

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In this life, every people has experienced jealousy. Jealousy is a natural nature that happens in every person. Jealousy is like other emotion that doesn't come from nowhere, so jealousy is not something that we can control, because it happens naturally, but jealousy is an emotion that happens to every person. Jealousy is a complex emotion that encompasses many different kinds of feelings, such as insecurity, fear, and anxiety over an anticipated loss of something that people value, such as a relationship, friendship, or love. Sometimes jealousy consists of a combination of emotions like anger and sadness.

Jealousy be viewed as a “deviant state of mood that is elevated when a relationship that is considered important is actually destroyed or is at risk, and is characterized by feelings of anger, unhappiness, and fear” (DeSteno & Salovey, 1996: 921).

When a person feels jealous, sometimes they will do impingement in bad or good ways. Each individual has different character when he feels jealous. People will solve their jealousy to negative or positive ways. Jealousy can be positive or normal in some situation, such as in work environment where the workers are spurred to strive for better positions. There is no doubt that jealousy is a source of great personal misery and an emotion with far-reaching social

consequences. For example, jealousy is frequently implicated as a factor in relationship dissolution, even murder (Daly & Wilson, 1988; Harris, 2003a). Jealousy can make people do unexpected action, such as violence, crime, or any other action that may damage another person.

One of the examples of describing those conditions is reflected in play, *Hedda Gabler*, written by Henrik Ibsen. Henrik Ibsen was born in 20 March 1828, and he was dead in 23 May 1906. Henrik Ibsen is a Norwegian playwright writing in the last half of the 19th century, Ibsen is known as "The Father of Modern Drama." He has written many dramas, such as *A Doll's House* (1879), *Public Enemy* (1882), *Ghosts* (1881), *The Lady from the Sea* (1888) and etc. Henrik Ibsen is kind of a big deal after William Shakespeare, he is the most widely produced dramatist in history.

Hedda Gabler was published in Copenhagen on December 16, 1890. *Hedda Gabler* consists of four acts. *Hedda Gabler* tells about a beautiful woman her name is Hedda Gabler. Hedda Gabler is the daughter of a general Gabler. She married with a historical researcher named Jorgen Tesman.

Jorgen Tesman has two aunts, they are aunt Julle and aunt Rina, they brought up of Jorgen Tesman. After Hedda married with Jorgen, her name was changed into Hedda Tesman. They had honeymoon during six months, her husband spent time in the library doing research for a history for a book that will be published. Hedda was unhappy and tired with her marriage. (HG, Act I)

Hedda had a friend, her named was Mrs.Elvsted. They attended the same school, but Hedda was elder than Elvsted. Mrs.Elvsted was frightened with Hedda when they schooled, because Hedda often pulled her hair when they met on the stairs. Since childhood child Hedda called Mrs.Elvsted as Thea. Mrs.Elvsted was husband of sheriff who was 20 years older than him. Formerly, she was a tutor of sheriff's children, but after the sheriff's wife died, she also took care of the household and eventually she became the wife of sheriff. But after five years old of their marriage, finally she left her husband.

In Jorgen Tesman's villa, Hedda and Mrs.Elvsted conversed together in the living room, and Jorgen Tesman was writing a letter to Mr. Lovborg in another room. Mrs.elvsted visited Hedda to tell him if Lovborg was back in town. Lovborg was friend of Tesman, they had the same profession as a historical researcher. In the past Lovborg was former of Hedda and he was alcohol addict, but after having a relationship with Mrs.Elvsted, he can stop his old habits, besides that, Mrs. Elvsted also helped Lovborg to finish his book.

Lovborg visited Jorgen Tesman's villa, he showed his new book to Jorgen Tesman. At that moment Mr. Judge Brack, who was a friend of Jorgen Tesman invited them to come to his house for a party to be held on the evening, Brack told Lovborg if he can to carrying his manuscript and read it to Jorgen Tesman. However, at first Lovborg rejected the offer, and Hedda said that Lovborg didn't want to come to the party, he could have dinner with him and

Mrs. Elvsted in her house. But finally, Lovborg accepted the Brack's offered (HG, Act II).

Jorgen Tesman, Judge Brack, and Lovborg were partying together, and finally Ejlert Lovborg drank a lot and drunk. Ejlert Lovborg went to home with Jorgen Tesman, at that time Lovborg did not aware that his new book fell, when he went to home. But Jorgen Tesman found the book and brought it at home. When he got home, Jorgen Tesman told to Hedda that Lovborg's book fell and he would soon return, while Jorgen will return the book, Hedda submitted a letter from Aunt Julie and the letter contained if aunt Rina in critical condition, In a hurry, he visited his aunt and leaved the Lovborg's book in small bench and Hedda saved that book in drawer. (HG, Act III)

A few later, Judge Brack came, he told to Hedda if Lovborg involved in mass brawl between men and women. Lovborg accused those women had been robbed of his book; he also hit the head of a police and ripped his jacket, and now he was dealt with the trial.

Lovborg came to Jorgen Tesmans's villa to meet Mrs. Elvsted. Lovborg lied to Elvsted, if his book had torn and scattered in the estuary. That information made Elvsted disappointed with him and immediately she left from Jorgen's villa. After Mrs. Elvsted left, Lovborg told the truth to Hedda, if his book was lost. Because that, Lovborg so desperated. Before Lovborg left him, Hedda closed and gave him a pistol, and said that he should use the gun. After Lovborg left, Hedda burned the book because she jealous between Elvsted and Lovborg.

Eilert Lovborg died, because her chest was shot gun in Diana's living room. Judge Brack known about it, and immediately he told it to Hedda, Jorgen and Elvsted. In the place of Lovborg death, found a Hedda's gun. Brack knows about that and he threatens Hedda, if he would not said about that with other, if she wants to relationship with him. In another place, Jorgen Tesman and Elvsted tried to reconstruct the Lovborg's book again, they reconstruct Lovborg's book used Mrs. Elvsted' notes of the manuscript that she and Lovborg wrote.

At the end of the story, in behind certain, Hedda plays piano with a loud voice and suddenly the gunshots heard in behind the curtain. Jorgen opened the curtains, and found Hedda dead of suicide, and she shot her temple used her gun. (HG, Act IV)

There are three reasons why the writer is interested in analyzing this play. Firstly, *Hedda Gabler* was written by Henrik Ibsen, a Norwegian playwright who is known as "The Father of Modern Drama" (Bowdoin College. 2007). Secondly, *Hedda Gabler* is one of the Henrik Ibsen's works which is often performed in nineteenth century. Thirdly, *Hedda Gabler* has an interesting sad ending.

First, *Hedda Gabler* is one of the Henrik Ibsen's works. He is a famous writer in nineteenth century. He is also Norwegian playwright who is known as "The Father of Modern Drama" (Bowdoin College. 2007), because many plays are written by him and almost all his works are popular. His works are also the most frequently performed dramatist in the world after Shakespeare.

Second, *Hedda Gabler* is one of Henrik Ibsen's works which was often performed in nineteenth century. Many actresses played this drama and many countries was staged this drama such as German, Canada, Iran, Serbia, London, etc.

Third, *Hedda Gabler* has sad ending, because the major character was died, she killed herself using her gun. Hedda did it, because she had many problems and she finished her problem with suicide herself.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested to identify the jealousy of Hedda. That is why the writer is interested in understanding the relation based on the individual psychological approach for her research paper entitled "JEALOUSY REFLECTED AT HENRIK IBSEN'S *HEDDA GABLER* PLAY (1890): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH."

B. Literature Review

Hedda Gabler play by Henrik Ibsen is an interesting story. The writer has found ten researchers who has researched this play.

The first study about Hedda Gabler was conducted by Dedi Suhendi (2012) *Hedda's Struggles in Fighting Patriarchal Ideology as Reflected in Ibsen's Hedda Gabler: Radical Feminism Analysis*, a thesis, Yogyakarta University. The study gives focus on the struggle of Hedda. The major problem of his study is how Hedda's struggle reflected in Hedda Gabler. He has two major important points from her research; the first result especially there are

three kinds of struggle committed by Hedda as a female character here, namely, being an androgynous person, freely experimenting with her own sexuality, and rejecting biological Motherhood. The second result is about three major obstacles faced by Hedda here, which unfortunately comes from the patriarchal ideology itself. The three obstacles are gender discrimination, sexual oppression, and biological motherhood.

The second was conducted by Prita Febriana Hapsari (UDINUS, 2012) entitled *Hedda's Depression become a motivated to commit suicide in Henrik Ibsen's Hedda Gabler*. She focused about Hedda's depression that makes her commit suicide. The writer from this research also explained about the general character of Hedda as the main character, such as powerful, cold, mysterious, unsatisfied, rude, tricky, curious, and etc. She also explicated about Hedda's conflict that occurred to herself, other figures and her environment. The author showed about the many conflicts that happen to Hedda which makes Hedda being depressed and finally she killed herself.

The third was conducted by Sri Ana Widayati (UNESA, 2006) *A Study of the Main Character's Self Liberation in Henrik Ibsen's Hedda Gabler*. The study focused on the main character's self liberation in *Hedda Gabler* play. The major problem of this study is how the main character's self liberation is reflected in *Hedda Gabler*.

The fourth written by Wiwik Suwitolakosono (UNEJ, 2012), entitled *The Causes of Mental Conflict of the Main Female Character in Hedda Gabler* by

Henrik Ibsen. The writer explains some factors of mental conflict which happens to Hedda. She explains some causes which make Hedda have mental conflict which ultimately makes her shoot herself.

The fifth was conducted by Lindy Pratiwi (UNSOED, 2012) entitled *An Analysis of Politeness in the Imperative Utterances in Henrik Ibsen's Hedda Gabler*. She analyzed about politeness in imperative utterances Hedda Gabler play. In her research the writer mentioned that there are three purposes of her research, *first* is the writer would like to know the types of imperative applied in the imperative utterances produced by the characters in Henrik Ibsen's Hedda Gabler, *second* to know the politeness strategy applied in the imperative utterances produced by the characters in Henrik Ibsen's Hedda Gabler, and *third* to explain the relationship between the imperative utterance and the politeness strategy applied in the imperative utterances produced by the characters in Henrik Ibsen's Hedda Gabler

The sixth is a research that was conducted by Fatamawati (UNEJ, 2014) *Envy and Self – interest of the Major Character in Ibsen's Hedda Gabler*. The study focused on the envy and self interest that happened to Hedda as a major character in Hedda Gabler play. Hedda has envy of other, she also refers to focus on the needs or her desires (interests) to herself, and this is called self interest.

The seventh is entitled *A Study on Main Female Character's Conflicts in Relation with the Plot in Hedda Gabler*, this thesis was conducted by Erly

Wahyuni (UNEJ, 2014). The writer focused Hedda's conflicts dealing with the plot in *Hedda Gabler* play.

The eight is study about *Excercising Power In Ibsen's Hedda Gabler : Symbols And Metaphorse*, this thesis was conducted by Mateus Yumarnamto (Universitas Widya Mandala Surabaya, 2008). This research explained about the power struggle among the character in *Hedda Gabler* play. Hedda Gabler, in one side, is praised as a feminist and a heroine but on the other side she is considered as a monster; she is manipulator of others but she is also a victim; she is powerful and tends to abuse her power, but at the same time she is powerless and repressed (Mateus : 2008). Every figure in *Hedda Gabler* play has different power struggle to pursuit their own goals. Hedda Gabler wants to be dominant in her environment, Jorgen Tesman and Lovborg want to achieve their scholarship reputation, Mr. Brack wished to have an affair with Hedda by his own way, Thea Elvsted wants to be dominant. In short, each character tried to use their power on other people and their environment.

The ninth is entitled *Mental Depression as One of the Elements of Tragedy in Hedda Gabler*, written by Hadi Nasser PF (UNEJ, 2014). He focused on mental depression which is one of elements of tragedy that happened in *Hedda Gabler* Play. Hedda had many problems in her life that made her mental depression. She chose to kill herself by using her gun, because she was confused to resolve her problems.

The last literature review was conducted by Ellen (BINUS, 2008) entitled *Typical Personalities of Three Female Characters in Hedda Gabler, Rosmersholm, and a Doll's House written by Henrik Ibsen*. In this research the writer analyzed about similarities of characteristic between three women in three different dramas, entitled *Hedda Gabler, Rosmersholm, and a Doll's House*, all of these dramas are written by Henrik Ibsen. The writer focuses about typical personalities of the three women; their names are Hedda, Nora, and Rebecca. She explains if they have different life, but they have the same nature and characteristic in solving all their problems.

Based on the descriptions, the researchers above are different with the writer because the approach is different. The writer here wants to conduct a study on *Hedda Gabler* play based on Individual Psychological Approach. The writer focuses on the reflection of the jealousy in *Hedda Gabler* play. The similarities of these researchers are the use of *Hedda Gabler* play (1890) as the source.

C. Problem Statement

The problem statement of this research is “How is jealousy reflected in *Hedda Gabler* play?”

D. Limitation of the Study

The writer focuses this research in analyzing jealousy in major character reflected in *Hedda Gabler* play (1890) based on Individual Psychological Approach.

E. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are mentioned as follows:

1. To analyze Henrik Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler* based the structural elements of the read play.
2. To analyze the jealousy of the major character by means of Individual Psychological Approach.

F. Benefit of the Study

The study is expected to give benefits as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The writer wishes that this study can impart a new contribution and information to the larger body of knowledge, especially the literary study on *Hedda Gabler* play (1890).

2. Practical Benefit

This study is wished to give deeper understanding and enrich both knowledge and experience especially for the writer, generally for other students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta and also can be used

reference by other university students who are interested in literary study on *Hedda Gabler* play (1890) based on Individual Psychological Approach.

G. Research Method

In this research, the writer analyzes Henrik Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler* play (1890). There are five elements that should be taken into account in this research, they are:

1. Types of Research

In writing this study, the writer employs the descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative is a type of research which result the descriptive data in the form of observation people or behavior.

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is *Hedda Gabler* play by Henrik Ibsen which is published in 1890. It is analyzed by using an individual psychological approach.

3. Type of the Data and Data Source

There are two types of data namely primary data and secondary data that are needed to do this research.

a. Primary Data

The primary data sources of this study are *Hedda Gabler (1890)* play written by Henrik Ibsen. The data involve dialogues, characters,

action, and the whole narration, which are relevant to the subject matter of this research.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is the supporting data taken from other sources such as essay, articles, biography of Henrik Ibsen, internet and other relevant information.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

In conducting the study, the writer uses the technique in collecting the data as follows:

- a. Watching the play repeatedly
- b. Taking notes of important part in both primary and secondary data
- c. Underlying the important dialogues, action, and narration which are related to the study
- d. Arranging the data into several part based on its classification
- e. Selecting the data by rejecting the irrelevant information which does not support the topic of the study
- f. Drawing the conclusion of the analysis that has already done in the former chapter and formulating its pedagogical suggestion

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

In analyzing data, the writer employs descriptive qualitative analysis of content. The steps of technique of the data analysis are compiled as follows:

- a. Analyzing the structural elements of the novel. Focus will be paid on the structural analyze of the play.
- b. Trying to decide the individual psychological analysis of the literary work. Focus will be paid on the meaning of jealousy.
- c. Making discussion of the finding
- d. Making conclusion

H. Paper Organization

The organization of this study is explained in order the reader can understand the content of the paper easier. The organizations are as follows:

Chapter I is introduction consisting of background of the study, literary review, problem statements, objective of the study, limitation of the study, the benefit of the study previous study, limitation of the study, problem statements, objective of the study, benefit of the study, research method, and paper organization.

Chapter II is the underlying theory that contains the notion of Individual Psychology theory, basic concept of individual psychological, notion of jealousy, structural elements of the play and theoretical application.

Chapter III is structural analysis, it covers the structural element of *Hedda Gabler* play; it consists of narrative elements of the play such character and characterization, setting, plot, theme, and style.

Chapter IV is Psychology toward the play. The writer will present individual psychological analysis which relates human facts, collective subject, world view, structure of work, dialectical conception between comprehension and explanation, and discussion.

Chapter V consists of conclusion and suggestion of the study.