

ABSTRACT

Putri, Thesalonica Gita Pramesti. **The concept of Motherhood Experience in Cain's *Mildred Pierce* Through a Social Feminist Perspective.** Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2018.

This study is about motherhood as an experience against motherhood as an institution through social feminist perspective by analyzing the main character in *Mildred Pierce*. This thesis tries to explain motherhood as institution that defines for mothers to stay at home. Whereas motherhood as experience defines for mothers to work outside the house therefore Mildred through motherhood as experience that supported by social feminism shows her characteristics to against motherhood as institution.

There are two problems that are analyzed in this study. The first problem questions the description of Mildred's characteristics. The second problem questions how the motherhood of Mildred Pierce's portrayed through the scope of feminism in the novel as the essence of mothering's struggle against motherhood as institution.

The method employed in this study is library research. The primary source is *Mildred Pierce* novel by M.Cain. The secondary sources are taken from printed and electronic books, and some online references to gain the data. This study applies feminism approach. The theories that are used in this study are theories of character, characterization, theories of motherhood as institution and motherhood as experience and theory of social feminism.

From the analysis, the writer finds two points of answer. The first finding is Mildred Pierce's characteristics. Mildred Pierce is described when she is married, divorced, in relationship, separated, remarried, and divorced. The second finding is how motherhood as experience in Mildred against motherhood as institution, about the definition of good mother and also there are oppression of economic, social class, and education. Therefore, this study concluded that even though Mildred is not always at home, she successfully raised her daughter. Also through feminism perspective, she succeeded to improve her family economy condition and increases her family's social class.

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Studi ini membahas tentang keibuan dalam pengalaman melawan ibu dalam institusi melalui perspektif sosial feminisme dengan menganalisa karakter utama Mildred Pierce. Studi ini mencoba untuk menjelaskan keibuan dalam institusi yang didefinisikan bagi ibu untuk tinggal di rumah. Sedangkan keibuan dalam pengalaman didefinisikan bagi ibu untuk bekerja di luar rumah maka Mildred melalui keibuan dalam pengalaman yang didukung sosial feminisme menunjukkan karakternya untuk melawan ibu dalam institusi.

Ada dua masalah yang dianalisis dalam penelitian ini. Masalah pertama mempertanyakan deskripsi karakteristik Mildred. Pertanyaan masalah kedua adalah bagaimana keibuan Mildred Pierce digambarkan melalui sudut pandang feminisme di novel *Mildred Pierce* sebagai inti dari perjuangan Mildred melawan keibuan dalam institusi.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian pustaka. Sumber utamanya adalah novel Mildred Pierce karya M.Cain. Sumber kedua diambil dari buku cetak dan elektronik, dan beberapa referensi online untuk mendapatkan data. Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan feminisme. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori karakter, karakterisasi, teori keibuan dalam institusi dan keibuan dalam pengalaman dan teori feminisme sosial.

Ada dua hasil dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian pertama adalah karakteristik Mildred Pierce. Mildred Pierce digambarkan saat ia menikah, bercerai, dalam hubungan, berpisah, menikah kembali, dan bercerai. Temuan kedua adalah bagaimana pengalaman keibuan dalam Mildred melawan Ibu dalam institusi dilihat dari sudut pandang tentang ibu yang baik adalah Ibu yang berada di rumah dan adanya penindasan dikarenakan ekonomi, kelas sosial, dan pendidikan. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa walau Mildred tidak berada di rumah Mildred tetap berhasil mendidik anaknya melali sudut pandang feminisme, Mildred berhasil memperbaiki kondisi perekonomian keluarganya, dan kelas sosialnya.