reminds Krish about his father. He begins to share his problems and suddenly Krish finds a solution.

"Remove them from your head one by one," Guruji said."Imagine you are wearing a thick cloak that is wearing you down. Pardon the hurt others caused you. What they did is past. What is bothering you today are your current feelings that come from this loud? Let it go."(p. 169).

There is a power of forgiveness when Krish realizes that he has to let go his past. Krish approaches the new stage of being a human. In this stage, Krish has already left his adolescence for being an adult. He takes his responsibility and his decision for his own life. He wants to hold it tight till the end.

B. Krish and Ananya's Transcultural Marriage

There are two major cases to discuss in this section. First, the generation gap between Krish's generation and the adults. Second, the researcher will discuss how the transcultural marriage affects and happens in the Krish and Ananya relationship.

1. The Gap between Two Generations

The first difference between Krish's generation and the older is the need disposition. Based on Parson (1951), the need-disposition has two most primary elementary aspects, namely the 'gratificational' aspect and the 'orientational' aspect (p. 3). The need-disposition is shown in Krish and Ananya's relationship.

Needless to say, one thing led to another and within two weeks we had sex. You put a boy and a girl in a room for a week and add lots of boring books, and sparks are sure to fly,

"We should cover these pictures when we do it. They freak me out," I said scanning her family members (p. 26).

Krish and Ananya reflect the modernization era, the reciprocal expression between the couple passes the old norm. The 'gratificational aspect' deals with the 'content'. Therefore Krish and Ananya interchange it with 'what' they get from their interaction and what its 'costs' to them. In this case, they express their love through sex.

She sat up and wore her top. She stepped off the bed to wear the rest of her clothes. Despite the serious mood, I couldn't help but notice how wonderful women look when they change."I'm going to my room. enjoy your nap," she said (p. 31).

They practice the modernization by living together. In the orientational aspect, they deal with the concerns of 'how' of the relation. They start to make a pattern of the relationship when they decide to move in together for one and a half year.

Krish and Ananya do not tell their parents that they live together. It is all because they know that their parents will never agree if their son or daughter living together with someone without a wedding lock. Krish indicates that Ananya's family will not approve their action. Therefore, he wants to cover Ananya's family photo everytime they spend the night together.

The second gap is the socialization. *Two States* clearly shows how the young generation is more open to make a friendship. In the chapter 45, Ananya can get along with the young girls from Krish's relatives than the older. They share the basic concept of the social system in their interaction process. They interact with each other in a situation, which has at least a physical or environmental aspect. In Ananya's case, the link is the alcohol. Krish states that just like men, women too become closer after alcohol (p. 203).

2. The Process of Krish and Ananya's Transcultural Marriage

Two States novel is divided into six acts. The first act takes place in Ahmedabad, the second act is in Delhi, the third act is in Chennai, the fourth act is in Delhi, the fifth act is in Goa, and the last act takes place randomly from Delhi

to Chennai then Delhi and Chennai. Each of the acts consists of the information about how the transcultural friendship and marriage happen in Krish and Ananya's relationship. The researcher will analyze each of the acts to know the way Krish and Ananya winning over their parent's intercultural delimitation perspective.

a. Act 1: Ahmedabad

The embedded presumption is showed in this act. It is showed when Krish and Ananya's parents meet for the first time. Krish's mother talks about her presumption about the Tamilian girls.

"I am under control. These South Indians don't know how to control their daughters. From Hema Malini to Sridevi, all of them trying to catch Punjabi men.

My mother had spoken so loud that the entire row heard her. For a few moments, people's attention shifted from the convocation ceremony to us (p. 48.)

Krish's mother thinks that the South Indian girls are a flirt and Ananya is one of those types. Krish tries to calm her mother down but he does not succeed to convince his mother. His mother uses her perspective towards the South Indian girls as a reason to dislike Ananya.

"This is what I mean when I said about South Indian girls. There are so many cases in Delhi only," my mother said, itching to slam Ananya;s mom again.

"Mom, chill," I said. (p. 52).

Krish's mother begins the fight, she says something that hurt Ananya's parents. It affects Krish and Ananya's relationship. The embedded presumption separate them away.

b. Act 2: Delhi

This act tells about the arrange marriage and the work preferences. Krish's mother begins to force Krish to do an arrange marriage as soon as he comes back to Delhi. She believes that the South Indian girl does not match with his son. This perspective is influenced by the single culture idea. Herder (1966) develops an idea about the single culture. The single culture contents with three major concepts, namely the homogenization, consolidation, and delimitation (p. 394). In chapter 13, Krish's mother intends to choose the bride for Krish. Krish meets the chosen girl but he rejects the relationship rapidly.

Krish has internal conflicts. He wants to show his commitments with Ananya, but it does not easy. Krish has a dilemma when he has to choose the location preference of his work. Krish's mother wants Krish to work in Delhi, but Ananya wants him to work in Chennai.

“You chose Delhi, no?”

I didn't answer. Somehow the thought of being in Delhi and seeing ditzy Punjabi girls by day and dad by night didn't seem terribly exciting.

“You come with me wherever I go,” I said (p. 72).

Krish and Ananya separate hundred kilometers after their graduation. Krish comes back to Delhi and Ananya works in Chennai. It makes Krish has to choose where he wants to work if he wants to get closer to Ananya.

I read the letter ten times. I read the last sentence a hundred times. I wanted to be with her right that moment. I realised I could have written ‘Chennai’ in the form but I had played roulette with my love-life due to some vague sense of responsibility and guilt towards home (p. 73).

Krish chooses to go to Chennai after reading the letter ten times. It proves his dilemma, but he dares to take a new step to go further. The researcher observes that the work preference becomes Krish's first action in the transcultural marriage itself.

c. Act 3: Chennai

Krish feels the big differences when he goes to Chennai for the first time. The landscape, the people, and even the language in Chennai are very different from where Krish lives before. Krish has to cope with it. Krish becomes the first Punjabi man who works in the Chennai bank. Krish becomes the only North Indian trainee in the South Indian Citi bank. Most of South Indian is a vegetarian, meanwhile Krish eats meats and drinks beer, those completely opposite. Therefore, Krish has to adapt as fast as he can because he lives in the dorm.

The parental approval becomes the biggest issue in this act, especially from Ananya's parents. Ananya's father completely dislikes Krish. He also arranges marriage for Ananya. It is not end up well because Ananya rejects it.

Uncle folded his hands before pressing the accelerator. The car started to move. *Fuck, how do I respond to folded hands?* I thought. Uncle drove past me. Like a defeated insurance salesman, I lifted my bag and walked towards the bank (p. 109).

The folded hand is a big sign for Krish. Ananya's father begs him to leave his daughter, but Krish makes a decision to stay. Another situation below proves that Ananya's family does not like Krish.

I stepped inside and handed him the gift pack.
 "Shoes!" he said in a stern voice when I had expected 'thanks'.
 "What?" I said.

He pointed at the shoe rack outside the house.
I removed my shoes and checked my shocks for smells and holes. I decided to take them off, too. I went inside (p. 89).

This is the biggest turning point of Krish's behavior when he decides to face the problem. Based on Universal modern norms of organization and the growth of supranational institutional which brings the 'world society' (Boli & Thomas, 1999; Meyer et al. 1997), Krish begins to understand the Tamilian culture. He tries to blend with the Tamilian people. He begins to learn their habitual action.

Krish offers his help for Ananya's parents in the process of the interaction. First, he helps Ananya's father to make a power point. Slowly, it makes them closer (p. 136). Then, Krish helps Ananya's mother to do the Carnatic music. Ananya's mother obsesses with the Carnatic music, but her teacher says that she is not good enough to sing. Krish supports Ananya's mother like no one else. He makes her to perform in the Citibank musical concert (p. 178). Chen (2002) states about the importance of social support (p. 131) which Krish tries to do with Ananya's parents.

I opened the four boxes. Each had a gold ring. I stood up from my chair and kneeled on the floor.

'I, Krish Malhotra, would like to propose to all of you. Will all of you marry me?' I said and held four boxes in my palm (p. 183).

The dialogue above explains that marrying the family means that the entire family members have to love Krish as well as Ananya. It happens in the society which seeks approval of the family. Therefore, Krish does not want to elope with Ananya because he still believes in that belief.

d. Act 4: Delhi Reloaded

Krish and Ananya come to Delhi straight after get the approval from Ananya's parents. Now, they have to get the approval from Krish's parents. Ananya tries to impress Krish's mother by cooking, but she fails to impress Krish's mother because she does not know how to make a Punjabi dish (p. 193).

Next, Krish and Ananya come to Krish's relative wedding ceremony. At the ceremony there is a problem about the car as a dowry. The groom's family wants the bride's family to give a luxurious car for them instead of a small car. Ananya supports Krish's relatives, the bride. Ananya steps up to solve the problem. It is a shocking incident because Ananya is a Tamilian girl and she dares to solve problem in the Punjabi family. Ananya comes and reminds the groom about his position. Ananya explains that the groom is lucky to marry the bride (pp. 213-216).

This occasion is one of the examples of the transculturality. Everybody begin to realize it. They solve the problem together and there are no single culture egos. They work together to save the marriage. Ananya's braveness touches Krish's mother. Then, she realizes that a Tamilian girl is not too bad and she gives Ananya a chance.

e. Act 5: Goa

Krish and Ananya arrange the date for their parents to meet. Two families need to meet and talk about the marriage. Unfortunately, it creates a new problem. It is hard to make two families from the two different cultures and states to like

each others. They also have different taste in food and drink. It is showed from their meal's preference and how they eat.

Few things brings out the differences between Punjabis and Tamilians than buffet meals. Tamilian see it like any other meal... for Punjabis, food triggers than emotional response, like say music. And the array of dishes available in a buffet is akin to Philarmonic Orchestra (p. 222).

Krish's explanation show that Punjabis will put everything eatable in the one plat. Meanwhile, Tamilians pick only what they like. In another situation, the difference between Punjabis and Tamilians is showed from their favourite food.

"Chicken is too good. Did you try?" my mother said and lifted up a piece to offer them.

"We are vegetarian," Ananya's mother said coldly even as the chicken leg hung mid-air (p. 223)

Ananya's family are a Tamil Brahmin. They pick a vegetarian dishes. It does not match with Krish's family whose like chicken and beer. Those differences lead to the single culture idea.

"Where will you find such qualified guy like him?" my mother said. I prayed Ananya mother wouldn't bite at the bait.

"Yeah, but they must be all dark boys. Were there any as fair as Krish? Looks-wise you cannot match Punjabi," my mother said, without any apparent vicious née in her voice (p. 226).

The dialogue above shows the concept of the single culture. Ananya's family tries to be nice, but Krish's mother thinks that her people are the best. She begins to compare them with Tamilian.

"Actually, we do get qualified boys. Tamil values education a lot. All her uncles are engineers or doctors. Ananya had many matches from the USA.. we haven't trapped anyone," Ananya's mother said finally."He used to keep coming to our house." (p. 226).

Ananya's mother defends her family and society. She shows off their people and a small talk changes into fight. Then, a misunderstanding happens in the meeting. Ananya wants Krish's mother to apologize. It is difficult to make Krish's mother apologize to Ananya's parents. Therefore, Krish has to make her mother agree to do that. He pretends that he is on his mother's side. Krish says that he will make Ananya obey them after the marriage. Unluckily, Ananya hears the conversation. She thinks that it is a manipulation. As a result, they break up (pp. 229-230).

f. The Final Act: Delhi & Chennai & Delhi & Chennai

The final act is about the reconciliation. The unpredictable incident happens. Ananya calls Krish and tells him that Krish's father comes to Chennai. Krish's father comes and convinces her parents about their marriage (pp. 244-245).

His eyes meet mine, he said, "Because I am your father. A bad father, but I am still your father." He continued, "And even though you feel I have let you down in the past. I felt I should do my bit this time. A life partner is important. Ananya is a nice girl. You shouldn't lose her" (p. 246).

Krish' father takes an action to reconcile with Krish. He wants his son to be happy. Therefore, he comes to Chennai and convinces Ananya's family. Krish's father realizes his mistakes. He does not want to do the same mistakes anymore. He does his role as a father and supports his son.

"Thanks, dad," I said, fighting back tears.

"You're welcome," he said. He gave me a hug. "I'm not perfect. But don't deprive me of my son in my final years," he said.

I hugged him back. Tears slipped out as I let go of any self-control. The world celebrates children and their mother, but we need fathers too (pp. 245-246).

Parson (1951) explains that one of the aspects in the need-disposition is the gratificational aspect. It deals with an interchange of the object (p. 3). the interchange information happens when Krish's father confesses his mistakes. Krish's father gives Krish a hug. They never give each other a hug for years.

The touching dialogue above shows the power of letting go the past. Krish realizes that he has to forgive his father. He lets the burden go by forgiving his father. Meanwhile, the transcultural marriage happens by changing the perspective of the single culture.

Krish's father action is a bridge to recollect the two families together. He supports Krish and let his ego about the single culture. The other members of the two families follow Krish's father step and let the marriage happens. This wedding speech by Ananya's father reflects the spirits of the transculturality.

"In fact, when Ananya first told us about Krish, we were quite upset. As all Tamilians know, we are so proud of our own culture. We also thought our daughter is one million; she will get the best of boys in our own community. Why must she go for a Punjabi boy?"(p. 265).

The single culture is showed in the beginning of this speech. Ananya's father tells that the Tamilians are highly value their culture. He tells that family dislikes a boy from another state.

"We did our best to discourage her. We didn't treat Krish well even though he moved to Chennai for us. We even showed her Tamil boys. But you know kids of today, they do what they want to do." This time, all give understanding nods (p. 265).

The parents remember how they discourage their children. This dialogue tells the power of the young generation. Krish and Ananya succeed in erasing the perspective of the single culture. They succeed to stick together until the marriage.

“So why do parents object to this?” he said and adjusted his glasses.”It is not only about another community. It is the fact your daughter has found a boy for herself. We as parents feel disobeyed, left out and disappointed. We bring our children from baby to adults, how can they ignore us like this? All our frustration comes out in anger. How much we hate love marriages, isn’t it?”(p. 266).

Parson (1951) explains that the framing of action system happens in the society. It is not only composed by the internal structure, but also the relational scheme (p. 2). Ananya’s father notes that he objects the marriage as a parent. It is not a part of the community as an internal structure of this process, but it is more about the relation as a family.

It is all about the relation scheme as parents and children. Ananya’s parents feel disappointed because Ananya rejects their choice. Ananya as their daughter, she does not agree with their idea. The disappointment becomes a frustration, and it changes into the anger. Those are the reason why they dislike the love marriage.

“But, we forget that this happened because your child had love to give to someone in this world. Is that such a bad thing? Where did the child learn to love? From us, after all, the person they loved first is you” Ananya clasped my arm and clinched it tight. The crowd listened with full attention (p. 266).

Taylor (1975) states that the self-disclosure affects relation (pp. 18-31). The parents reach the self-disclosure when they realize about the love itself. They realize that they are the ones who teach the children to love someone. They realize

that they are the first person who loved by their children. Therefore, they do not need to envy the others. They still have the children's love in their own way as the parents.

"Actually, the choice is simple. When your child decides to love a new person, you can either see it as a chance to hate some people... However, you can also see it as a chance to love some more people. And since when did loving more people become a bad thing?"(p. 266).

In the end, Krish and Ananya solve the problems by making the community realize that they are one union. They realize that the root of the problem is their own feeling towards the beloved one. Meanwhile, the culture and the state are used as the tools to transfer their anger and willingness towards the others.

"Yes, the Tamilian in me is a little disappointed. But the Indian in me is quite happy. And more than anything, the human being in me is happy. After all, we've decided to use this opportunity to create more love for ourselves."(p. 266).

The final words from Ananya's father indicate the world society. There are no indications of the single culture. The families have united as the Indians. Another situation indicates the two reunited cultures.

The song collection was a mixture of Tamil and Hindi film music. They had one Punjabi music CD, which Raji mama had instructed to play in a loop. My family dominated the dance floor, Ananya urged her aunts and uncles to join as well. I guess they were my family too now (p. 267).

The two families mix the music from Punjab and Tamil. They even dance together and enjoy the party. They can appreciate each other culture as well.

The nurse cleaned up the two babies and gave them to me.
"Be careful," she said as I took one in each arm.

“You are from two different states, right? So, what will be their state?” the nurse said and chuckled.

“They’ll be from a state called India,” I said (p. 269).

The dialogue above shows evidence of the transculturality. Krish and Ananya realize that their children belong to Indian. Their children are the real example of the hybridization between two cultures.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of three sections, namely the conclusions, implications, and suggestions. The conclusion will answer the research questions. The implications give the reflection of the study for the education and society. The suggestions are proposed for the future researcher.

A. Conclusions

There are two findings of this study. The first finding of this study explains that the family conflicts affect Krish's emotional development. They affect Krish by changing him into an introvert boy. The family conflicts play an important role in Krish's emotional development. Krish testifies the violent abuse in his home. He ever confronts it and makes the situation even worse. He runs away from the situation, but with the help of his girlfriend he tries to face his problems. He learns to forgive. He does not run anymore because wherever he runs, his father's shadow stays with him. Krish begins to face the reality, letting go the past to build the new future with Ananya. He leaves his adolescence and moves forward as an adult.

The second finding of this study reveals that the transcultural marriage happens in Krish and Ananya's marriage. It happens by changing the perspective of the single culture. Both of two families show an extreme proud to their own

respective culture. Therefore, Krish and Ananya face the diversity between the two cultures. They try to mix themselves and become a part of the transculturality itself. They pass their ego, leave it behind and blend together to solve their problems. They support each other and explain to their parents that they are Indian.

B. Implications

This study plays an important role in the society, especially for the students to respect their parents and culture. Krish and Ananya become a great example for the young generation. Krish and Ananya experience the modernization, but they still need their parents' approval for their marriage. They do not want to elope. They try so hard to convince their parents to approve their relationship.

The way Krish solves his family problem also becomes another example for the young generation. The young generation can do what Krish does as an adult, they will leave the adolescence and become an adult. As a future teacher, the researcher realizes that the family problems affect the students' life. Encountering the problem and helping the students to solve their problem will be a big challenge for the teacher. Chetan Bhagat encounters the phenomena in our society, which is called the transcultural marriage. The phenomena can be found easily in the study field or workplace in our society. It is because we live in the multicultural society.

C. Suggestions

The future researchers can analyze the parent's perspective on the transcultural marriage. It can be combined with the ways of parents see their children and their dread towards the modernity of the today's society. The parents' perspectives can be compared to the awareness of the young generation towards the elder. This study will be useful for the teacher to understand the differences between the two generations. Therefore, the teacher can decide better lesson for the students based on the further study.

The way Ananya faces the diversity also can be a perfect choice for the researcher to analyze the modern girls' perspectives towards the marriage. The researcher can analyze the feminism in the future study. Besides feminism, the study also can enrich the knowledge about the Indian culture.

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APPENDIX A

The Biography of Chetan Bhagat

Chetan Bhagat was born in New Delhi, India on April 1974. He is a well known author, script writer, columnist, and motivational speaker. He studied IIT and he took management program on IIM Ahmedabad. He was an investment banker in Hongkong for eleven years. He shifted to Mumbai and became an author. He quits his banking career in 2009 and became a full time writer.

Writing is his passion. He writes nine blockbuster books, namely *Five Point Someone* (2004), *One Night @ the Call Center* (2005), *The 3 Mistakes of My Life* (2008), *2 States* (2009), *Revolution 2020* (2011), *Half Girlfriend* (2014) and *One Indian Girl* (2016) and two non-fiction titles, namely *What Young India Wants* (2012) and *Making India Awesome*(2015). Bollywood adapts his novels into movies. Four novels have been adapted and bacame successful Bollywood films.

Despite writing, Chetan Bhagat is a well known as a columnist and motivational speaker. He has spoken in 50 cities around the world at more than 100 organizations. He speaks at the educational institutes, corporates and volunteer agencies and government bodies. He speaks about passion, team building, values, motivation, etc. Chetan Bhagat is the right person to speak and share his experience because of his profesional and educational background. As a motivator, he has already helped organizations such as Citi Bank, Medical

College, Aricent, Airtel, Birla, Johnson and Johnson, Eveready, Career launcher, Hindustan Times, National Defense Academy, US Embassy and many more.

Chetan Bhagat gains attention from the International community because of his works. *Time* magazine called him amongst the ‘100 most influential people in the world’. The *New York Times* named him the ‘the biggest selling English language novelist in India’s history’ and Fast Company, USA, named him as one of the world’s ‘100 most creative people in business’.

Adapted from: www.chetanbhagat.com

APPENDIX B**The Summary of Chetan Bhagat's *Two States***

Set in the modern India, *Two States* tells the story about Krish and Ananya.

They come from different states of India. They want to get married but their parents do not agree. The problem arises when their parents meet. Their parents shows the emotions of different cultures, the hatred and the extreme proud about their own culture. Therefore, Krish and Ananya have to stick together. They have to convince their parents to let them do the marriage.

The transcultural marriage is not the only problem in this story. The main character of this novel, namely Krish, he has to fight against his own past and find the way to his future. Krish testifies the domestic abuse as a teenager. It affects his personality. It makes him does not have a good relationship with his father. He does confront his father and fight him, but he makes things even worse.

Two States divided into five acts. The act one is set in Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad is the first place where Krish meets his girlfriend, Ananya. The second set is Delhi. Delhi is Krish's hometown and Krish's mother arranges a marriage for Krish. Krish rejects the marriage and he decides to move to Chennai to meet Ananya. The third act happens in Chennai. In this act, Krish tries to convince Ananya's parents about the marriage. The fourth act is in Delhi. Ananya tries to convince Krish's mother to approve the marriage. The act five is in Goa. After the parents agrees about the relationship, the next problem is that it is hard to make the two families from the two different cultures and states to like each

others. The final act is in Delhi, and then Chennai, moves to Delhi and it end in Chennai. The final act is about the reconciliation. The unpredictable incident happens. Ananya calls Krish and tells him that Krish's father comes to Chennai and convinces her parents about their marriage.

Two states is not only the story about a marriage. It is also a story which tells the young generation about the ways to respect the culture and more important things is how to respect and forgive the parents. There are transitions and characters building in this story, especially for Krish. In the beginning, Krish is an introvert boy. He hates his father. He cannot forget his father's mistake. But, Ananya comes and helps him to be a better person. In Krish's journey to win over their parents' delimitation perspective, he also sees that he can win if he can let go his past. He tries to forgive and face his father. He leaves his adolescence and becomes an adult.

Adapted from: www.chetanbhagat.com