

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the research. It describes background of the study, literature review, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, research method and research paper organization.

A. Background of the Study

Child marriage is defined by UNICEF as “a formal marriage or informal union before age 18” and occurs throughout the world. Being forced into marriage before one is able to give consent violates the basic human rights of boys and girls. Most married youth are girls, with estimates revealing that 1 in 3 girls in the developing world are estimated to be married before the age of 18. On average globally, only 5% of males marry before their 19th birthday.

The consequences of child marriage are severe. National and international indicators on maternal health, education, food security, poverty eradication, HIV/AIDS, and gender equality are all negatively correlated with high child marriage rates. Child brides are under great pressure to prove their fertility, which often results in pregnancies when their bodies are not yet ready, resulting in greater maternal and newborn morbidity. Married girls under 15 are five times more likely to die in childbirth than married women in their 20s. They are also more likely to experience complications of childbirth including obstetric fistula and hemorrhaging. Child brides are also at greater risk for contracting HIV and

other sexually transmitted diseases due to their inability to reject unsafe sexual practices.

Child marriage also has a complex relationship to human trafficking. Trafficking and forced marriage intersect when marriage is used both in conjunction with force, fraud, coercion, or abuse of power, and as a means to subject wives to conditions of slavery, often in the form of domestic or sexual servitude. Children are trafficked for the purpose of forced marriage, fueling a lucrative trade in girls in some regions. Early marriage also increases the vulnerability of children to being trafficked or re-trafficked.

Early marriage is also known as teen marriage and it is typically defined as the union of two adolescents, joined in marriage from at a young age starting from the age of 14 years old. Until the late 20th century, teen marriage was very common and instrumental in securing a family, continuing a blood lineage and producing offspring for labour. Many factors contribute to teen marriage such as teen pregnancy, religion, security, family and peer pressure, arranged marriage, economic and political reasons, social advancement, and cultural reasons.

Child bride can be reflected in the literary works, especially in the writing. Writing can be realized in the kind of script, short story, novel, memoir etc. Here, the researcher only focuses on the memoir as one of the ways to do it. Is a literary nonfiction genre, More specifically, it is a

collection of memories that an individual writes about moments or events, both public and private that took place in the author's life.

I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced memoir is written by Nujood Ali and Delphine Minoui. The original language of the memoir was french, published in 2010 and it was translated into 20 languages. The English version was translated by Linda Coverdale and published by Three River Press on March. It consists of 11 Chapters, 64 pages.

Delphine Minoui, is a freelance france's journalist who has been covering the Middle East for the last 10 years for some of the biggest French outlets (Le Figaro, L'express, L'Expansion, La vie, Radio France, etc). She gets an appreciated's *Albert Loudress* for her reports Iran and Middle East since 1997. After being based in Tehran for 8 years, she has just moved to Beirut. She was awarded the 2006 Albert Londres prize for her coverage of Iran and Iraq. Her new book, "Les pintades à Téhéran". She lived in Beirut after finishing her works from Iran.

Nujood Ali (born 1998) is a central figure in Yemen's movement against forced marriage and child marriage. At the age of ten, she obtained a divorce, breaking with the tribal tradition. After the trial, Ali rejoined her family in a suburb of Sana'a. She returned to school in the fall of 2008 with plans to become a lawyer. In November 2008, U.S. women's magazine Glamour designated Nujood Ali and her lawyer Shada Nasser as Women of the Year. Ali's courage was praised by prominent women including Hillary Clinton and Condoleezza Rice.

True courage can only be revealed under the most tragic circumstances, as exemplified by the case of Nujood Ali of Yemen, who challenged her family, her culture, and a misogynist legal system by seeking a divorce from her abusive husband, whom she was forced to marry when she was only 10 years old. Nujood Ali relates her shocking story with the help of journalist Delphine Minoui, telling how she was forced to marry a man three times her age who had promised not to consummate the marriage until she became an adult. He broke that promise on their wedding night, initiating a vicious cycle of rape and abuse which is all-too-common in a land where laws against child brides existed, but until recently were rarely enforced. Nujood Ali had little idea how hopeless her cause was, even after she somehow managed to seek asylum at the local courthouse, but luckily she was discovered by a compassionate lawyer whose sympathy quickly turned into passion as they fought for her legal freedom. Nujood Ali won her case, and became an international symbol for change, helping to enact a new commitment to enforcing laws against child brides throughout the Middle East.

Hillary Clinton and Condoleezza Rice as one of Glamour magazine's women of the year, Nujood now tells her full story for the first time. As she guides us from the magical, fragrant streets of the Old City of Sana'a to cement-block slums and rural villages of this ancient land,. Her unflinching look at an injustice suffered by all too many girls around the world is at once shocking, inspiring, and utterly unforgettable.

Later, the researcher is interested in studying this the memoir entitled *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced* because the four reasons. The first, *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced* memoir is a popular memoir, not only can be read when the novel was published but also can be read in the recent time. When the memoir is published in the first time, the great good responses. It is not only for the existence of the novel but also for the reseacrher who gets the award. So, it shows that world citizen is so interested to understand the message that will be conveyed through *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced* memoir

Second, *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced* has an attractive plot. Delphine makes the story in the memoir alive. It is like the phenomenon that is occurred in the reality. The story of *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced* is told in detail. The event that follows the story is the real of the event that happened in Yemen, about women, child brides or child marriage and divorce. The memoir totally show how women is oppressed and child bride who want to live normally as children not a wife like Nujood in this context. She is a young girl with dreams exactly. Nevertheless, when her father forced her to marry man in more than 30s and she got bad treatment from her husband and her mother in law in her new family, she decided to fight it. She does not want her daughter also get the same fate like her.

Third, it is a realistic historical memoir; the memoir gives us the historical women's life includes women's position, women's role, women's right, and women's participation in Yemen and also the events in it.

In addition, the last reason is educational factor. The researcher as the women wants to know about feminism value in child bride or child marriage in Yemen State. Reading *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced* also helps to get the better understanding the life of women in Yemen. Then, these situations can be used as the additional reference for the writer when faces the daily women's life and is faced the condition that is dominated by child bride or child marriage is patriarchy culture.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher decides to do the research entitled *Child Bride in Delphine minoui's I 'Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced (2010) Memoir: A Feminist Approach*.

B. Literature Review

The researcher realizes that this research is not the first research. To prove the originality of the research, the researcher will show the previous studies that deals with the research.

The first research is entitled *The Protest against the domination of the tribal customs reflected in Nujood Ali's and Delphine Minoui's I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced memoir (2010) : Critical Discourse Analysis* (Ari Fatmawati, 2012, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta) . The purpose of the research are to describe about the protest about patriarchy culture. The finding of the reserach show that the structural element of *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced* is evidence that there is a patriarchy culture in Yemen.

The second research is entitled *Protest Against The Domination Of Tribal Customs In Nujood Ali's And Delphine Minoui's I Am Nujood, Age 10 And Divorced Memoir (2010): A Critical Discourse Analysis* (Tri Maryati, 2012, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta). The Purpose of the research are to describe about child bride reflected in *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced* memoir. The finding of the research shows that the structural elements of *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced* memoir are evidence that there is child bride from Nujood as Middle East toward against patriarchy culture in Yemen and the dominant ideology in *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced* is feminist ideology.

The third research is entitled *Nujood Ali and the Fight against Child Brides in Yemen* (Lief, 2011, Tavaana Case Study). In her study. She analyzes Nujood Ali and her fight against child bride. She describes Nujood cases through leadership aspect and civil aspect. She finds up that Nujood focused on escaping her abusive marriage. She was also eager to return to her younger sister in order to protect her from the same fate. In the leadership aspect. She realizes that Nujood's courageous decision to end her marriage was a historic event for Yemen.

Considering the three previous studies above, The researcher want conduct the close and almost similar research. The similar with the first and the second researches are about object (data) of the study and the issue will be analyzed with third research. The difference between the first and

second studies is about the similarity of data and the third is about type of study will be analyzed.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the phenomena mentioned above, the researcher formulates the problem of the study is how the child bride is reflected in *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorce* memoir.

D. Limitation of the Study

In this research paper, the researcher focuses on describing child bride that is reflected in *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorce* memoir using a feminist approach.

E. Objective of the Study

Based on the research problems, the researcher formulates the objective of the study in the following.

1. Describing the child bride reflected in *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorce* memoir based on feminist perspective.
2. Analyzing the structural elements of *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorce* memoir.

F. Benefit of the Study

From this research, the researcher hopes that this study has the benefits that are divided into theoretical and practical benefit, they are as follows.

1. Theoretical Benefit

The researcher hopes this result can be useful as references, contribution and additional information to the larger body of knowledge especially for the literary study on *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorce* memoir.

2. Practical Benefit

The result of this research hopefully to enrich the researcher's knowledge and her experience dealing with Feminist perspective in deeper. Then, it is also hoped can be useful input for the other researcher in analyzing *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced* memoir into different perspective.

G. Research Method

The research method is divided into five subs, namely (1) type of research, (2) object of research, (3) data and data source, (4) method of collecting data, and (5) method of analyzing data.

1. Type of the Study

In doing this research, the researcher uses qualitative research because she intends analyzing the structural element in *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced* memoir and describing child bride reflected in *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorce* memoir.

Based on Moleong (1991: 3) descriptive qualitative is a type of a research, which results the descriptive data in the forms of written or oral from observed people or behaviors. The objective is to describe

the actual uses of language for communication. The nature is not to test or prove, but to explore and to describe.

2. Object of the Study

The object of this research is Delphine Minouis's *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorce* memoir. In conducting the research, the researcher is going to analyze it by using a feminist approach.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source

The data in this research are primary data and secondary data.

a. Primary Data Source

The primary data sources are taken from *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorce* memoir that is written by Delphine Minouis and Nujood Ali published on March 2, 2010 by Three River Press, New York. It consists of 11 Chapters, 64 pages. With ISBN: 978-979-3064-87-1. The original language that is used is France.

I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced memoir is divided into 11 chapters and then is divided again into 4 main parts. The First, the story of In Court. The Second, the story of Khardji. The Third, the story of The Judge, The Fourth, the story of the wedding. The fifty story about Shada, The Sixty the story about Running Away, The Seventh, story about The Divorce, The Eighth the story about The birthday, The Ninth the story about Mona and the last the story about The Return of Fares.

b. Secondary Data Sources

The secondary data are taken from other sources, which are related to the primary data that support the analysis including books and virtual references as documentation. It deals with text and with problem of this research. It also covers the theory of feminism that will be used in analyzing the novel, author's biography, information of Yemen country, books of literary theory, feminism and the other relevant information to analysis of this research.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The researcher uses documentation as the method of collecting the data in this research. The steps are as follows.

- a. Reading the Delphine Minoui's *I Am nujood, Age 10 and Divorced* memoir in many times.
- b. Browsing to the internet to get several information and articles related to the object of the study.
- c. Identifying the problem and finding the data. Therefore, research problem statement and objective of the study can be drawn clearly.
- d. Taking the important notes of important data, both primary and secondary data.
- e. Arranging the data into several parts according to its classification.
- f. Occupying the classification into several chapters.

- g. Drawing conclusion and suggestion based on the analysis of the data that is found in the former chapter.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis in this research paper is descriptive analysis. The analysis uses word, phrase, clauses, and sentences as the data research. Then, the data reports will contain dialogues and narrations.

H. Research Paper Organization

This research paper organization of Child bride in the Delphine Minoui's *I Am Nujood, Age 10 and Divorced* (2010) using A Feminist Approach and it is divided into six chapters. Chapter I deals with introduction that covers the background of the study, literature review, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, research method and research paper organization. Chapter II covers with the underlying theory that consists of describing feminist literary containing major principle in feminism, notion structural element and also theoretical application. Chapter III concerns with social background of Yemen society in late 20th until the beginning of 21st century. Chapter IV deals with structural analysis containing the structural elements of the novel and discussion. Chapter V presents feminist analysis. Chapter VI is conclusion and suggestion.