MOTHER'S SACRIFICE REFLECTED IN INSIDE THE KINGDOM BY
CARMEN BIN LADEN (2004): A FEMINIST APPROACH

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MOTHER’S SACRIFICE REFLECTED IN *INSIDE THE KINGDOM* BY CARMEN BIN LADEN (2004) : A FEMINIST APPROACH.

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ABSTRACT


The major problem of this study is how mother’s sacrifice is reflected in Carmen bin Laden *Inside The Kingdom*. The objective if this study is to analyze the novel based on its structural elements and to analyze the novel based on the feminist analysis. In analyzing *Inside The Kingdom*, the writer uses qualitative method and feminist approach. The data sources consist of primary data and secondary data sources. The primary data source is the novel *Inside The Kingdom* itself and the secondary data sources are the other sources related to the analysis such as the author’s biography, books of literary theory and feminism. The method of the data collection is library research. The technique of data analysis descriptive analysis. The result of the study show the following conclusions. First, from the structural analysis of the novel shows that Carmen bin Laden wants to convey her idea about a mother's sacrifice. Second, based on Feminist Approach, the novel *Inside The Kingdom* Saudi Arabia tradition implicitly practiced that women being placed as inferior.

A. Introduction

A mother is always willing to sacrifice for her children. A mother's sacrifice is immense. Mother is the one who gives birth to us, nurtures us, keeps us every time. As human beings a mother has the same opportunity to do anything. Women do not have the same position as men, though much progress has been made in the society to bring women to a stage where they have equal rights, equal pay, equal independence but still it is not achieved.

According to Niget, (1981) sacrifice is a deep spiritual practice that leads someone to experience a profound sense of interconnectedness and oneness. It diminishes ego and shaves away barriers of separation. It may be as simple as giving a dollar to someone on the street or as big as risking your life for others. One most common and most taken for granted sacrifices we see everyday is the sacrifice mothers make for their children. They sacrifice time, energy, money and attention to give life, teaching, education and love to their children. But sacrifice can extend into daily life for all someone not just for firefighters and mothers.

Inside the Kingdom is written by Carmen bin Laden in 2004. It is an intimate account of life, and the journey one embarks on when one truly wishes to “live life”. Carmen writes her life. This book is a Carmen’s life, but it does not about herself but tells about environment. Inside the Kingdom is a good book, encompassing personal and family history, political history, and culture of “Saudi Arabia”. This book tells about mother’s sacrifice in Saudi Arabia. Carmen bin Laden was born in Geneva, Switzerland in 1954. She was raised in Lausanne, Switzerland. Her father, Dufour. He comes from Swiss and her mother, Mirdoht Sheybani. She is a Persian. She has three sisters named Salome, Beatrice, and Magnolia. When she had graduated from senior high school, she met with Yeslam bin Laden, the brother of Osama bin Laden. She married with him in Jeddah Saudi Arabia in August 8, 1954.

Inside the Kingdom is written because incident on September 11, 2001. It was one the most tragic dates of our lifetimes. It took, and shattered, the lives of thousands of innocent people. It robbed the Western world of its
sense of freedom and security. For Carmen, it was a nightmare of grief and horror one that will imprison her and her three daughters for the rest of their lives. And yet 9/11 began as a lovely Indian summer day. American society thinks that Carmen still has relation with Osama. It is the cause of American society has under estimated with Carmen and her children. That situation motivation Carmen to tell the real position of her life at this time.

There are four reasons why the writer is interested to study Inside the Kingdom memoir. The first reasons is because it is the realistic novel. The story of the memoir is the reality life of Carmen bin Laden. It tells about mother’s sacrifice. The second reasons is educational factor. The writer wants to explore about feminism values in Saudi Arabia; how the women’s position, women’s role, women’s right, and women’s participation. The third reasons is because Inside the Kingdom is a good book and intimate account of life and also the journey one embarks on when one truly wished to ‘live life’. Carmen writes her life. The fourth reasons is Inside the Kingdom gets so many reactions and criticism from society around the world. Most of reactions and criticism are positive. Not only support but they are also very proud with her struggle. Also many people have negative reaction with this memoir. They think that this memoir is just fiction.

The writer uses the feminist theory as an approach to analyze this novel, because the story of the memoir is about mother’s sacrifice in the life. By so doing, the writer gives the title: MOTHER’S SACRIFICE REFLECTED IN INSIDETHE KINGDOM BY CARMEN BIN LADEN (2004) : A FEMINIST APPROACH.

The problem statement of this research is how mother’s sacrifice is reflected in Inside the Kingdom (2004) directed by Carmen bin Laden. The objective of study are mentioned as follow: a) To describe Inside the Kingdom based on structural elements of memoir, b) To analyze mother’s sacrifice reflected in Inside the Kingdom (2004) directed by Carmen bin Laden based on a feminist approach.
The research on *Inside The Kingdom* memoir has been conducted by some students. The first is Arina research, this study aimed to analyze gender inequalities principle in Carmen bin Laden’s *Inside the Kingdom* viewed from A Feminist Approach. The second researcher is Nova Suryatiningsih, the research is about woman’s discrimination in Saudi Arabia. The aim of the thesis is: to describe how women’s discrimination in Saudi Arabia. The third researcher is Rozkowski, writes about the woman culture story that of a woman trying to protect her children from the fall in Saudi Arabia.

**B. Research Method**

The research method is divided into five subs, namely (1) type of the study, (2) object of the study, (3) type data and data source, (4) technique of collecting data, and (5) method of analyzing data. Type of the study, the writer uses qualitative research because she intends describing the structural element on *Inside the Kingdom* and analyzing mother’s sacrifice reflected in *Inside the Kingdom*. The object of the study is mother’s sacrifice reflected in *Inside the Kingdom my life in Arab Saudi* novel (2004) directed by Carmen bin Laden. It is analyzed by using a feminist approach. The primary data source is *Inside the Kingdom* that is written by Carmen bin Laden and published on July, 2004 by Warner books, a member of Timer Warner Book Group (USA) Inc, New York. It consists of 205 pages with ISBN: 0-446-69479-7. The original language that is used is English. The secondary data are 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 memoir, author’s biography, books of literary theory, feminism and the other relevant information of analysis of this research. In conducting the study, the writer uses the techniques in collecting the data as a follows: a) Reading *Inside the Kingdom* memoir 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 notes of important thing both of primary and secondary data source, e) Drawing conclusion and suggestion based on the analysis of the data that is found in the former chapter.

The technique used in analyzing the data is descriptive analysis. It concerns with structural element of memoir on mother’s sacrifice reflected in *Inside the Kingdom* by Carmen bin Laden (2004).

C. Finding and Discussion

*Inside The Kingdom* memoir is written by Carmen bin Laden. This novel is a change of culture, religious and and political in Saudi Arabia. This case is interesting to be read because express some important issue such as woman discrimination, a mother sacrifices, and gender inequalities. *Inside The Kingdom* memoir express a life struggle of a mother to her children. This is showed by Carmen bin Laden as a woman character in the memoir. Carmen bin Laden character in the memoir. Carmen bin Laden breaks patriarchy’s culture by her character as main character.

The major characters are Carmen bin Laden. She was the female main character of the memoir. She was born in Lausanne, Swiss. She was a beautiful woman. She had big eyes, straight hair. Her long hair was shiny in the sunlight. She had deep brown eyes. She had thick lips. Mentally Carmen was an idealistic person. She had rational thinker. She also had a curiosity were very large. She was ambitious person and motivates herself to change her life to be better in the future.

The minor characters are Yeslam bin Laden, Osama bin Laden, Om Yeslam, Wafah bin Laden, Najia bin Laden, Noor bin Laden, Salome, Beatrice, Magnolia, Fawzia bin laden, Salem bin Laden, Ali bin Laden, Tabet bin Laden, Mary Martha Barkley, Ibrahim bin Laden. Yeslam bin laden was the husband of Carmen. Yeslam was calm, slim, bronzed, and handsome man. He was responsible man and clear sight. Yeslam came from big family. He had twenty four brothers and twenty nine sisters. Om Yeslam was Yeslam mother. She was Iranian. Physically Om Yeslam was a soft spoken woman
with a sweet, round face and dark hair. Osama was the younger brother of Yeslam. He was one of many brothers. Physically Osama was tall, stern, and his fierce piety was intimidating, even to the more religious members his family. Marry Martha was Carmen’s friend when she took a study in university in United States. She was a best friend for Carmen because she always gave support every time Carmen had problem. Martha was real lady. She was really lady, tall, with dark hair blue eyes-a great beauty. Salome was the first younger sister of Carmen. Beatrice was the second younger sister of Carmen. Magnolia was the last younger sister of Carmen. Wafah was the first child of marriage between Carmen and Yeslam. She wasa very beautiful child, with as tub born character. Najia was the second child of marriage between Carmen and Yeslam. She was a beautiful child, weak and very sweet. Noor was the last child of marriage between Carmen and Yeslam. She was a beautiful girl, with wide eyes and soft skin. Fauzia was the younger sister of Yeslam bin Laden. Salem was the oldest brother of Yeslam bin Laden. He was an open and sociable. And he also had a fatherly gesture. Ali was the younger brother of Yeslam. Ali boned Middle East, because his mother came from Lebanon. Tabet was the younger brother of Yeslam. He is black skin, because his mother was a descendant of Ethiopia. Ibrahim was the younger brother of Yeslam. He had wrinkles in his eyes and his face was very friendly.

The settings of place in this novel are in the Janewa, Ganeva, Jeddah Saudi Arabia, and America. Then, the setting of time in this novel takes times in 1973, it was the first time when Carmen met with Yeslam in her house where she hosted her Saudi guest. In 1974, they went to America for the first time and met with Marry Martha, and than 1974 finally, Marry and Make did wedding celebration in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. In 1976, the first daughter of Carmen was born. September 11, 2001 Carmen and her child in America, great disaster happened when the building of Wall Trade Center was attacked by the terrorist.
The plot of the memoir begins with the introduction of Carmen and Yeslam. After that, Carmen decided to marry with Yeslam. Then, Carmen lived in Saudi Arabia with Yeslam. And then, they have two daugther. But, when Carmen pregnancies anymore, Carmen is requested to abortion by Yeslam. But Carmen rejects it. The conflict from the novel *Inside The Kingdom* is when Noor her third child is born. Carmen feels something odd in Yeslam’s behaviour that is change. One day, Carmen follows Yeslam at his office, and not is she supposed Yeslam is out from office with women. Carmen looks and closes Yeslam. Yeslam does not recognize that woman is his mistress. At the end, Carmen decides to divorce with Yeslam. The climax is at September 11, 2001, when there is a bombing in America, and the subject is her ex-brother in law, Osama bin Laden. At that time, Carmen and her children is ignored in America, because there is Bin Laden’s name family in their name. Then, Carmen struggles to clean their good name that has related by moment at September 11, 2001.

Point of view refers to the story though which the author decides to discloses the explicit, fact that some constitutes the story. They are narrator participant as the point of view of the memoir. Theme of the memoir, the kingdom is “a mother will sacrifice anything for her children”. This means that a mother should be obliged to protect her children under any circumstances. With in this memoir tells a sacrifice of a mother who wants to keep her children to live in this world. And a mother who will always try to seek freedom for her children. The elaboration above shows that structure elements in English is a good unity. It can be seen clearly that the structure element of the novel. It is namely character and characterization, setting, plot, style, poin of view and theme are interested together in building wholeness. The author's struggle to raise her three daughters as independent, educated thinkers and her crumbling marriage against the backdrop of the bin Ladin family is a wonderful read.

Feminism analysis above shows that the author creates the memoir to carry her world views. social background of the author is represented in the
memoir. the major and some minor characters, have their own world view on freedom of thought. Carmen bin Laden also employs them to describe political, social, economic, women condition in the Saudi arabia age, religious, and the life of carmen bin Laden aspect at that time.

In political aspect, Leadership and Political Officials, There are no political parties, but the royal family is a large grouping with significant political influence. It consists of about twenty thousand people and has several main branches and clans. Some princes are especially influential in politics, while others are active in business.

In social aspect, A major social division is that between guest workers and local citizens. The working class is largely composed of temporary immigrants, who also occupy middle-class positions and a few positions in the upper class.

In economic aspect, Saudi Arabia invested heavily in new commercial agriculture. Spectacular increases have been achieved in the production of wheat, sorghum, barley, poultry and eggs, and new vegetable and fruit crops. However, much of this expansion depends on the use of fossil water (not replenishable), guest workers, imported machinery, and state subsidies. Saudi Arabia has regained self-sufficiency in wheat, and range-based livestock raising is increasingly commercial in orientation.

In women condition in Saudi Arabia age aspect, The relative status of woman and men. Men have more rights than women do. Women are not allowed to drive; cannot travel abroad without the permission or presence of a male guardian (Mahram); are dependent on fathers, brothers, or husbands to conduct almost all their private and public business; and have to wear a veil and remain out of public view.

In religion aspect, All Saudi Arabian citizens are Muslims. Except for a small minority of Shia, Saudi Arabians are Sunni and mainly follow the Handbali school of Islamic law (madhab). Half or more of the immigrants are also Muslims. Non-Muslim faiths are not allowed to practice in Saudi Arabia.
Religious practition, Islam does not have ordained clergy or priests. The person most learned in Islam is the one who leads the prayers.

In the life of Carmen bin Laden aspect, Carmen Bin Ladin was born in 1954 in Lausanne, Switzerland. Her father was Swiss, hence the name Dufour, and her mother was Persian Mirdoht-Sheybani. She was raised in Lausanne by her mother along with three other sisters Salome, Beatrice, and Magnolia. From 1974 to 1988, she was married to one of Osama bin Laden's older brothers, Yeslam bin Ladin. They were married in 1974 in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. They had three daughters, Wafah Dufour, Najia and Noor.

Finally, from all aspect that are reflected in Inside the Kingdom, there is a close relationship between the memoir and the reality of overall aspect in Saudi Arabia. Carmen bin Laden portrays the misery experienced by transmigrants and the position of the women who are always behind the men. all the major and some minor character are addressed to represent Carmen bin Laden world view on freedom of thought. they uphold their own right and also of oppressed people.

D. Conclusion

The writer draws two conclusions related to the result of the analysis. First, the structural analysis of the memoir shows that Carmen bin Laden wants to convey her idea about mother’s sacrifice. Women have different treatment than men. This sacrifice is in position, role, right, and participant. Carmen wants to point out the society about mother’s sacrifice in position, role, right, and participation. The elaboration above shows that structure elements in English are in a good unity.

Second, based on Feminist Approach, the conclusion is there is a mother’s sacrifice in Carmen bin Laden’s memoir Inside the Kingdom. In Saudi Arabia, women are second class. A mother is supposed to be in the position of the first class, because of the sacrifice of a mother. Because the mother is a lady who has the inner strength to endure childbirth and the rejection that often comes from her children. And God gave force to make it rigid while others give up, but a mother takes care of his family with the
suffering and fatigue without complaining. And she has the strength to carry her husband through failure and complement her husband's rib to protect this heart. She has the wisdom to know that a good husband never hurts his wife, but sometimes tests her strengths and her resolve to stand beside him unfalteringly. It does not provide an opportunity for women to express their feelings.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


