

## ABSTRACT

Sistalia, N. (2017). *Raden Adjeng Kartini's Dreams of Marriage And Education in The Era of Dutch Colonialism in Indonesia as Seen in Letters of A Javanese Princess*. Yogyakarta: English Language Education Study Program, Department of Language and Arts Education, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

This research aims to analyze *Raden Adjeng Kartini's* dreams of marriage and education in the era of Dutch colonialism in Indonesia, based on her letters compiled in a book *Letters of a Javanese Princess*. Kartini letters are the witnesses of her sharp, critical, and modern thoughts as a young girl in her era. She is questioning and criticizing the limit of education particularly for girls and polygamy marriage culture. However, as a *priyayi* girl, Kartini has a limited space and freedom to fight the strong wall culture and to actualize her big dreams.

This research has formulated two problems: (1) "What are Kartini's dreams of marriage?" and (2) "What are Kartini's dreams of education?". Library study method is used to collect the data from various references to get primary and secondary data. The document analysis is applied as the data analysis technique. In order to elaborate the findings, the writer uses the theories of dreams, theory of polygamy marriage, education, and moral education. There are two sources used in this research. They are primary and secondary sources. The primary source is Kartini's letters compiled in a book entitled *Letters of a Javanese Princess*, while the secondary source is several printed books about Kartini. This research applied sociocultural-historical approach to analyze Kartini's dreams of marriage and education based on the influence of Javanese culture, economic and political context during Dutch colonialism era in Indonesia.

Based on the analysis, the first finding shows that Kartini strongly hates the idea of poygamy marriage and is against polygamy marriage but it is culturally legal. Marriage in her ideal dreams should be a harmonious relationship between a man and a woman only. In contrary, she becomes a wife from a widower with three concubines and seven children. It is because her deep love to her father and she knows that her husband is a progressive smart man who will respect and support her to actualize her dreams in educating young girls. The second finding, Kartini's dreams of education is to propose the equal opportunities and roles for men and women in education. It is because women will be the first educator for their children and educated women will raise the moral standard of a nation. According to Kartini, education is not only aimed at educating the brain, but also moral and a spiritual guidance.

**Keywords:** dreams, polygamy marriage, and education.

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa impian-impian Raden Adjeng Kartini tentang pernikahan dan pendidikan pada masa penjajahan Belanda di Indonesia, berdasarkan kompilasi surat-suratnya dalam sebuah buku berjudul *Letters of a Javanese Princess*. Surat-surat Kartini merupakan saksi dari pemikiran-pemikirannya yang tajam, kritis, dan modern sebagai gadis muda pada masanya. Dia mempertanyakan dan mengkritisi terbatasnya pendidikan terutama bagi para gadis dan budaya pernikahan poligami. Namun, sebagai seorang gadis priyayi, Kartini memiliki ruang dan kebebasan yang terbatas untuk melawan dinding kultur yang sangat kuat dan mewujudkan impian-impian besarnya.

Penelitian ini merumuskan dua permasalahan: (1) “Apakah impian-impian Kartini tentang pernikahan?” dan (2) “Apakah impian-impian Kartini tentang pendidikan?”. Metode studi pustaka digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data dari berbagai referensi untuk mendapatkan data primer dan sekunder. Analisis dokumen diaplikasikan sebagai teknik analisis data. Untuk menguraikan kesimpulan dari penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan teori impian, pernikahan poligami, pendidikan, dan pendidikan moral. Ada dua sumber yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, yakni sumber utama dan sumber kedua. Sumber utama adalah kompilasi surat-surat Kartini dalam buku yang berjudul *Letters of a Javanese Princess*, sedangkan sumber kedua adalah buku-buku tentang Kartini. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sosiokultural-historis untuk menganalisa impian-impian Kartini tentang pernikahan dan pendidikan berdasarkan pengaruh konteks budaya Jawa, ekonomi, dan politik selama era penjajahan Belanda di Indonesia.

Berdasarkan analisis, kesimpulan pertama menunjukkan bahwa Kartini sangat membenci dan menentang pernikahan poligami namun hal tersebut legal secara kultural. Dalam impian idealnya, pernikahan adalah hubungan harmonis antara seorang pria dan seorang wanita. Sebaliknya, Kartini menjadi istri dari seorang duda dengan tiga selir dan tujuh anak, karena cintanya pada ayahnya dan bahwa suaminya adalah seorang pria cerdas progresif yang menghormati dan mendukungnya mewujudkan impian mendidik para gadis. Kesimpulan kedua, impian Kartini dalam pendidikan adalah kesempatan dan peran yang sama bagi pria dan wanita dalam pendidikan karena wanita akan menjadi pendidik pertama bagi anak-anak mereka dan wanita berpendidikan akan menaikkan standar moral suatu bangsa. Menurut Kartini, pendidikan bukan hanya bertujuan mendidik pikiran, tapi juga tuntunan moral dan spiritual.

**Keywords:** dreams, polygamy marriage, and education.