WOMEN’S ROLE AS A MOTHER AND WORKING WOMAN
AS SEEN IN MAIN CHARACTER IN THE FILM
I DON’T KNOW HOW SHE DOES IT

A Thesis
Submitted to letters and Humanities Faculty
In partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the degree of Strata One

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ABSTRACT

Zulfah Nurhanni Zulaimyta, NIM: 109026000131, American Working Women Stereotype As Seen In Main Character In The Film I Don’t Know How She Does It. Thesis: English Literature Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarief Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2013.

This research analyzes the main character Kate Reddy in I Don’t Know How She Does It. The research is aimed at finding out the character of Kate Reddy as a mother and working woman and how her personality traits influence to fulfill her women’s role as a mother and working woman with the concept of women stereotype by using qualitative method. The data are collected from the dialogues in the script and some pictures in the film, the writer analyzed this film using the concept of stereotype.

The main character in this film is Kate Reddy. She is a busy working woman as a manager in her office. In the other hand, she is also a mother and a housewife in her family. She has some characteristics, namely smart, responsible, pay no attention and tricky. As the main character, some of Kate Reddy’s characteristics are the representation of women stereotype when she must to fulfill her role as a mother and working woman. The nurturant’s way of her as a mother stereotype, when she tries to balance her life and take care of her family is the way of her to fulfill her role as a mother. In the other hand, she also fulfill her role as a working woman with the stereotype of working woman. It can be seen with her ways to make a deal and build closeness with her client, and seen as less committed to her job.
APPROVEMENT

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on September 17th, 2014. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, September 17th, 2014

Examination Committee

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person non material which to substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, January 2014

Zulfah Nurhanni Zulaimyta
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, The Beneficient, The Merciful
May peace and blessing of Allah be upon all of us

First of all, the writer would like to give the most appreciation and many thanks to Allah SWT, the lord of the universe and the thereafter. She sure, she cannot do anything without him. God guided us with all of his blessed in our life. Then, peace and blessing is upon to our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW and all of his followers.

This paper is presented to English Letters Department of Letters and Humanities faculty UIN of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta as partial fulfillment of the requirement for strata one degree.

The writer would like to express the highest gratitude to her family. Her everlasting gratitude goes to her beloved parents, M. Zuharfan and Dra. Nurlaila Herawati who has always encouraged her to continue her study to the graduate level. The writer should express her thanks to her beloved sisters and brother; Zaujah Nurhanni Zulaisa, M. Zilyadain Al-Burdan, and Zahra Ramadhanti who give spirit everyday that makes her strong. The writer also dedicated this thesis for her big family of H. Umar and H. Hasan for their help and support.

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The writer deeply indebted to them therefore, she always hope and pray may Allah SWT bless, guide, forgive and protect them. Finally, the writer hopes this thesis is not only useful but also invites the others research to discuss about stereotype.

Jakarta, January 2014

The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Literary work is an art, which many human elements contained in it, especially feeling. Fananie said, basically, literature is very useful in life, because literature can provide awareness to the reader about the truths and expressions of life (2000:132). The division of literary genre can be summarized in the form of poetry, novel, fiction or narrative prose, plays even a film.

Film analysis enables us to understand some elements habitually, thus freeing our minds to concentrate on the most significant questions. Analysis helps us to lock an experience in our minds so that we may savor it in memory.\(^1\)

The different social roles that men and women play are based on the sexual division of labor and, according to social role theory, these role differences lead to differences in the behaviors of males and females. The division of labor and the status hierarchy of gender result from differences in reproduction and in the physical size and strength of women and men (Wood & Eagly, 1999), with differences typically favoring men (Eagly, Wood, & Diekman, 2000). Differences in position and power lead to differences in gender roles which include both beliefs and expectations (Cialdini & Trost, 1998) about what men and women do. Because women more frequently assume the domestic role, characteristics assumed to exemplify homemakers are stereotypically ascribed to women in

\(^1\)Boogs, Joseph M, Petrie Dennis W. The Art Of Watching Films, (New York, 1999) p. 8
general. Similarly, characteristics thought to typify providers are ascribed to men in general (Eagly et al., 2000). Cultural expectations promote conformity to gender roles and influence perceptions of masculinity and femininity in oneself and others.²

Feminism in general is a movement that centralize attention of women’s struggle in put their existence. Feminism become a movement from women which get a discrimination, violence, and unfair traits to live better than before.

As a movement, feminism has a diversity of branches and approaches but generally strives to analyze and change the power structures of patriarchal societies – that is, societies where men rule and where their values are privileged. Feminists make women’s position as their primary concern, but their analysis of power relations is often relevant to, and encompasses, other subordinated, oppressed, and exploited groups.³

Stereotype in general is a particular quality as characteristic which chosen by majority of people or society and be characteristic of particular category. But it does not mean every opinion or individual belief can be characteristic and stereotype. Stereotype occur whenever individuals are classified by others as having something in common with some people, because they are members of a particular group or category of people itself.

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³ Laura Mulvey, et al., *Feminist Film Theorist*, (New York, 2006), pp. 3-4
Stereotype about women contain both positive and negative judgments. In general, women appear to be liked better than men but are not seen to be as competent (Eagly & Mladinic, 1993).

There are many career women who faced some discrimination, started from untrustworthy to do their job from her boss until cannot get a proper job in their company. That is why women who work must have an ability to balance their life. Businesswomen, for example, were viewed as more likely to engage in masculine roles and to have masculine traits. At the same time, they were seen as less likely to engage in feminine roles, to have female physical characteristics, or to have feminine traits.

In women stereotype, their characteristic is get a domestic role or a discrimination at their company. Actually there are some film about woman who can being a mother and a success working woman at the same time, such as One Fine Day (1996) and Erin Brockovich (2000). That is why I am interested in analyzing American woman who try to fulfill her role as a mother and working woman at the same time.

In this thesis, I analyze I Don’t Know How She Does It film. I choose this film to be analyze because the film released in 2011 and this thesis is made closely to the year of the release of that film. I Don’t Know How She Does It is a film, directed by Douglas McGrath about a woman who “has it all”, which means success in business and having a happy family. Kate (Jessica Parker) is a manager for a Boston investment company, who has a husband, Richard (Greg Kinnear).

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4 Mary Crawford, Rhoda Unger, Women and Gender; A Feminist Psychology, (New York, 2004), p. 59
5 Ibid. p. 52
The film tells the life of Kate who is a busy working woman that has a job to do a round-trip out of town. Kate do the job trip even once a week. Her life as a woman who has a husband and two daughters does not always run smoothly. She must be able to balance her job as a manager as well as a good housewife. A few friends and co-workers also mention that she is a mother who is very attentive to the needs of her family. In addition, her boss also trusts her to do some jobs in office.

There are many things that show the struggle of Kate Reddy to do anything which makes everything works as it should be. She works well and still has not forget her job as a wife and mother at home, although there are some conflicts that making her eventually have to choose to keep busy with working or spending time with her family.

The main character in this film make this film represent how a woman can be a mother and a success working woman, without decompress the job of woman supposed to do being a wife and mother. In the film, Kate as the main character struggle a lot to has a life that she trying to balancing about her job and family at the same time, even though it is hard and she needs somebody to help it works. From some article above, the writer will analyze characteristic of Kate Reddy as the main character and applying the concept of stereotype, to see the ways of Kate Reddy to fulfill her role as a mother and working women.
B. Focus of the Study

This research will focus on the main character (Kate Reddy) as the main character who represents a woman to fulfill her role as a mother and working woman at the same time.

C. Research Questions

Based on the background and the focus of the study above, the writer would like to propose the statements of the problem as:

1. What are the characteristics of Kate Reddy as the main character in the film *I Don’t Know How She Does It*?
2. How does the main character as a woman to fulfill her role as a mother and working woman in the film *I Don’t Know How She Does It*?

D. Significance of the Research

The writer hopes that this literary research can give some significant information about characterization and stereotype of women as a mother and working woman. Then, it is to know further the main character who want to fulfill her role as a mother and working women at the same time.

E. Research Methodology

The methodologies of this research are including some aspects of the research such as:
1. **Objective of the Research**

The objectives of the study in this analysis are:

a. To know about the characteristics of Kate Reddy as main character.

b. To describe the main character who represents women stereotype as a mother and working woman.

2. **Method of the Research**

The writer tries to get answers of the questions in research questions uses the qualitative descriptive method and library research. Noor writes that “Qualitative descriptive is a research that seeks to describe an indication, incident, events that occur now. Descriptive research focuses on the actual problem as it is at the time of the study”.6

The analysis are taken from related papers, conversations, statements, and then from director’s description of main character through the film.

3. **Technique of The Analysis**

The technique of analysis in this research is descriptive analysis techniques. Firstly, the writer watched *I Don’t Know How She Does it* film, directed by Douglas McGrath carefully and continuously in order to understand the content of the film deeply. Secondly, the writer will collect the data in this film by analyzing Kate Reddy’s characteristics, as seen from the dialogues and appearances of this film, and next the writer will analyzes them based on the concept of stereotype.

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4. **Instrument of the Research**

The instrument of this research is the writer herself by watching the film *I Don’t Know How She Does It* and then the writer maps some of characteristics of Kate Reddy and analyze it by using the concept of stereotype.

5. **Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis in this research is the film *I Don’t Know How She Does It*, directed by Douglas McGrath that was published in 2011.

6. **Place and Time**

This research was conducted in 2013, at English Letters Department, Adab and Humaniora faculty, and at the Main Library of State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakata.
CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Film is a storytelling medium that has many same elements with the short story and the novel. It is easier to study novel or short story than film because novel or short story is written to be read and frozen in printed page, whereas film is written to be performed, rely on spoken words, depends greatly on visual and other nonverbal elements that are not easily expressed in writing.7

In this chapter, the writer would like to point out of theory that she uses for analyzing the film I Don’t Know How She Does It. There are character and characterization and the concept of mother and working women stereotype.

A. Character and Characterization

The term of the character refers to the person or player of a story, character and characterization refers to the player’s characteristic and attitude, more refers to the personal quality of the character.8

Major character is a character or figure that plays important role and often appears in the story. This character shoes up again and again in the story. This character’s desire and action drives the story forward and carries it through all its twists and turns.9 Whereas minor character is the character that only has a little role and the occurrence of this character is very rare. This character may

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8Joseph M Boggs, Op. Cit., p. 32
make a difference in the plot but we are not supposed to get emotionally involved with them, either negatively or positively. His/her desire and action might cause a twist in the story, but play no role in shaping its ongoing flow.\footnote{Ibid.}

There are some addition varities of characters, in Joseph. M. Boggs (2008:67) opinion. There are Stock characters and stereotype, static versus dynamic or developing characters, and flat versus round characters.

**Stock characters** are minor characters whose actions are completely predictable or typical of their job or profession (such as a bartender in a western). They are in the film simply because the situation demands their presence.\footnote{Ibid. p. 68}

**Stereotypes**, however, are characters of somewhat greater importance to the film. They fit into preconceived patterns of behavior common to or representative of a large number of people, at least a large number of fictional people.\footnote{Ibid. p. 67}

**Developing characters** are deeply affected by the action of the plot (internal, external, or both) and undergo some important change in personality, attitude, or outlook on life as a result of the action of the story.\footnote{Ibid. p. 69} **Static characters** remain essentially the same throughout the film. The action does not have an important effect on their lives (as might generally be the case with the hero of an action/adventure film).\footnote{Ibid.}

**Flat characters** are two-dimensional, predictable characters who lack the complexity and unique qualities associated with psychological depth. They often tend to be representative character types rather than real flesh-and-blood human
beings. Unique, individualistic characters who have some degree of complexity and ambiguity and who cannot easily be categorized are called **round characters** or three-dimensional characters.¹⁵

Joseph M. Boggs (2008:60) also said that characters are important elements in film, because if we are not interested with them, it means that a little chance for us to be interested in the film as a whole. If characters are truly credible, we as the spectator also cannot become neutral. We will have a different assumption about the characters, depend on how the characters show their characterization. In the book *The Art of Watching Films* there has eight kinds of the characterizations, there are characterization through appearance, characterization through dialogue, characterization through external action, characterization through internal action, characterization through external reactions of other characters, characterization through contrast dramatics foils, characterization through caricature and leitmotif, characterization through choice of name.¹⁶ But in this analysis the writer only using five kinds of characterizations, there are:

1. Characterization through appearances

The minute we see most actors on the screen, we make certain assumptions about them because of their facial features, dress, physical build, and mannerisms and the way they move. Our first visual impression may be proven erroneous as the story progresses, but it is certainly an important means of establishing character.¹⁷

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¹⁵*Ibid.* p. 70
¹⁷ *Ibid.* p. 60
2. **Characterization through dialogues**

Characters in a fictional film naturally reveal a great deal about themselves by what they say. But a great deal is also revealed by how they say it. Their true thoughts, attitudes, and emotions can be revealed in subtle ways through word choice and through the stress, pitch, and pause patterns of their speech. Actors use of grammar, sentence structure, vocabulary, and particular dialects (if any) reveals a great deal about their characters social and economic level, educational background, and mental processes.\(^{18}\)

3. **Characterization through external action**

Perhaps the best reflections of character are a person's actions. It must be assumed, of course, that real characters are more than mere instruments of the plot, that they do what they do for a purpose, out of motives that are consistent with their overall personality.\(^{19}\)

Of course, some actions are more important in revealing character than others. Even the most ordinary choice can be revealing, for some kind of choice is involved in almost everything we do. Sometimes the most effective characterization is achieved not by the large actions in the film but by the small, seemingly insignificant ones.\(^{20}\)

4. **Characterization through internal action**

Inner action occurs within character’s minds and emotions and consists of secret, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fears, and fantasies. People's hopes, dreams, and aspirations can be as important to an

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\(^{18}\) *Ibid.* p. 61  
\(^{19}\) *Ibid.* p. 62  
understanding of their character as any real achievement, and their fears and insecurities can be more terrible to them than any real catastrophic failure.\textsuperscript{21}

The most obvious way in which the filmmaker reveals inner reality is by taking us visually or aurally into the character's mind so that we see or hear the things that the character imagines, remembers, or thinks about.\textsuperscript{22}

5. Characterization through reaction of other characters

The way other characters view a person often serves as an excellent means of characterization. Sometimes, a great deal of information about a character is already provided through such means before the character first appears on the screen.\textsuperscript{23}

B. Feminism

The word ‘feminism’ itself originated from the French word \textit{feminism} in the nineteenth century, either as a medical term to describe the feminisation of a male body, or to describe women with masculine traits. When it was used in the United States in the early part of the twentieth century it was only used to refer to one group of women: ‘namely that group which asserted the uniqueness of women, the mystical experience of motherhood and women’s special purity’ (Jaggar 1983: 5).\textsuperscript{24}

Feminism is the name given to a whole raft of thought and political movements that have been primarily concerned with the position of women and

\textsuperscript{21}Ibid.
\textsuperscript{22}Ibid.
\textsuperscript{23}Ibid. p. 64
\textsuperscript{24}Jane Pilcher, Imelda Whelehan, \textit{Fifty Concepts In Gender Studies}, (London, 2004), p. 48
men in society. Feminism is opposed to sexism – which can be used to describe the whole series of ways in which women are degraded and undermined, primarily by men. (Some women can also be anti-women or tacitly consent to their own oppression.) Not all women are feminists and not all feminists are women.\textsuperscript{25}

The effects of the First World War had been so complex that it is impossible to generalize about them. It had allowed some women the opportunity to work outside the home; in the war years, the number of women employed outside the home rose by well over a million. Some worked in munitions factories and engineering works, others were employed in hospitals; many demanded pay rises, sometimes insisting their wages should be equal to men’s. A Women’s Volunteer Reserve was formed, and there were some Women’s Police Patrols. Their contribution during the war, both domestically and as workers outside the home, almost certainly contributed to their partial enfranchisement in 1918. But many women were left widowed or unmarried, and the war-time press had talked darkly about ‘flaunting flappers’.\textsuperscript{26}

The historical development of feminism (especially in Britain and the USA) is commonly divided into several key periods, some characterized by a relative absence of feminist thought and mobilisation, and others by the sustained growth both of feminist criticism and of activism with a high public profile.\textsuperscript{27}

\textsuperscript{25} Andrew M Butler, \textit{Film Studies}, (USA, 2005), p.81
\textsuperscript{26} Margaret Walters, \textit{Feminism. A Very Short Introduction}, (New York, 2005),p. 86
\textsuperscript{27} Jane Pilcher, Imelda Whelehan, \textit{Op Cit.}, p. 52
C. Definition of Stereotype

Stereotypes are usually defined as relatively fixed and over simplified generalization about groups or classes of people. In practice, they generally focus on negative, unfavorable characteristics, although some authorities include in their conceptions of stereotypes positive social over generalizations as well. The term derives from the Greek stereos, meaning solid, and tupos, meaning image or impression, from tuptein, to strike.\textsuperscript{28}

A stereotype can be thought of as a cognitive method or procedure, used by our mind in order to simplify the complex barrage of information it experiences. From this perspective, a stereotype is a method of understanding, which works through classifying individual people into a group category. This definition of a stereotype, however, omits the important issue of content.\textsuperscript{29}

The concept of a stereotype was introduced into social science in 1922, when Lippman\textsuperscript{30} used it to describe the ‘typical picture’ that comes to mind when thinking about a particular social group.\textsuperscript{31} As a ‘typical picture’ about a social group, a stereotype may be negative or positive, accurate or inaccurate, justified or unjustified. It is, though, the negative, the inaccurate, and the unjustified stereotypes that cause us most concern.\textsuperscript{32}

\textsuperscript{29}Jane Pilcher, Imelda Whelehan, \textit{Op Cit.}, p. 166-167
\textsuperscript{30}Walter Lippmann, (born Sept. 23, 1889, New York City—died Dec. 14, 1974, New York City), American newspaper commentator and author who in a 60-year career made himself one of the most widely respected political columnists in the world.
\textsuperscript{31}Jane Pilcher, Imelda Whelehan, \textit{Op Cit.}, p. 166
\textsuperscript{32}Ibid. p. 167
This shared element of the content of stereotypes makes it possible to identify some easily recognised gender stereotypes. For example, that women are emotional and unpredictable, are bad drivers and like chocolate, or that men are rational and instrumental, bad at housework and like sport. With these points in mind, a gender stereotype can be defined as a standardised and often pejorative idea or image held about an individual on the basis of their gender. At a general level, the effects of stereotyping can mean that, rather than treating people as individuals, ‘we treat them instead as artificial persons, which means as an extension of the category we have constructed’.  

Stereotype traits reflect cognitive beliefs about differences between women and men that participants share with members of their culture. Stereotypes are not necessarily pernicious and may contain some elements of truth. They help predict others’ behaviors, but they also fail to recognize individual differences and overlap between groups. For example, if one considers men to be more aggressive than women, this ignores individual differences and variation in aggression found in both gender groups. Some women are more aggressive than some men. Stereotypes make no allowance for variability and, when believed uncritically, they justify treating all men as more aggressive than all women.  

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33 Ibid.
34 Ember Carol R. and Melvin Ember, Op Cit. p. 11
D. The Concept of Women Stereotype

In a classic study, Tuchman\(^{35}\) (1981) examined media depictions of American women from the 1950s onwards. Her findings were that women were stereotyped either as sexual objects, or as housewives, or in jobs which were reflections of their domestic/caring role. Tuchman described such narrow and constricting representations as amounting to the ‘symbolic annihilation of women’, in that they failed to accurately reflect the range of women’s lives in reality.\(^{36}\)

1. Mother Stereotype

According to *Women and Gender; A Feminist Psychology*, the housewives were seen as high in terms of their possession of feminine roles, to have female physical characteristics, or to have feminine traits. The housewife stereotype appears to bear the closest resemblance to people’s global stereotypes about women in general (Eckes, 1994).\(^{37}\)

In Western industrial society gender distinctions are commonly rationalized by beliefs about the central importance of women’s role in child-rearing, and the imputed operation of a maternal ‘instinct’.\(^{38}\) In other instances, stereotypes may be normative, i.e. viewed as desirable for a particular category of


\(^{37}\) Mary Crawford, Rhoda Unger, *Op Cit.*, p. 52

\(^{38}\) Barbara Rogers, *The Domestication Of Women; Discrimination In Developing Societies*, (USA, 2005), p. 7
people: for example, it may be seen as desirable for women to be nurturant. In this case, stereotypic beliefs will overlap with social norms or the perceived social role of the stereotyped group. In this example, it would be the role of women as child carers.\textsuperscript{39}

Hoffman and Hurst (1990) developed this view further, and proposed that stereotypes are rationalizations of the general roles of men and women, ways of locating them in the natural order of things. The reasoning behind the stereotypes goes like this: it is understandable that women look after children because they are more nurturant.\textsuperscript{40}

2. Working Women Stereotype

In a \textit{Harvard Business Review} article in 1989, Felice N. Schwartz\textsuperscript{41} argued that women professionals could be categorized as those who are career oriented and those who want to balance career and family. She described career-family-oriented women as being on the “Mommy-track” and suggested that they are seen by superiors as less committed to their jobs and as potential liabilities to the company. This position suggests that women’s dual roles as caretakers and professionals affects the perception of their capability.\textsuperscript{42} Studies have also found that the proportion of women in a workplace affects women’s perceptions of their own of cacy and performance.\textsuperscript{43}

\textsuperscript{39} John Archer, Barbara B., \textit{Sex & Gender}, (USA, 2002), p. 20
\textsuperscript{40} Ibid. p. 27
\textsuperscript{41} Felice Nierenberg Schwartz, a pioneer advocate for the advancement of women in the workplace, was born in New York City on January 16, 1925, the daughter of Albert and Rose (Kaplan) Nierenberg.
\textsuperscript{42} Judith Worel, \textit{Encyclopedia of Women and Gender}, (USA, 2002), p. 654
\textsuperscript{43} Ibid. p. 656
Based on the book from Judith Worell, Baruch found that women who work outside the home are in better physical and emotional health than women who are full-time homemakers.

Tannen’s (1990) also said that treatise on differences in conversational styles between women and men is quite relevant to the self-construal theoretical perspective. Consistent with the view that men and women have different self-construal. Tannen argues that men seek intimacy and consensus. To attain their conversational goal, men are likely to adopt an adversial stance and engage in one-upsmanship. In contrast, women perceive a conversation as a negotiation for closeness and connection with their conversational partner.

The conclusion that is obtained about women stereotype as a mother is described as a responsible person to take care her family and stereotype of working women are as less committed to their jobs and as potential liabilities to the company and women perceive a conversation as a negotiation for closeness and connection with their conversational partner.

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44 Bernard Mannes Baruch (August 19, 1870 – June 20, 1965) was an American financier and presidential adviser. He was an advisor on international issues until his death on Sunday June 20, 1965 in New York city at the age of 94.


45 Ibid. p. 652

46 Ibid. p. 139
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this chapter, the writer would like to analyze the character and characterizations of main character in the film of *I Don’t Know How She Does It* and the American working women stereotype that the character reflects based on research questions. After watching this film carefully and continuously, the writer analyzes the dialogue, acts, and reaction from other characters to find out the characteristics of the main character and put them as evidences. Finally, the writer finds five characteristic of main character and three points of American working women to prove their stereotype as seen in their ways of thinking, the characteristic and the relationship with others.

A. Character and Characterizations of Main Character

Kate Reddy is the main character in the film *I Don’t Know How She Does It*. The film is about an American working woman who tries to balance her life. Kate Reddy as the main character is a mother who has husband and two children. She is also being a manager for her company. Once, she gets an opportunity to handle a job from her boss, to make a deal with Jack Abelhammer, her boss in main company. Kate Reddy has an assistant whose name is Momo. Kate and Momo are required to get a trip to New York to meet Jack, and the conflict begins. While Kate must take a trip to handle her job, her family also need her to take care of. Even, there is Paula who becomes baby sitter of her children, but Kate as a mother never wants to miss a day with them, so she tries to arrange her
time for job and family. Kate Reddy is described as a major character, because she appears in almost scene in the film. She is also a round character because she is unique and complex being a main character.

After watching and understanding this film deeply, here are the characteristics that the writer finds in the film *I Don’t Know How She Does It* through dialogue and attitude. There are smart, responsible, Pay No Attention, and tricky.

1. **Smart**

   Smart is ability to make good judgement or decision. It means opinions and judgements made by intelligent people who know a lot about a particular situation, especially relating to investments.47

   Kate Reddy is described as a smart character in this film. It is proven when she is trusted by her boss or her clients than others in a big job. It can be seen when her boss chooses her to handle big job than her colleague, Bunce.

   *Clark*: Nice works, Bunce. Moving on to a new business. Jack Abellhammer in our New York office has sparked to a proposal from this office. And he’d like to meet the author. Kick the tires, see if the idea worth bringing hackle. Bunce. I know how long you’ve waited for this chance. Keep waiting. Congratulations, Kate. You’ll be heading to New York tonight. You’ve got a 9 A.M With Abellhammer.

   *Kate Reddy*: Really ?
   (Minute 00:15:13 – 00:15:40)

   The dialogue from Kate and her boss, Clark, in the office. From dialogue above, it can be seen that Kate Reddy’s proposal and opinion are

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more interesting for Jack Abelhammer, her boss in main company. Kate’s proposal is also more interesting than her colleague, Bunce who really wants it badly. She can emulate him to get a new project with Jack Abelhammer, and it gives a good impression in front of her boss.

The characteristic of Kate Reddy as a smart woman could also be seen in part through of the other character. There is a confession from her friend whose name is Allison. Allison talks about Kate who being a smart woman at the beginning.

Allison: Kate Reddy? I’ve known her for 6 years. Smartest girl I know and a heart of gold too. All us working mother, feel like... we’re spinning 30 plates in the air at once, but Kate? You can give her 10 more plates, all the size can cover and she just keeps going. Big report due the next day at work, done. Sew some extra fairy wings on for Emily’s recital, she’s doing it. Last minute mother in law show up, she can do it. Without mixing anything. She’s amazing, I’m telling you. She’s amazing.

In this dialogue, Allison tells viewers of the film about how smart Kate Reddy is. She has known her for 6 years and she says that Kate is different with other women that she knows. Moreover, Kate could handle more things than ordinary women at once. We could see the parable of Allison that Kate could handle more plate than other’s mother, it means that Kate can handle so many job at the same time, and she could do her job at the office without mixed anything.
2. **Responsible**

Responsible is applied to one who has been delegated some duty or responsibility by one in authority and who is subject to penalty in case of default. Involving accountability, obligation, or duties (a responsible position).\(^{48}\) Having a duty to be in charge of or to take care of someone or something. Responsible job or position is one in which the ability to make good judgement and decisions is needed.\(^{49}\)

From explanation above, Kate Reddy tries to balance her life, she tries to be responsible between being a working woman and a mother. Kate Reddy as a working woman has a responsibility to do some job in her office, and it will prove in some evidences.

Momo: Kate Reddy? Well, she’s the best finance manager we have. She’s great at her job. Works really, really hard. People think she is weird, though. She checks on her kids every day. Even during lunch when she should be working. (Minute 00:12:59 – 00:13:12)

Momo, as her assistant, tells that Kate is a manager who works hard at the office. She thinks that Kate is the best finance manager at the office, because characteristic of Kate which being a responsible worker that tries to finish her job.

Emily: It’s snowing. Mommy’s coming home early, right?
Richard: No honey. She is gotta work. We’ll see her later.
Emily: No, she is. She’s coming. She said the next time snow, we’ll make a snowman together. She’ll be there. She promised. Twice.
Richard: Honey, Mommy loves you very much, but she

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\(^{48}\)Michael Agnes, *Webster’s New World College Dictionary*, (USA, 2002), p. 1220
gotta work. Okay?
(Minute 01:13:49 – 01:14:18)

According to the dialogue above, Richard as a Kate Reddy’s husband tries to give an explanation to Emily, his daughter. He tells Emily that Kate will not come over to meet them and make a snowman. The conversation above shows that Kate, as a mother, really loves her family. In other hand, she always works hard in the office as a working woman to finish her job which being her responsibilities. At that time, she would go to the office, or finish her task. Even, sometimes she has a promise with her family.

**Kate Reddy**: So, Harcourt has to go to Hong Kong the day after Tomorrow, for a week. There’s some emergency with the Asian broker in charge. Which mean that tomorrow morning is our only shot. To get this thing in front of him.

**Richard**: But Jack said Bunce would do it. Let him go.

**Kate Reddy**: Come on, Richard. I can’t let Bunce take this, you know how hard I’ve been working in it, but I can’t control how and where we’ll pitch it. It’s not my fault. I have planned everything so this exact thing would not happen.
(Minute 00:57:40 – 00:58:27)

The conversation above explains that Kate must take a decision. She must go to meet Harcourt with Jack, when she should stay with Richard in Thanksgiving day at their parents house. Finally, she was taken a chance to met Harcourt, their client and tried to got a deal with him. Because, she had been working hard on that and did not want Bunce to taken over her job and got the opportunity.

Kate Reddy’s characteristics also as a responsible mother. That is the reason why she never forget the responsibilities which she must take, although
she has so many jobs to do. She has a husband whose name is Richard and two children, Emily and Ben. She checks her children or talks with her husband, even she is being busy in the office.

Kate Reddy: Richard, I know it’s lousy timing for both of us. To get a big project at work at the same time. I know that, but we can make it work, I know we can. And I’m gonna do my very best to make sure that nothing falls through the cracks. Look, Richard. You have been working so hard to get a big break at the work. Me too. It’s a great problem. We can do this. We just have to do a little juggling.

Richard: I know. But...
Kate Reddy: I promise, I will make everything work. Don’t worry.

The dialogue above tells about how Kate tries to convince her husband that everything is about to be okay. Even, at the same time, she is in tight schedule in her project, so does her husband. As a mother, she knows that taking care of family is her responsibility, and she promises that she will try to handle it, even she is busy.

Kate Reddy: But then, I got the reminder from Emily’s school about the Bake Sell. I promise Emily that I’d make something homemade and I was prepared to stay up all night to do it.

Kate Reddy: Why did I care? Well, first of all the other mothers are like tiny army of mini Martha Stewart. Their contributions would look perfect. Their daughter would feel proud. I just wanted Em to feel the same way.

She is a busy working woman, although she is also a mother with two children. In first evidence above she talks about her promise to make
something about an agenda of her oldest child, Emily. That is about Emily’s bake sell. She keeps her promise and would do anything to finish it. And in second evidence, she think to would not make her children to be disappointed, she would make her children become proud, because she cares about them and feels responsible for their feeling. Another mother could make something special to her children, so she will try to do the same thing, and she prove it with make a reminder on her phone and try to make it with bring something in Emily’s bake sell.

Kate Reddy: A recent study show that 64% of women with young children don’t sleep through the night. Researchers were at a lost to explain why. They could’ve ask me. At night, I, like women all around the world, do a list.

The picture 01 and 02 with the monologue of Kate Reddy above, explain something that she does in the middle of night. She is making a list of everything which she must do in her real life. There are many things start from her family and herself. She does it as a woman who cares about her family and their life, it even means disturbing her time to sleep.
Kate Reddy: Did you take Ben to get hair cut?
Paula: Yeah. His bangs were on his eyes, so I took him to that place on the corner.
Kate Reddy: He looks... I mean it’s adorable. Thank you, I just... It was his first hair cut, so I...
Paula: Yeah, I wanted to call. I just didn’t want to disturb you at your work, I didn’t want to bother you.
Kate Reddy: No, paula. You’ll never bothering me. Nothing is more important to me than the kids. I’m always happy to hear about any little or big thing, honestly.
Paula: Got it.
Kate Reddy: Great, thanks.

(Minute 00:18:08 – 00:18:46)

The evidence above prove that Kate, as a mother, always cares about her family, nothing more important than seeing her children grows. Kate’s family has a nanny whose name is Paula. Paula has a duty to take care of Kate’s children, when Kate is in the office. Until someday, Kate realizes that her last child’s hair has been cut off. She asks to Paula, and Paula explains that she cut Ben’s hair in the corner of the street, while Kate is in the office and she does not tell Kate. Kate never feels bothered if Paula, as a nanny, wants to tell her about her children. Even it just about cut their bangs.

3. Pay No Attention

Careless is not paying enough attention to what you are doing, so that you make mistakes damage things, etc.\(^{50}\) Not paying enough attention; not thinking before one acts or speaks; neglectful; heedless; inconsiderate.\(^{51}\)

Another characteristic of Kate Reddy is pay no attention. Even she is a working woman and caring mother at the same time, it does not mean she

\(^{50}\text{Ibid., p. 227}\)
\(^{51}\text{Michael Agnes, Op. Cit., p. 222}\)
never does something wrong. Sometimes, when she is doing something in hurry, she becomes a careless person who does not paying attention enough to her outfit or environment. Because, in her busy and tight schedule, she has no enough time to prepare everything in perfect way, she even tries to do that.

In conversation above, Momo reminds Kate about a meeting and finds there is something in Kate’s outfit. After she realizes it, Kate finds out that there is dry pancake butter in her outfit, it can be seen in picture 03 and 04. She does not prepare herself perfectly. Before she goes to the office after she drops her children in the school.

Another accident which happens when she becomes a careless person who does not paying attention enough to her environs is when she has conversation with Jack Abelhammer with video call. After everything is ready, she needs to adjust something with her outfit. Unfortunately, Jack Abelhammer comes and sees what she is doing.
(Minute 00:26:45 – 00:27:10)

Kate Reddy: Oh God! Sir. How long you’ve been there?
Jack Abelhammer: Long enough. But go ahead, if there’s anything else you need to… adjust.
Kate Reddy: No, no. I think I’m fully adjusted, though. Thank you.

(Minute 00:26:48 – 00:27:25)

From the picture 05 and 06 also the dialogue above, it can be seen that Kate is shocked when Jack is already there and sees how she adjusts her outfit. There is time for Jake to pay attention for her. She just does it without looking around and does not realize that Jack is already there to make conversation with her.

4. Tricky

Tricky is an adjective from given to or characterized by trickery; deceitful, or like a trick in deceptiveness or intricacy. In her intricacy situation, Kate Reddy has some great ideas to handle something about her family between her activities in office. Sometimes she does some tricky ways in this film for a goodness. It is proved when she must prepare something about Emily’s Bake Sell. When she has no enough time to cook a pie, she has

52Ibid. p. 1528
an idea to buy a pie from a shop and make it like a homemade, and no one realizes it even the nanny in her house. Because she really does it well.

Kate Reddy: Good morning.
Allison: You baked a pie, really? Are you trying to make me look bad?
Kate Reddy: It’s from the Deli around the corner.
Allison: And you just dress it? Nice. Did you have to throw away the package before the nanny saw?
Kate Reddy: Well, don’t.

From conversation above, it can be seen that Kate Reddy as a woman has a tricky way to solve her problem. She could do something even in limited time, Kate tries to do something which actually deceitful. For example, when she brings a pie to Emily’s event, she looks like a mother who does it by herself, but honestly, she does not. Her trick is not realized by others, until her bestfriend make a conclusion with asking her about what she actually does with the pie. She does a tricky way, because she want to bring something in her children’s event.

Also about the conversation below which happens between Kate Reddy and Clark. We can see how Kate tries to find a reason to solve her problem with her own tricky ways.

Kate Reddy: So now of course I’m late. And I am gonna have to race to the office to get there before my boss, Clark. Hey, Clark.
Clark: Oh, Good morning. How are you? Here, please.
Kate Reddy: Thank you.
Clark: Oh say, you are running a little late this morning? I’ve just come from a meeting.
Kate Reddy: I have two choices here. The man excuses bad traffic, down power line, faulty carborator or Mammogram.

(Minute 00:09:22 – 00:09:41)

(Minute 00:11:42 – 00:12:15)
The evidence above explains how tricky she is in making a decision. Because she is late and she meets her boss, she tries to make a reason to tell. For her, if someone usually will take a reason like traffic jam, faulty carbonator or something else, she chooses to say about mammogram. Because if she tells the truth, that actually she is late because of taking care of her family with accompany her daughter to her school, her boss will judge her as an irresponsible woman and is not committed to her job.

B. Women Stereotype of Main Character

After finding the characteristic of Kate Reddy as a main character in the film *I Don’t Know How She Does it*, the writer will try to analyze and find the mother and working women stereotype that she represents in this film.

Individual beliefs are not the same thing as stereotype. A belief becomes a stereotype when the majority of people in a population choose a particular quality as characteristic of a particular group. In this film Kate Reddy represented as a woman with role as a mother and working woman stereotype.

1. Mother Stereotype

As it was known, one of the concepts of stereotype is treating people as what the society wants. Kate Reddy, as a woman with good position in her office and also a mother and wife for her family. Society thinks that as a mother, she must take care of her family and be a child-carers.

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Momo: You know she’s married, right? Well, in her marriage, she has to call her husband everytime she has to work late. Or go across the country or she can’t pick up the kids from school.
(Minute 00:16:11 – 00:16:18)

Momo as her assistant doing a monologue about Kate Reddy. She said that Kate Reddy still keep in touch with her husband and her children. No matter how busy she is in the office, even she must to do her job trip or when she cannot pick up her children, she always try to communicate it with her husband.

Kate Reddy: So, from now on, if somebody’s gonna be disappointed it’s gonna be Clark, Jack or Bunce. And if that’s not okay with my boss then I will get a new job. You know there is always be another deal to be made but there will only be one first haircut
(Minute 01:19:31 – 01:19:47)

The dialogue above tells about the decision of Kate Reddy to her husband about her life. The decision of Kate Reddy to choose have a quality time with her family than her Job can be seen when she said that she will choose to make Clark, Jack or Bunce that means people at her company to be disappointed, because she can get another job, but first haircut like her son ever did before just happened once. Her decision present the nurturant characteristic as a stereotype of mother.

In several evidence above can be seen how Kate Reddy’s way to fulfill her role as a mother. Kate Reddy’s general characteristic as a responsible woman also represent stereotype of mother, when she try to take care of her family.
2. Working Woman Stereotype

Kate Reddy as a woman who has role as a working woman really loves her job. She is a finance manager who trusted by her boss and she will do anything to make her job going well. In other hand, she also has family to be handled. According to Felice N. Schwartz who describes that career-family-oriented women as being on the “Mommy-track” and suggested that they are seen by superiors as less committed to their jobs and as potential liabilities to the company.\(^{55}\)

In one situation, Kate will not make her family time going meaningless like before, so she decides to talk with Clark as her boss.

*Kate Reddy* : *Clark* I just wanted to let you know that I’m gonna go to Atlanta on Monday. So, take care then

*Clark* : No, you’re going this weekend. Clients expecting you.

*Kate Reddy* : Can we talk about this in private?

*Clark* : We can talk about it on Monday when you come back from your Atlanta trip this weekend.

*Kate Reddy* : See, the problem is that I’m unavailable.

*Clark* : Because?

*Kate Reddy* : Because, I have to make a snowman.

(Minute 01:16:15 – 01:16:46)

One of the stereotype of working women is less committed with their job, because of their other role as a housewives. In dialogue above Kate Reddy present the stereotype of working women with her decision to go outside with her family to make a snowman, than choose her important Atlanta trip that her boss ask her to do, even she knows that their client expect her to come.

Kate Reddy as a main character, represents an working woman who being a mother at the same time. In this film shows that Kate has a family and she tries to balance her life, and sometimes her problem can affect her performance, eventhough, she still having a good career and can commit to her job.

There are some characteristic of Kate Reddy as working woman that can be seen in her way of negotiation. The characteristic of working men or women in having some negotiation with her client is different. Each other has different ways to do. Tannen argues that men seek intimacy and consensus. To attain their conversational goal, men are likely to adopt an adverbial stance and engage in one-upsmanship. In contrast, a woman perceive a conversation as a negotiation for closeness and connection with their conversational partner.\(^56\)

In this film, the writer finds out the differential of ways are doing by Kate Reddy and her colleague, Bunce. Both of them as an employee, have some ways to get a goal in their job.

Kate Reddy: There’s Chris Bunce, he’s our DOA. Designated Office Asshole. Bunce loves that I have kids. Keeps me from getting on edge on the competition. The one man get when they take client out of drinks, and dinners, and golf games. You know what I’m talking about.

(Minute 00:13:57 – 00:14:05)

Kate Reddy gives her thought about her colleague. She thinks that a man adopts a different way with her to get a goal with the client. It can be seen when she said that Bunce loves the reality that she has a kids, because as a

mother, she must divide her time about a job and family. It means, that Bunce as a man will have more opportunity to handle other job, while Kate taking care of her family. Moreover, Kate as a woman thinks that a man can take the client out and having some fun dinners or golf games, while she cannot do those things often.

In the other hand, the characteristic of working woman which perceives a conversation as a negotiation for closeness with their partner can be seen in this film. Kate Reddy, as a main character, does it well. She tries to get her client and makes a goal with doing some conversation between them.

![Picture 07](Minute 00:35:21 - 00:37:21)

The picture 07 above is a picture of conversation between Kate and Jack at dinner after they do some jobs in Jack office. The conversation between them usually happens, after their working time though. Jack suggests her not to say about their working while they are having a dinner together, and for Kate, this is the best time to build closeness with him as a colleague. While they are having dinner, Kate makes a conversation about their life each other. She asks about Jack’s life and she tells him about her family, and both of them agree not to talk about their job.
The picture 08 above which shows a conversation between Kate, Jack, and Harcourt at lunch after Kate’s presentation in front of Harcourt in the office. Kate, as a woman, makes a conversation with Harcourt as her client for their closeness. In other hand, she is doing it to impress Harcourt and get a deal for her job. And the dialogue above, it means that there is a big opportunity for them to get their goal with Harcourt after the negotiation that they have done before, because Jack says that Harcourt barely says something positive with his client, like he ever does with them.

For emotional characteristic, In this film, the fact is Kate Reddy as a working woman who works outside the home has no a good emotional, because of a lot of her activities and schedule than ordinary women. She can be a calm woman and she will suddenly be frightened at something that she forgets to do. According to Baruch finds that woman who works outside the home are in better physical and emotional health than women who are full-time homemakers.\(^5^7\)

(Minute 00:43:18)

Kate Reddy: Wait, wait, wait. Momo, I know you look at me and you see a mess. A hurry, a giant, a twist, I’m walking uncontrol, I get it. But it’s not all that. There is so much joy. And if for some reason you wanted to go through, the madness of having a baby. I could help you, you know. I’ve been doing it for a while, I could teach you some useful tricks. I could help you manage both work and home, so that neither side get short. Oh my God. What time is it?? Oh, shit! Shit!

Momo: Shit.

(Minute 00:42:48 – 00:43:31)

While Kate Reddy talks with Momo about her plan to help Momo and tries to convince her about having a baby, in the middle of conversation, suddenly she becomes panic and stops the conversation. Such conditions like what usually happens in this film, and it is proven that she has no good emotion because she cannot manage her emotion well.

In the film I Don’t Know How She Does It, Kate Reddy tries to present the concept of working women stereotype through her character. Kate Reddy, as an American working woman with good position in her office and also a good mother and wife for her family. She really loves her job and she will always works on it. Society thinks that as a working woman, she must balance her
career and family. So, when she cannot balancing those two things well at one
time, because of the job that makes her does not have much time at home, and
takes care of her family, she will be considered to be failed as a mother and
working woman by other.

Kate Reddy : Well, I think it’s just more complicated.
Marla Reddy : Well, it is a complicated as you make it,
dear. You know what I was wondering? If you
had stayed at home with Ben, would he be
talking now? I mean, he’s almost 2 and not one
real word. Isn’t that bother you?
(Minute 00:31:25 - 00:31:44)

Kate’s mother in law, Marla Reddy, says something that makes Kate
realizes something. Her mother in law as a person who has the same opinion
as society, wonders her about her failure to balance her career and her family.
She thinks that Kate does not have enough time to take care of her family. It is
proven from seeing the progress of Ben, Kate’s children, who cannot say
words clearly.

Kate Reddy : You are right, I fail. I messed up. I wasn’t here
when Ben needed me.
Richard : What difference does it make? Even when
you’re here, you’re not here, Kate. We never sit
down. We never relax. We don’t laugh, or goof off.
I don’t want to discuss how often we’re not having
sex.
Kate Reddy : Well, you know what? I honestly. Honestly I
don’t understand what you want from me.
Richard : You don’t know what I want? I just want a
few Minutes where we’re not at panic. Where
we talk about something other than logistic.
Where you pretend to laugh at my old jokes
that you’ve heard before. Where we have 5
minutes, just 5 of calm quite conversation. Just 5
minutes of being together. That’s all.
(Minute 01:07:43 – 01:08:23)
Richard as Kate’s husband also feels that Kate cannot balance her time to career and family, so he tries to speak up with Kate and say everything that he feels. He wants Kate to be relax and chill, of course spends her time with family while she is also taking care of her job. In the other hand, Kate also clarifies that she is fail to take care of her family, because previously she insists of the balance things about job and family.

From the women stereotype analysis in the film I Don’t Know How She Does It, the writer can see that Kate Reddy as the main character presents the concept of mother stereotype when she tries to fulfill her role as a mother, she tries to balance career and family. So, she still commits to take care of her family while she does her job. Even, in some situations Kate Reddy failed to do it. For her working women stereotype, she looks like a woman who less committee with her job when she fulfill her role to be a mother and choose to have a quality time with her family. In her way of negotiations also the way of her to fulfill her role as working woman, even for her emotional characteristic, she cannot manage it well.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

*I Don’t Know How She Does It* is a film that directed by Douglas McGrath and released by the Weinstein Company (USA). In this research, the writer discusses about the definition of the film, the kinds of character, the stereotype concept and the concept of mother and working women stereotype. The writer describes and analyzes the main character in the film *I Don’t Know How She Does It* to know the characteristics of the main character, and the correlation of the main character’s characteristic viewed from the concept of women stereotype.

Kate Reddy is the main character that is a working woman and a mother at the same time. From the analysis about the main character, Kate Reddy, in the film *I Don’t Know How She Does It*. The writer find some of her general characteristics, namely smart, responsible, pay no attention and tricky. The characteristics about Kate Reddy has a correlations each other. It can be seen when she tries to be a responsible person, she tries to take care of her family and the effect of it she can looks like a person with no pay attention enough to her outfit or her environment. Also when she does some tricky ways to solve her problem, she also does something in smart ways and with a good reason.

In part analysis of Kate Reddy with women stereotype, I analyze Kate Reddy with mother and working woman stereotype, to see how she tries to fulfill her women’s roll in this film. As a Mother, Kate Reddy represent the stereotype as
a mother, that is being a child carers or nurturant person. When she represent the stereotype as a mother and her general characteristic as a responsible person, she does it to fulfill her women’s role. It can be seen when she tries to take care of her family, no matter what happened. She always tries to communicate about everything with her husband, and find a way to know about her family.

Kate Reddy also represent a working woman and she tries to fulfill her role as a working woman. Her general characteristic as a responsible and a smart person, help her to fulfill her role to finish her job at the office. It can be proven with her career as a manager at the office. She also has responsibilities in her office as a manager and in her family as a mother. Even, she can do her responsibilities and tries to make everything goes well, she represent the stereotype of working women when she cannot committed to her jobs, because she choose to spend her time with her family than do her job. The way of Kate Reddy to handle her problem in life, sometimes affects her performance and her emotion as a working woman, she also has a lousy time when she tries to balance her life and make her to be a tricky person. However, the way of her to make a deal and build a closeness with her client represents the characteristics of working women stereotype.

After analyze Kate Reddy as a main character, with mother and working women stereotype to fulfill her women’s role, the writer find that the film I Don’t Know How She Does It, tries to offering a new viewpoint about women. It prove when this film represent how a mother can be a working woman at the same time in Kate Reddy’s self. In the other hand, the writer also find that the women’s main
role is being a mother not a working woman. In this film, Kate Reddy represent two roles being a women, a mother and working woman. When she is being a responsible person to fulfill her women’s role, she is a person who tries to balance her life. However, when she fail to finish her job in the office, her environment tolerate it because of the stereotype of working women as a career-family-oriented women, and suggested that they are seen as less committed to their job. But, even she can prove that she can become a success a working woman, the warning comes from her society when she fail to fulfill her role as a mother. It can be seen when her mother in law and her husband that represent the society criticize her. As a women, society thinks that Kate Reddy should fulfill her role as a mother first, because based on the book from Judith Worell, the women stereotypes are being a housewives or in jobs which were reflections of their domestic/caring role. Finally, the writer conclude that this film tries to inspiring people, especially women, that they can being a success working woman but their women’s main role is being a mother.

B. Suggestions

In analyzing film, the researcher should use the appropriate theory to have the maximal comprehension of the film itself. The writer uses the concept of stereotype. The concept has to reveal the women’s role as a mother and working woman with women stereotype in main character of the I Don’t Know How She Does It film. This research is just one way to interpret a literature. There are many ways that can be used to analyze and appreciate this literature.

The writer suggests the result of this research can be paid attention by whoever interested with this film to analyze the character in the film *I Don’t Know How She Does It*. The analysis is possible for the other researchers who want to analyze this film using another theory in analyzing it, which can give different things. Then, the other researcher can explore more about this film to get the best analysis of the implied meaning in the film. Therefore, the writer hopes this research gives contribution to all students of English Letters who want to analyze characters in the film through the concept of stereotype.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Website:


Film