

ABSTRACT

SARAH ISFANDIARY CONSTANTIA. **The Rebellion of South Asian-Indian and Pakistani Women against Forced Marriage as Seen through Sanghera's Daughters of Shame.** Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2011.

This study concerns about a novel of Jasvinder Sanghera's *Daughters of Shame*. The novel tells the stories of South Asian-Indian and Pakistani women about forced marriage. Forced marriage is one of tradition preserved in India and Pakistan but it becomes the oppression to many women there. The aim of this study is first to find the forced marriage's depiction and the sufferings that South Asian-Indian and Pakistani women have experienced, and the second is to find how South Asian-Indian and Pakistani women rebel against forced marriage.

In analyzing the problems the writer conducted library research. The primary source is the novel *Daughters of Shame* itself, while the secondary sources are reference books, the sites from internet, and other resources that support the discussion of this thesis. There are 5 theories applied, they are theory of character and characterization, theory of feminism, theory of patriarchy, South Asian women and the tradition of South Asian society. The approach that is used to analyze the novel is feminist approach.

The result of the study shows three things. First, the characteristics of the female characters in the novel are justice fighter, brave, rebellious, independent, responsible women, and risk taker. Second, the female characters who have not experienced forced marriage yet consider forced marriage as treatment which refuse individual free choice and the female characters in the novel who have experienced forced marriage find no happiness in it because in many cases of forced marriage, they accepted violence and unfair treatment from their husband. They have no freedom to choose, opportunity and equality with men in forced marriage. Third, because of sufferings, unfair treatments and no equal rights in forced marriage, many women in India and Pakistan rebel against forced marriage by running away and committing suicide. They want to value themselves, to show the importance of women as individual and to get equality with men.

ABSTRAK

SARAH ISFANDIARY CONSTANTIA. **The Rebellion of South Asian-Indian and Pakistani Women against Forced Marriage as Seen through Sanghera's Daughters of Shame.** Yogyakarta: Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Sanata Dharma, 2011.

Skripsi ini membahas tentang novel yang berjudul *Daughters of Shame* karya Jasvinder Sanghera. Novel tersebut bercerita tentang kisah-kisah yang dialami para wanita Asia Selatan, khususnya India dan Pakistan tentang kawin paksa. Kawin paksa merupakan salah satu tradisi yang melekat di India dan Pakistan tapi kawin paksa merupakan tekanan bagi banyak wanita di sana. Tujuan dari skripsi ini adalah untuk mengetahui gambaran kawin paksa dan derita yang dialami oleh wanita India dan Pakistan dan bagaimana para wanita tersebut memberontak melawan kawin paksa.

Dalam menganalisa masalah, penulis menggunakan penelitian pustaka. Sumber utamanya adalah novel itu sendiri, *Daughters of Shame*, sedangkan sumber keduanya adalah buku-buku referensi, situs-situs dan internet, dan juga sumber lainnya yang mendukung pembahasan ini. Ada lima teori yang digunakan, yaitu teori karakter dan karakterisasi, teori feminis, teori patriarki, teori tentang wanita Asia selatan dan teori tentang tradisi masyarakat Asia selatan. Pendekatan yang digunakan untuk menganalisa pokok permasalahan adalah pendekatan feminis.

Hasil dari pembelajaran ini menunjukkan tiga hal. Pertama, karakter wanita di novel ini adalah wanita yang memperjuangkan keadilan, berani, suka memberontak, mandiri, bertanggung jawab, berani mengambil dan menghadapi resiko. Hal yang kedua adalah, para karakter wanita di novel yang belum mengalami kawin paksa menganggap kawin paksa sebagai tindakan yang menentang kebebasan tiap individu untuk memilih. Para karakter wanita di novel yang sudah mengalami kawin paksa tidak menemukan kebahagiaan dalamnya karena dalam kawin paksa, mereka menerima kekerasan dan perlakuan tidak adil dari suami mereka. Mereka tidak mempunyai kebebasan untuk memilih, kesempatan dan kesetaraan dengan laki-laki dalam kawin paksa. Hal ketiga, oleh karena derita, perlakuan tidak adil, tidak adanya kebebasan dan kesetaraan hak dalam kawin paksa, banyak wanita di India dan Pakistan yang memberontak melawan kawin paksa dengan cara melarikan diri dan bunuh diri. Mereka ingin menhargai diri mereka sendiri, mereka ingin menunjukkan pentingnya wanita sebagai individu dan mereka ingin mendapat kesetaraan dengan laki-laki.