

MODERN SLAVERY IN THE MEMOIR *HIDDEN GIRL* BY SYIMA HALL: A REVIEW ON THE MAIN CHARACTER

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Abstract

The main topic in this research is modern slavery which is examined based on the study of the main character in Shyima Hall's memoir: *Hidden Girl*. The process of this research involves the overall story, intrinsic elements: character and characterization, conflict, setting, and symbol, as well as extrinsic elements: perspective of cultural studies focusing on class and the understanding of modern slavery. This qualitative research is conducted by applying descriptive analysis method along with library research technique, leading to the identification that class turns out to be the cause of modern slavery. The main character, Shyima, undergoes three forms of modern slavery: human trafficking, domestic slavery and child slavery. These experiences eventually forms her determination to fight against modern slavery individually, by becoming an anti-modern slavery activist.

Keywords: class, main character, modern slavery, slavery

INTRODUCTION

Background

Poverty and basic needs are two things that are difficult to separate from human life. Poverty can be understood as the inability of individuals or groups to fulfill basic needs. Suradi in *Urban Poverty Alleviation* (2012: 8), citing Nugroho, said that poverty is a multi-dimensional problem involving economic, social, cultural and political factors. Poverty can cause social inequalities in society and potentially lead to class gap.

Social inequality according to T. Douglas Price and Gary M. Feinman in *Pathways to Power: New Perspectives on Emergence of Social Inequality* (2010: 2), is the organizing principle of a hierarchical structure in society that shows inequality in accessing goods needs, information, decision making, and power. Social inequality is marked by differences in the distribution of opportunities and

opportunities given to people with different social statuses. Communities with different social status can be classified into social classes.

Social class according to Tatik Suryani in *Behavior in the Age of the Internet* (2013: 198), is the division of community members into a hierarchy of different status classes. Furthermore she added that in social classes there are gaps, ranging from the lowest to the highest class. The classes are also separated by lower class and upper class terms. Communities belonging to the upper class are usually those who employ lower class people. This is something that is natural as long as cooperation between the two parties is a symbiosis of mutualism. However, the powerlessness of the lower class towards upper class society can cause them to be ensnared in the practices of slavery.

Karl Marx, a world philosopher, divides the class into three parts; namely the workers (proletariat), the owners of

capital, and landlords. In *Marx: A Very Short Introduction* (1980), Singer argues that the proletariat or workers according to Karl Marx are the people who have the lowest position in the social class system. They are people who represent the lower class of society and can become potential slaves.

Slaves as revealed by Kuhl in his dissertation, *Modern-Day Slavery and Human Trafficking: An Overlooked Issue*, can be defined as someone who is bound in slavery or someone who is the property of another person. A slave may be defined as a person held in bondage to another, or someone who is the property of another. (Kuhl, 2011: 4) This shows that slavery is a condition when someone has someone else as property.

Slavery began thousands of years ago and has been known since the Sumerian civilization in Mesopotamia around 3500 BC. The great history of world slavery began in the 14th century when Europeans expanded their 3G mission (Gold, Glory, Gospel) to other continents, one of which was Africa. In Africa, Europeans launched a trading strategy as the first step in carrying out imperialism. They use alcohol as a slave exchange. The political system of sheep fighting was also used by Europeans to get slaves who would then be sent to Europe and America.

Slavery in America occurred for almost 250 years until it was abolished with the ratification of the 13th Amendment on January 1, 1863. Although it was abolished, in fact, Slavery still occurs in almost all parts of the world today. According to the *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery* (2017: 5) report, at least 40 million people have been victims of modern slavery in 2016.

Modern slavery is a form of human crime that must be ended immediately. Many ways to end modern slavery include literature. One of the literary works used to attract readers' special attention is the memoir. Memoir works by definition in

KBBI are historical mementos or past events records resembling autobiographies written by emphasizing the opinions, impressions, and narrator's responses to events experienced and about the characters associated with them. Memoirs of *Hidden Girl* is one of the literary works that elevates modern slavery as a social problem that is happening in the world today. This memoir was first published in 2014 in the United States and was written by a modern anti-slavery activist, Shyima Hall.

Problem Identification and Formulation

Hidden Girl is chosen as the main corpus of this research driven by the desire to analyze modern slavery in it based on a study of the main characters. This memoir is examined by the post-structuralism approach, which does not limit the meaning of 'memoirs' in certain definitions and study them critically. In this study the the problem is formulated to three aspects of discussion; class relations with modern slavery, modern forms of slavery and resistance to slavery, described critically through the review on the main character.

Research problem

1. What is the relationship between class and modern slavery?
2. How is the form of modern slavery described through the main character?
3. How is the resistance to modern slavery described through the main character?

Research purposes

The aim of this research is to prove the hypothesis based on the assumption that modern slavery experienced by the main character can occur because it has a relationship with the issue of class. The next research objective to be achieved is to show the form of modern slavery and the resistance to slavery which is described through the main character.

Research methods

This research is a qualitative research that will be analyzed through descriptive analysis method. The technique used in this research is library research using primary data, namely the memoir *Hidden Girl* and secondary data derived from theoretical books, scientific journals and online articles related to the topic the author has chosen, namely modern slavery.

Literature review

A literary work has forming elements which function to build the whole story. In *Mengenal 25 Teori Sastra* (Sehandi, 2014: 54), there are two elements that make up prose literary works, namely extrinsic elements and intrinsic elements. The author will explain the intrinsic elements that support the problem of the focus of the research of the main character in the memoirs of *Hidden Girl*, namely: characters and characterizations, conflicts, backgrounds and symbols. As for extrinsic elements, the author uses the perspective of class-focused cultural studies and an understanding of modern slavery. The author will also provide an explanation of the post-structuralism approach and include several literature reviews containing previous studies that are used as references to support the research process.

Intrinsic element

Nurgiyantoro, in *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi (Theory of Fiction Studies)* (2013) explains that intrinsic (intrinsic) elements are those that construct the literary work itself. The element in question, to mention only a portion, for example, events, stories, plots, characterizations, themes, backgrounds, storytelling, language or style of language, and so on. In this study, the authors limit the discussion on intrinsic elements, namely figures and characterizations, conflicts, backgrounds, and symbols that have relevance to the overall set of stories in this memoir.

Characters and Characterizations

A narrative literary work certainly has a character or character who acts as the driver of the story. The term character itself refers to the perpetrator of the story. Nurgiyantoro in his book *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi* (2013), explains that a character is someone or more who is displayed in a literary work.

There are four categories of characters according to Burhan Nurgiyantoro (Nurgiyantoro, 2013: 258-274), namely:

- Main Character and Additional Character
- Protagonist and Antagonist Characters
- Flat Character and Round Character
- Static Character and Developing Character

Characterization refers to the nature and attitudes of specific characters referring to the personal qualities of a character. (Nurgiyantoro, 2013: 247) A character can be described according to a perspective or dimension. Characters can be classified through three dimensions of characters, namely physiological, sociological, and psychological dimensions. (Waluyo, 2002: 17-19)

Conflict

Conflict refers to the notion of something unpleasant that occurs and or is experienced by the characters of the story. (Meredith & Fitzgerald, 1972: 27; Nurgiyantoro, 2013: 179). Perrine in *Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense* (1996) provides another explanation of the types of conflict. He divided the conflict into three parts, namely: *man against man*, *man against environment* and *man against himself*. (Perrine, 1996: 43)

Settings

In *Berkenalan dengan Prosa Fiksi* (2000: 126), Sayuti explained that in modern fiction, the space and time of occurrence of events are worked out by the author to become other elements, such as with characters and plots. He added that the element of fiction shows the reader where and when the events in the story take

place, called settings. In addition, according to Nurgiyantoro, the setting which is also referred to as the foot hold, refers to the meaning of the place, the relationship of historical time, and the social environment in which the events described are occurring. (Abrams, 1999: 284; Nurgiyantoro, 2013: 302)

Settings can be divided into three main elements, namely place, time, and socio-culture. The setting of place points to the location where the event was told. The time frame relates to the problem of "when" the event is told. While the socio-cultural background points to things related to the behavior of the social life of the community in a place that is told. In addition, the socio-cultural background is also related to the social status of the person in question, for example low, middle or upper. (Nurgiyantoro, 2013: 314-315, 322)

Symbol

Symbols are one of the intrinsic elements in a literary work. Symbols are things that can be in the form of people, objects, situations or behaviors that have another meaning than the original meaning.

A literary symbol is something that means more than what it is. It is an object, a person, a situation, an action, or some other item that has a literal meaning in the story but suggests or represents other meaning as well. (Perrine, 1996: 219)

Meanwhile, Coleridge in Wellek & Warren (2016: 220), argues that symbols are characterized by seemingly specific characteristics (species) in the individual self, or general traits (genus) in the latter, by apparently things that are eternal in things that are temporary.

Extrinsic Elements

According to Yohanes, in *Mengenal 25 Teori Sastra* (2014: 55), extrinsic elements are elements that influence the creation of

external literary works. Included in this element are matters relating to the elements of sociology, ideology, history, politics, economy, culture, and others. Another definition of extrinsic elements are elements that are outside the literary text, but indirectly affect the building or system of organisms in literary texts. (Nurgiyantoro, 2013: 30) The present writer uses several extrinsic elements as a reference to analyze the memoirs of *Hidden Girl*. Extrinsic elements in this study will be examined from the perspective of cultural studies focusing on class and understanding of modern slavery.

Cultural Studies

Quoted from *Cultural Studies: Challenges for Great Cultural Theories* (2008: 201), Sutrisno reveals that Cultural Studies (CS) is an interdisciplinary or post-disciplinary research study that tries to describe the formation and repetition of meaning map groups. Sutrisno added that Cultural Studies can also be explained as a discursive formation or a way of expressing certain things of culture that are managed, which have concerns regarding the issue of power in the practices of 'signifying' human formation.

Cultural studies have something to do with issues of power and politics as well as representation of marginalized social groups. According to Ratna in *Research Methodology: Cultural Studies and Humanities in General* (2010: 437), as a variant of postmodernism, the aim of Cultural Studies is concerning the culture of minorities who have been regarded as the periphery. Thus, it can be seen that cultural studies is an approach that takes sides with marginal groups, including slaves.

Cultural studies is an interdisciplinary field to examine the relationship between culture and power in people's behavior. One form of power learned in cultural studies is class. Through the perspective of

cultural studies with a focus on class, slavery can not only be seen but also can be further explored as a human phenomenon in society.

Class

In *Cultural Studies: Challenges for Great Theories of Culture* (Sutrisno, 2008: 204), class (class) is the classification of individuals into groups based on socio-economic conditions experienced together. Sutrisno added that class is a set of injustices connected with social, economic, political and ideological dimensions. In class (group), power which is one of the central parts of the subject in cultural studies, conceptualized as an impulse to achieve a goal. (Barker, 2014: 230-231) Furthermore, Barker in *Making Sense of Cultural Studies* (2002), revealed that power is considered as a force used by individuals or groups to achieve personal goals and interests that are contrary to the wishes of others.

Ennals in *From Slavery to Citizenship* suggests that those who are classified as slaves have a lower status than the lowest class in society. As slaves, they are thus lower than the lowest classes. (Ennals, 2007: 100) The existence of striking differences in social status between slaves and their masters can pave the way for social classes in society.

Slavery

Slavery is a condition when a person or group controls or has someone else in order to exploit it. Slaves do not have freedom of life and their own future. In *From Slavery to Citizenship* (2007: 47), Ennals writes that slavery is a product of the injustice of the power of international law.

In addition to providing the definition of slavery, in his book Ennals also presents the characteristics of a slave according to Anti Slavery International. These characteristics are as follows:

Anti Slavery International identifies four characteristics of a slave:

- Forced to work - through mental or physical threat;
- "Employer", usually through mental or physical abuse or threatened abuse;
- Dehumanized, as a commodity or bought and sold as "property";
- Physically constrained or has restriction placed on his / her freedom of movement. (Ennals, 2007: 258)

Modern Slavery

The modern term according to the *Dictionary of Anthropology* (1985: 261) is an attitude and morality which is a guideline to be able to live according to the demands of the present. Whereas according to Barker in *Cultural Studies: Theory and Practice* (2016: 169), modernism is associated with the philosophy of enlightenment of rationality, science, universal truth and progress. Both of these understandings have a common thread that supports each other; modern and modernism speak of progress that is happening now (now). Modern slavery itself has an actual definition similar to slavery in general, but is devoted to the understanding that it occurs today, namely in the age / era / modern era.

According to Anti-Slavery International (2018), a modern anti-slavery organization, modern slavery is a condition when someone is exploited by someone else. Today slavery is literally people owning other people - although that still exists more about being exploited and completely controlled by someone else, without being able to leave. Whereas modern slavery according to the Walk Free Foundation (2018), refers to a situation when someone grabs someone else's freedom with the purpose of exploiting that person.

The various explanations above suggest an understanding that modern slavery is a form of slavery that still occurs today. Modern slavery has a definition similar to

slavery in general, which is oriented to the exploitation of humans. Modern slavery consists of various kinds of human crime practices such as: human trafficking, forced labor, child slavery, forced marriage and other slavery practices.

Modern forms of slavery

Modern slavery consists of the practices of slavery that still occur today and become humanitarian problems throughout the world. Two modern anti-slavery organizations, the Walk Free Foundation and Anti-Slavery International, put forward forms of modern slavery, namely:

Human Trafficking

Trafficking includes recruitment, transportation, transfer and acceptance of someone from place A to place B. As expressed by Gilbert King in his book *Woman, Child for Sale: The New Slave Trade in the 21st Century* (2004: 19-20), this form of modern slavery has the purpose of exploiting someone; forced labor, sexual exploitation (prostitution), and domestic (slavery) work.

Domestic Slavery

Slightly different from other forms of modern slavery, domestic slavery consumes more victims of children, especially girls. Domestic slavery arises from human trafficking or debt bondage. Domestic slaves are in charge of doing all household chores. Their lives only take place within the home of their master, so they are isolated from their families.

Debt Bondage

Slavery caused by debt is a condition or condition when someone enslaves another person with the aim of reducing or paying off the debt of that person (slave).

Slavery due to descent (descent-based slavery)

Slavery that occurs because of heredity describes the situation when a person is born of a parent who is also a slave. They had no choice but to continue the slavery that had previously happened to their parents. Later, their children will also

remain slaves of the same master. A similar cycle will repeat itself to the descendants of the slave.

Child Slavery

The worst forms of child labor are included in the practice of child slavery. Child slaves are those who are under 18 years of age and exploited for the benefit of another person / group. Child laborers or slaves can be employed in various places, not only in the industrial sector (factory) but also in the domestic sphere. They are paid an improper wage, often not getting paid at all.

Forced Marriage

Forced marriage is a situation when an institution or practice occurs that shows that a person, without the right to refuse, is forcibly married. Forced marriage is carried out by paying a sum of money to the parent, family, or guardian of that person. Although it can occur in both men and women, forced marriage generally occurs more frequently in women. Victims of forced marriage become slaves when they are controlled by "ownership" in the marriage and threatened not to end it.

Forced / Bonded Labor

Forced labor is a condition when someone is forced to work for someone in the presence of a threat of punishment. According to the ILO (International Labor Organization) forced labor is a situation when someone is forced to work through violence, intimidation and manipulation. Slave forced labor is usually placed in certain sectors, such as the textile industry, sex, agriculture, and other sectors.

Resistance to Modern Slavery

Resistance to slavery has been carried out since the days of ancient slavery. The way to fight slavery at that time revolved around physical resistance such as war and rebellion. The Walk Free Foundation, Anti-Slavery International and other modern anti-slavery organizations believe that modern slavery must end as a moral response to this form of human crime.

Resistance to modern slavery can be done in many ways. Some of them can be done by various parties, including government, community organizations, and individuals. Governments in each country have their own ways to fight modern slavery. The resistance carried out is massive and absolute rather than the resistance of groups (community organizations) or individuals. Like the example; rearranging workers' legislation and tightening legal supervision of business cooperation both domestically and between countries.

Civil society or those who are members of several modern anti-slavery-based organizations also fight based on their respective ways both regionally, nationally and internationally. These organizations carried out various forms of modern slavery resistance such as carrying out campaigns and anti-slavery congresses as well as the preservation of the field to places of slavery. These organizations are spread all over the world and have the same mission of ending modern slavery and freeing slaves and giving them a better life.

The next resistance to modern slavery is individual resistance. Individual resistance can be done in many ways, one of which is voicing human voices or in other words doing social activism. According to the United Nation in *The Human Faces of Modern Slavery* (2018), former victims of modern slavery (slaves) can also invoke slavery they have experienced. Individuals who have escaped modern slavery and have rebuilt their lives with the assistance of the fund, tell the stories of what they have endured. (UN, 2018: 5)

Post-Structuralism Approach

The main data source in this research is the memoir *Hidden Girl*. Quoted from the Literary Devices website, memoirs are factual writing about a person's life. A literary memoir usually has a special theme about the part of one's life. Even

though it has factual nature, memoir is also a narrative story that is subjective.

Barker in the *Dictionary of Cultural Studies* (2014) states that in the poststructuralism argument, meaning cannot be limited to certain words, sentences, and single texts, but rather the results of inter-textual relations, or inter-textuality. (Barker, 2014: 228) Therefore, the author does not limit the meaning of 'memoirs' in certain definitions. Memoirs of *Hidden Girl* itself, according to the author, contain elements of fiction because it has gone through the imaginative process of the author. In this memoir, several names, identification details, and dialogues have been changed. This memoir contains forming elements as in other narrative (prose) literatures, namely intrinsic and extrinsic elements. These things encourage the author to examine the memoir *Hidden Girl* using intrinsic and extrinsic elements in it.

Literature Review

In this study, the authors used previous research in the form of dissertations and scientific journals relating to modern slavery. Some of these earlier studies were used as references to help understand modern slavery even more deeply. Previous research used in this study are:

Dissertation of Modern-Day Slavery and Human Trafficking: An Overlooked Issue by Michelle Kuhl from the University of Salve Regina, Newport, United States.

□ *Scientific Journal of Modern-Day Child Slavery* by Hans van de Glin and Joost Koojimans from the International Labor Organization, Geneva, Switzerland.

□ *Scientific Journal of Child Trafficking as a Transnational Crime and Relation to Globalization* by Teuku Fahmi from University of Lampung, Indonesia.

From the three studies, the author saw that Michelle Kuhl's dissertation entitled *Modern-Day Slavery and Human Trafficking: An Overlooked Issue* was the research most related to the research

conducted by the present writer. Kuhl's research is about the practices of modern slavery which have become a problem of humanity to this day. This is in accordance with the present writer's research relating to several practices of modern slavery.

Analysis

Hidden Girl tells the story of modern slavery experienced by a daughter named Shyima El-Sayed Hassan. She was born to a poor family in a small town near the city of Alexandria, Egypt. Poverty made Shyima's family sell her for slavery to wealthy families who lived in Cairo, Egypt, at the age of eight. Shyima experienced slavery for several years at her employer's house in Cairo and California, United States, until finally she was released due to reports from local residents regarding the alleged practice of slavery. Driven by the desire to help end modern slavery so that no one else has the same fate as her, Shyima appeared in seminar forums and discussions on modern slavery to share the story of slavery she experienced and appealed to a wider community to help end the form of exploitation of humans.

In this memoir, Shyima is the main character and protagonist. She has the most conflicts with other characters in the whole story. Shyima is displayed in a psychological dimension that is highlighted by changes in feelings or emotional side that she experienced before experiencing slavery, while experiencing slavery and after experiencing slavery. The changes in the emotional side that affected Shyima, showed that she was a developing and dynamic character who experienced the development of characters.

The changes of Syima's psychological side is caused by the sociopsychological impact on child slaves. Shyima felt the bad effects of slavery namely: feeling inferior, not having the freedom to play and learn, feeling sad because she was isolated from her family.

In addition to the emotional distress that resulted from the psychological torment she experienced, Shyima also experienced other forms of torture as a slave, namely verbal and physical. This shows Shyima has a conflict with another character. The person who has the most frequency of conflict is Shyima's employer; Mom and Dad. Both are antagonists in this story. They often slap Shyima and shout at Shyima as 'stupid girl'. The conflict between Shyima and her employer is included in an external conflict, namely the conflict of *man against man*.

Besides going through the psychological dimension, Shyima is also portrayed through her sociological dimensions. Shyima was born to a poor family who was unable to fulfill their needs. This situation eventually prompted Shyima's parents to sell Shyima as a slave to a wealthy family in Cairo. This shows that there are striking differences between the two groups of people in Egypt. Shyima's family is described as living in poverty while the family of Shyima's employer is described as having wealth which causes them to have the power to enslave Shyima. This shows that the class has a relationship with modern slavery, namely as a cause of the emergence of slavery experienced by Shyima.

Besides through the psychological dimension, Shyima is also described through its physiological dimensions. She is said to be eight years old when she experienced slavery. Shyima is described as a girl who has a smaller stature than her age. This is because she does not get adequate nutrition, always works hard every day, and experiences both psychological and physical torture, these things become factors that influence Shyima's growth and development.

Because she was eight years old when experiencing slavery, Shyima can be classified as a child slave. Shee experienced a form of modern slavery, namely child slavery. Child slavery is

slavery that occurs in minors (under the age of 18). They are enslaved to be exploited for the personal benefit of their employers. Child slaves lose their rights as a child. That happened to Shyima. She did not have the opportunity to enjoy her childhood because she had to work all day in her employer's house.

Based on the realm or work area of Shyima, which is the house of her employer, Shyima also experienced another form of modern slavery, namely domestic slavery. Domestic slavery is slavery that takes place in the domestic sphere. Domestic slaves are responsible for completing all the domestic work of their employers and not allowed to leave the employer's house. This was also experienced by Shyima. She was confined to her employer's house which she called "Mother" and "Father", and isolated from her biological family.

Modern slavery experienced by Shyima does not only take place in Egypt, but also in California, United States. Shyima was taken illegally with the consent of her biological parents. "Mother" and "Father" discussed with Shyima's biological parents to bring Shyima as the only servant who would serve them in their new residence in California. This causes Shyima to have an internal conflict, *man against himself*, namely the dilemma of feelings of hatred and affection for her family. On the one hand she hated her father and mother who had sold her as a slave, but on the other hand the memories of her family were the things that strengthened Shyima to go through slavery she experienced. Shyima still loves her family, especially her siblings.

The aspects described above show that Shyima experienced a form of modern slavery, human trafficking. She experienced transfers and transportation from one place to another; Egypt-United States, with the aim of being exploited as a slave. This is an understanding of human trafficking.

Egypt and the United States are the setting of place in this story. As for the setting of time, it was around the beginning of the 2000s where Shyima, who was told to be born in 1989, was still around eight to thirteen years old. The time frame that dates from the beginning of 2000 shows that the slavery practices experienced by Shyima are part of modern slavery.

Shyima was released after experiencing slavery for approximately two to three years in California. Therefore the United States was the place where Shyima was released. The present writer finds the symbol in this memoir, namely the United States as freedom. Shyima considers that America is a freedom for her because in this country she is freed from slavery and becomes a fully independent individual. She also eventually became a citizen of the United States and lived a life like everyone else in general.

As a former slave, Shyima had an aspiration to end modern slavery. She realized that her rights as a human being had been taken away because of slavery and Shyima did not want anyone else to feel what had happened to her. To realize her ideals, Shyima resisted slavery by throwing her former employer; Mother and Father, into prison. She also appeared in discussion forums about modern slavery as a speaker to share the story of slavery she had experienced. The form of resistance that Shyima did was individual resistance to modern slavery by becoming an anti-slavery activist.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion conducted through the study of the main characters in the *Hidden Girl* memoir, it can be found that Shyima as the main character experienced modern slavery that had a relationship with the class. In this memoir, the class is divided based on the upper class (the master class) and the lower class (the controlled class); Shyima's employer acts as an upper class society who has the

power and Shyima, on the contrary, as a powerless lower class society. This class gap encouraged Shyima's employers to enslave Shyima with their power.

Shyima experienced three forms of modern slavery. Based on the discussion that has been done, the present writer discovers that Shyima experienced human trafficking, because she was sold by her parents to become slaves, experienced transportation and transfers from one place to another in order to be exploited by her employer. Shyima also experienced domestic slavery, because she worked in the domestic sphere and did all the household chores her employer ordered. Shyima's life only took place in her employer's house and she was isolated from her biological family. The next form of modern slavery that Shyima experienced was child slavery, because she experienced slavery when she was under 18 years old and as a child she was exploited for the personal benefit of her employer.

The experience prompted Shyima to fight. She managed to fight against her former employer by throwing them into prison. Shyima also took the fight by sharing her experience as a former slave in discussion forums on modern slavery in various places in the United States with the aim of helping to end the humanitarian problem. What Shyima did was a form of resistance to modern slavery individually by becoming an anti-slavery activist.

Thus it can be concluded that based on the review on the main character in this memoir, the class has a related relationship with modern slavery. Class is the cause of modern slavery experienced by the main character. This answers the hypothesis, which is proven that class has a relationship with modern slavery. Beside the linkages between class and modern slavery, the forms of modern slavery described through the main character can also be concluded. Of the several forms of modern slavery, there are three forms of

modern slavery experienced by the main character; human trafficking, domestic slavery and child slavery. The last thing that can be concluded in this study is that the main character's fight against modern slavery individually by becoming an anti-slavery activist is a form of resistance towards modern slavery.

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