CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Every human being in this world is blessed with heart, feeling and emotion which are making us different to other creature. By heart, feeling and emotion human can feel what love, how beautiful it is and what the effect to our life is. Love has an enormous effect to the people who feel it. It can make them do something beyond his power, does something more to the one he love, and even they to do sacrifice.

Sacrifice problem that every human being ever have. Therefore, human being must know that loyalty gives something important for somebody or something else considered to be more valuable than the others. Sacrifice is the act of giving up something that you want to keep especially in order to do something else or to help someone. (Meriam-WebsterOnline/sacrifice, accessed 23 may 2104, 11:05). People usually do sacrifice to the one he love like family, spouse or other one that he feels important to his life, especially by husband to his wife. This sacrifice was depicted in a drama entitled An Ideal Husband, a play written by Oscar Wilde.

An Ideal Husband published in 1896. It was the play of Wilde’s comedy plays to be staged, and it was as a big success. This play consists of 105 pages, 4 scenes. The action of the play is completed within twenty-four hours, and it takes setting in London. An Ideal Husband is often called a “social comedy” because it
has both a serious social as well comedic plot line. Like many comedies, it is a biting satire on the moral of late Victorian society.

An Ideal Husband play is a story about Sir Robert Chiltern. He is a rich, brilliant politician, perfect man, and ideal husband for Lady Chiltern. His wife does not know where her husband get his wealth and position from, that actually based on the parliamentary corruption. In the past, he was an assistant of the British Cabinet. One day Baron Arheim tries to persuade him to sell a government state secret.

An Ideal Husband opens during a dinner party at the home of Sir Robert Chiltern in London's fashionable Grosvenor Square. Sir Robert, a prestigious member of the House of Commons, and his wife, Lady Gertrude Chiltern, are hosting a gathering that includes his friend Lord Goring, a dandified bachelor and close friend to the Chilterns, his sister Mabel Chiltern, and other genteel guests.

During the party, Mrs. Cheveley, an enemy of Lady Chiltern's from their school days, attempts to blackmail Sir Robert into supporting a fraudulent scheme to build a canal in Argentina. Apparently, Mrs. Cheveley's dead mentor, Baron Arnheim, convinced the young Sir Robert many years ago to sell him a Cabinet secret, a secret that suggested he buy stocks in the Suez Canal three days before the British government announced its purchase. Sir Robert made his fortune with that illicit money, and Mrs. Cheveley has the letter to prove his crime. Fearing both the ruin of career and marriage, Sir Robert submits to her demands.
When Mrs. Cheveley pointedly informs Lady Chiltern of Sir Robert's change of heart regarding the canal scheme, the morally inflexible Lady, unaware of both her husband's past and the blackmail plot, insists that Sir Robert renege on his promise. For Lady Chiltern, their marriage is predicated on her having an "ideal husband"—that is, a model spouse in both private and public life that she can worship: thus Sir Robert must remain unimpeachable in all his decisions. Sir Robert complies with the lady's wishes and apparently seals his doom. Also toward the end of Act I, Mabel and Lord Goring come upon a diamond brooch that Lord Goring gave someone many years ago. Goring takes the brooch and asks that Mabel inform him if anyone comes to retrieve it.

In the second act, which also takes place at Sir Robert's house, Lord Goring urges Sir Robert to fight Mrs. Cheveley and admit his guilt to his wife. He also reveals that he and Mrs. Cheveley were formerly engaged. After finishing his conversation with Sir Robert, Goring engages in flirtatious banter with Mabel. He also takes Lady Chiltern aside and obliquely urges her to be less morally inflexible and more forgiving. Once Goring leaves, Mrs. Cheveley appears, unexpected, in search of a brooch she lost the previous evening. Incensed at Sir Robert's reneging on his promise, she ultimately exposes Sir Robert to his wife once they are both in the room. Unable to accept a Sir Robert now unmasked, Lady Chiltern then denounces her husband and refuses to forgive him.

In the third act, set in Lord Goring's home, Goring receives a pink letter from Lady Chiltern asking for his help, a letter that might be read as a compromising love note. Just as Goring receives this note, however, his father,
Lord Caversham, drops in and demands to know when his son will marry. A visit from Sir Robert, who seeks further counsel from Goring, follows. Meanwhile, Mrs. Cheveley arrives unexpectedly and, misrecognized by the butler as the woman Goring awaits, is ushered into Lord Goring's drawing room. While she waits, she finds Lady Chiltern's letter. Ultimately, Sir Robert discovers Mrs. Cheveley in the drawing room and, convinced of an affair between these two former loves, angrily storms out of the house.

When she and Lord Goring confront each other, Mrs. Cheveley makes a proposal: claiming to still love Goring from their early days of courtship, she offers to exchange Sir Robert's letter for her old beau's hand in marriage. Lord Goring declines, accusing her of defiling love by reducing courtship to a vulgar transaction and ruining the Chilterns' marriage. He then springs his trap. Removing the diamond brooch from his desk drawer, he binds it to Cheveley's wrist with a hidden device. Goring then reveals how the item came into her possession: apparently Mrs. Cheveley stole it from his cousin years ago. To avoid arrest, Cheveley must trade the incriminating letter for her release from the bejeweled handcuff. After Goring obtains and burns the letter, however, Mrs. Cheveley steals Lady Chiltern's note from his desk. Vengefully she plans to send it to Sir Robert misconstrued as a love letter addressed to the dandified lord. Mrs. Cheveley exits the house in triumph.

The final act, which returns to Grosvenor Square, resolves the many plot complications sketched above with a decidedly happy ending. Lord Goring proposes to and is accepted by Mabel. Lord Caversham informs his son that Sir
Robert has denounced the Argentine canal scheme before the House. Lady Chiltern then appears, and Lord Goring informs her that Sir Robert's letter has been destroyed but that Mrs. Cheveley has stolen her letter and plans to use it to destroy her marriage. At that moment, Sir Robert enters while reading Lady Chiltern's letter, but he has mistaken it for a letter of forgiveness written for him. The two reconcile. The ever-upright Lady Chiltern then attempts to drive Sir Robert to renounce his career in politics, but Lord Goring dissuades her from doing so. When Sir Robert refuses Lord Goring his sister's hand in marriage, still believing he has taken up with Mrs. Cheveley, Lady Chiltern is forced to explain last night's events and the true nature of the letter. Sir Robert relents, and Lord Goring and Mabel are permitted to wed.

The story continues that Mrs. Cheveley comes to the party at the Sir Robert Chiltern's house. Mrs. Cheveley is a woman who knows the secret of Sir Robert Chiltern. She invites Sir Robert Chiltern to make a deal to build a canal in Argentina, but she cannot realize her plan because Sir Robert Chiltern does not agree with her. Then Mrs. Cheveley threatens him that she will tell his wife about his scandal life.

Mrs. Cheveley reveals Sir Robert’s past to Lady Chiltern but she does not believe her husband’s scandal. In her mind, he is an ideal husband and has good reputation. Lady Chiltren begs Sir Robert to deny Mrs. Cheveley pronouncement, but he tells her the truth about his past. Then, after Lady Chiltren knows Sir Robert in past, she hates and the image of him shattered. Oscar Wilde writes this play to criticize the late Victorian society about their life. Victoria society is
famous with power and wealth their life is full of acting and pretend to be someone else to get good image from the society (George, 1992:2).

An Ideal Husband is written by Oscar Wilde in summer 1893 and completed winter that year. Taking place in London as setting of Place, this play tells a story of blackmail and corruption. The story tell about Sir Robert Chiltern, Lady Gertrude Chiltern and Mrs. Cheveley conflict in their life including blackmailing in order to get financial benefit, ruining relationship between husband and wife, with their characterizations and conflicts to complete the story he writes. The conflicts will arise some psychological indications in his/her characters, such as sacrifice and it will show in character’s behavior that was described by the author. “A great deal of the literature on the relationship between anxiety and performance has come from a cognitive-behavioral perspective” (www.psychology.org) and one of fictions that presents the study is drama. It is why there are a lot of drama analyzed as research.

Ideal Husband originally produced by Lewis Waller, was released on January 3, 1895 at the Haymarket Theatre. Run lasted 124 performances. Players play originals are:

Mr. Alfred Bishop, Count Caversham, Viscount Goring, Mr. Charles H. Hawtrey, Sir Robert Chiltern, Mr. Lewis Waller, Viscount NANJAC, Mr. Cosmo Stuart, MR. Montford, Mr. Harry Stanford, Phipps, Mr. CHE Brookfield, Mason, H. Deane, JAMES, Mr. Charles Meyrick, HAROLD, Mr. Goodhart, Lady Chiltern, Miss Julia Neilson, Lady Markby. - Miss Fanny Brough, Countess of
Basildon, Miss Vane Featherston, MRS. Marchmont, Miss Helen Forsyth, Miss Mabel Chiltern, Miss Maud Millet, and MRS. Cheveley, Miss Florence West.

Oscar Wilde was arrested for "gross indecency" (homosexuality) during the production cycle. At the hearing of those involved in producing testify against himself. Production continued but credit to the author taken from Wilde.

Ideal Husband revived for the production of Broadway debut film stars Michael Denison and Dulcie Gray. Denison and Gray previously starred in the revival of West End Theatre which proved very popular with the British public.

Oscar Wilde is an author who has succeeded in every work. He was born in Dublin on October 16th 1854, he is Ireland to two accomplished parents, his mother being a respected poet and translator and his father a knighted surgeon. Educated at Portora Royal Scholl in Enniskillen and Trinity College, Dublin, in 1875 he won a Scholarship to Magdalen College, Oxford; where he soon acquired a reputation for wit, charm and conversational ease and went on to gain a first class degree. After university, Wilde moved to London, where he insinuated himself into London's most glamorous drawing rooms as wit, dandy, and high aesthete. In 1881 he published a volume of poetry and left for an American lecture tour on the arts the following year, during which he met Henry Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Walt Whitman. Upon returning to London, he married, fathered two sons, and published several collections of children's stories and Irish folktales. In 1887 he also took a post as editor of Woman's World magazine. His dramas make Oscar Wilde as the famous author of the drama. It shows
psychology problem like an ideal husband which is published in 1895 by Mr. Herbert Beerbohm in 93 pages. Oscar Wilde is winner of July Shorty, Shorty July, The Birthday of the Infanta, classic short stories review. Oscar Wilde is best known today for her existing dramas as follow the Birthday of the Infanta (1888), The Picture of Dorian Gray (1888), The Happy Prince and Other Stories (1891), etc.

He also writes short stories entitled The Prince and Other Stories, the cheerful strands around her beautiful words, tend to be tragic, and full of satire. Wilde tried to get the reader to stop and reflect on what it means to be fully human. That man was created a package with the ability to love sincerely. Book published a translation of The Happy Prince and Other Stories (1888).

Beside that there are many TV movies that have been produced based on Oscar Wilde’s such as An Ideal Husband (1895). An ideal husband Oscar Wilde although it become the basis for the movie but it also has an interesting element to read and analyze. This drama shows an expression of human internal battle in overcoming frustration and anxiety.

This Play is adapted for many kind of artworks such as film and radio play. A lavish 1947 adaptation produced by London Films and starring Paulette Goddard, Michael Wilding and Diana Wynyard. It was adapted for the screen in 1998 starring James Wilby and Jonathan Firth in 1999, starring Julianne Moore, Minnie Driver, Jeremy Northam, Cate Blanchett and Rupert Everett. The film is adjusting to play for a few sizes, the most significant departure that the device of diamond brooch/bracelet removed, and instead the Lord Goring beat Mother
Cheavley to make a bet with him: if Sir Robert capitulates and support schemes in a speech in the House of Commons, Goring would marry her, but if he sticks to his moral and denounced the scheme, he will give the letter and left England.

BBC produces the version that aired in 1969 as part of their Play Moon series. The film stars Jeremy Brett and Margaret Leighton and directed by Rudolph Cartier. It is available on DVD as part of The Oscar Wilde Collection box-set.

BBC Radio 3 broadcast a full production in 2007, directed by David Timson and starring Alex Jennings, Emma Fielding, Jasper Britton, Janet McTeer and Geoffrey Palmer. This production re-broadcast on Valentine's Day 2010.

LA Theatre Works produces audio adaptation starring Jacqueline Bisset play, Rosalind Ayres, Martin Jarvis, Miriam Margolyes, Alfred Molina, Yeardley Smith and Robert Machray. It is available as a set of CDs

The reason why the writer chooses this drama as her object of the study because It is interesting to analyze, there the author could present many internal conflicts to her characters. In Sacrifice of a husband reflected in Oscar Wilde’s an ideal husband as the major character whose life is full of anxiety. He was a very loving husband wife Lady Chiltren, so that one day he lied to his wife about the busines she was doing and it was years ago he bought a stake in the disputed waterway Sues and at the time it purchased the shares without the knowledge of her the Lady Chiltren and one day someone comes old friend Sir Robert is Mrs. Chevely and it turns out he wants to unload the shares lie quiet and he’s also
destination to destroy marriages and lies lady chiltren. He doit all for the sake of his wife; he was afraid of losing a perfect wife like Lady Chiltren.

The second Reason why the writer chooses this drama as the object of the study is because the writer understands well about the story of the drama; she feels that this drama is easy to understand, including the plot, theme, diction, and the conflicts.

The third reason is the plot of *An Ideal Husband*; the writer wants to understand more about the plot of this play. The plot plays is to criticize the late Victorian society about their life. The life of Victorian society is almost the same with situation in this era. Many people want to get the advantages from the other without hardwork. In this play Sir Robert Chiltern sell a government state secret to get the power and reputation. The plot makes the writer so interested, because it shows how Sir Robert Chiltern struggles for life to defend wife because Chiltern's demand that her ambitious husband is clean.

The lasts Reason is because Oscar Wilde’s *An Ideal Husband* contain many moral aspect that teach us to be more wise in facing problems in this life, it also tells us that we have to work hard and good ways in achieving a purpose in life any shortcut to success will come with bad consequences.

From the short description above, the researcher is interested in analyzing major character of Sir Robert Chiltren especially her anxiety which is viewed from psychoanalytic perspective of Sigmund Freud. So, the writer will title her study as “THE SACRIFICE OF HUSBAND REFLECTED IN OSCAR WILDE’S AN IDEAL HUSBAND DRAMA: PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH”.

B. Literature Review

Oscar Wilde is a famous playwright in the Twentieth Century. There are a couple previous study about this drama. The first one is conducted by Aris Setyo Nugroho. His research is entitled ANXIETY IN OSCAR WILDE’S AN IDEAL HUSBAND DRAMA(1895): A PSYCHOANALITIC APPROACH focuses on Oscar wilde’s anxiety in creating his play. The second one is conducted by Martha Kurniati, student of Petra Christian University. Her research is entitled A MISTAKE IN PAST AND ITS CONSEQUENCES AS SEEN IN OSCAR WILDE’S AN IDEAL HUSBAND. She uses sociological approach in analyzing this novel.

So from the previous studies above the writer guarantee that there is no plagiarism in her research because the first previous focuses on Oscar Wilde in creating his novel, and the second one focuses on mistake and consequences of the main character of the drama and also using sociological approach while the writer’s research focuses on sacrifice of the main character of the novel in psychoanalytic approach.

C. Problem Statement

Considering the phenomenon clarified above, the researcher proposes two problems

1. What are the factors that cause sacrifice of a husband reflected?
2. How does Lady Chiltren overcome the problem?
D. Research Objectives

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To analyze the drama in term of its structural elements.
2. To analyze the drama based on the psychoanalytic approach

E. Limitation of the Study

To carry out the study, the researcher needs to limit the study. The researcher is going to analyze the characterization of husband sir Robert as the main character in this drama based on psychoanalytic especially on the aspect of anxiety by using Freud’s theory.

F. Research Benefits

The benefits are expected for the study, as follow:

1. Theoretical Benefit

   This study is expected to give some contribution to the development of the larger body of knowledge, particularly the literary study.

2. Practical Benefit

   This study is expected to enrich the researcher’s knowledge about literary work especially the understanding of the novel related to the aspect of psychoanalytic.

G. Research Method

This research uses the qualitative method and to understand this drama, previously relates one and another to make this easily to analyze. In this study, there have some steps as follow:
1. Object of the Study

Oscar Wilde’s *An Ideal Husband* Drama.

2. Data Source

Use two sources of data, namely primary this study and secondary data source:

a. Primary Data Source

The primary data source is the drama itself, *An Ideal Husband* by Oscar Wilde’s.

b. Secondary Data Source

The secondary data are taken from other sources, which are related with the primary data such as the biography of the author, the psychoanalytic, website about the novel and theory.

3. Method of Data Collection

The method used in this research paper is library research, which means that the data from both, primary and secondary sources are collected and recorded in a sort of document used as evidence.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis used in this research is descriptive analysis, and to analyze the data the researcher has to step. The first step in analyzing the data of this research is trying to clarify the abstained data by selecting the necessary data excluding the unnecessary ones. The second is analyzing data based on Sigmund fraud’s theory of psychoanalytic.
H. Research Paper Organization

This research consists of five chapters. Chapter 1 talks about background of the study, literature review, problem statement, research objectives, limitation of the study, research benefits, research method and research paper organization. Chapter II emphases on the underlying theory used in analyzing the drama of Oscar Wilde’s An Ideal Husband. It exposes the theory of psychoanalytic by Sigmund Freud. Chapter III deals with the structural analysis which includes the structural elements of the study and discussion. Chapter IV presents the psychoanalytic analysis deals with the problem of the major character. The last chapter V is the conclusion of the analysis and suggestion.