

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Humans are social being that is motivated primarily by social urges. During their interaction, toward the society, they will face various kinds of life. Life in desperate need of help from others, to make ends meet. For human live, every human need for interaction an other people. In interacting without her people, all around us there are many diverse types, character, human personality is given its own color in this life. When it is not uncommon to interaction friction that could make any or all parties feel hurt. The effect can lead to a sense of disappointment, upset and angry. This might be due to speech, writing or deeds for others seemed to have offended (Sigmund Freud, 733-739).

According Purwanto (2010: 141), Ellis define that attitude involve some knowledge of situation. However, the essential aspect of the attitude is found in the fact that some characteristic feeling or emotion is experienced, and as we would accordingly expect, some definite tendency to action is associated. G.W. Allport a psychologists, said that traits are dynamic and flexible dispositions, resulting, at least in part, from the integration of specific habits, expressing characteristic modes of adaptation to one's surroundings

Literary work has a close relationship with human life. One of literary works is play. In reading a play, the obvious features can be easily spotted by

the theme, characters, plot, and any others of structural elements that greatly influence how the play is perceived by the reader. Literature shows the feelings and opinion to the public. Literature also one of main avenue and quantity of material that give information about human life in all time period, region, classes and races.

Every people has different characters from other. These characters grow up since we are child and develop depend on many factors that influence them. And after that these characters create us to be an individu that has spesific characteristic called personality. Personality is the set of characteristics that each person possessed. Personality influences how one behaves as well as one's motivations. The personality is the one making the person react in a certain way in various situations.

Here the researcher sees the personality of Nora in Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House* as the thing that is interesting to analyze. Nora is one of the major characters in *A Doll's House* play.

The title of the drama is most commonly translated as *A Doll's House*, although some expert sput on *A Doll's House*. John Simon argued that the only significance in translation option is the difference in how the toy is called in the United Kingdom and the United States. Egil Tornqvist argues that alternative "sounds more idiomatic enough for the American people." See Simon (2008, 55), Tornqvist (1995, 54), and Worthen (2004, 666-691).

A Doll's House play is written by Henrik Ibsen. *A Doll's House* was published on December 4, 1879, and first performed in Copenhagen on

December 21, 1879. The work was considered a publishing event and the play's initial printing of 8,000 copies quickly sold out. The play was so controversial that Ibsen was forced to write a second ending that he called "a barbaric outrage" to be used only when necessary. The controversy centered around Nora's decision to abandon her children, and in the second ending she decides that the children need her more than she needs her freedom. Ibsen believed that women were best suited to be mothers and wives, but at the same time, he had an eye for injustice and Helmer's demeaning treatment of Nora was a common problem. Although he would later be embraced by feminist, Ibsen was no champion of women's rights; he only dealt with the problem of women's rights as a facet of the realism within his play. His intention was not to solve this issue but to illuminate it (Tornqvist, 1995: 55).

Besides writing *A Doll's House* Ibsen also wrote another play called *Public Enemy*. In the play of public enemies is the struggle between hypocrisy and greed on the one hand, and the ideal of personal honor on the other hand, there is the exposition in *Ghosts* of tragedy-fate darker and even more than in *Oedipus*, and each of the existing social dram, as under unforgiving microscope lenses, some moral cancer (Thomas, 1983: 36).

Ibsen forces the character to examine their past, conditions which community they have, and the methods by which they have get their smaller own ambitions, so they could pronounce judgment on themselves. This action is still for the most part concerned with the action of men and the outside life, relation with the community and the world, and its themes have

largely done with moral and ethical human relationship with human (McFarlane, 1994: 52).

Ibsen was born March 20, 1828, in Skien, Norway, a lumbering town south of Christiania, now Oslo. He was the second son in a wealthy family that included five other siblings. In 1835, financial problems forced the family to move to a smaller house in Venstop outside Skien. After eight years the family moved back to Skein, and Ibsen moved to Grimstad to study as an apothecary's assistant. He applied to and was rejected at Christiania University. During the winter of 1848 Ibsen wrote his first play, *Catiline*, which was rejected by the Christiania Theatre; it was finally published in 1850 under the pseudonym Brynjolf Bjarme and generated little interest. Ibsen's second play, *The Burial Mound*, was also written under the pseudonym Brynjolf Bjarme, and became the first Ibsen play to be performed when it was presented on September 26, 1850, at the Christiania Theatre (McFarlane, 1994: 53).

In his lifetime, his plays are often considered a scandal, when Victorian values in family life and propriety in Europe. Any challenge to it is considered immoral and arouse anger. Ibsen's works investigate the realities that lay behind many walls, and unpack its contents a lot of things that evoke anxiety many of his contemporaries (McFarlane, 1994: 55).

Although Ibsen's depiction of Nora realistically illustrates the issues facing women, his decision in the Act II to have her abandon her marriage and children was lambasted by critics as unrealistic, since, according to them,

no "real" woman would ever make that choice. That Ibsen offered no real solution to Nora's dilemma inflamed critics and readers alike who were then left to debate the ending ceaselessly. This play established a new genre of modern drama; prior to *A Doll's House*, contemporary plays were usually historical romances or contrived comedy of manners. Ibsen is known as the "father of modern drama" because he elevated theatre from entertainment to a forum for exposing social problems. Ibsen broke away from the romantic tradition with his realistic portrayals of individual characters and his focus on psychological concerns as he sought to portray the real world, especially the position of women in society (McFarlane, 1994: 57).

"The League of Youth" (1869) was Ibsen's first venture into realistic social drama and marks a turning-point in his style. In 1879, Ibsen was convinced that women suffer an inevitable violation of their personalities within the context of marriage. In *"A Doll's House"*, he portrayed the wife struggling to break free: this was unheard of at the time and Ibsen's play caused a sensation. Continuing the theme of tensions within the family in *"The Lady from the Sea"*, Ibsen put forward the view that freedom with responsibility might at least be a step in the right direction.

A Doll's House play is important because it is critical to the behavioral norms of marriage in the 19th century. This work became controversial when first published, because it ended with a decision protagonist, Nora, who left her husband and children in search of identity. Ibsen was inspired by the belief that "a woman can not be herself in the modern world," because "the

modern world is a world that is exclusively for men, with laws made by men with the prosecutors and judges who judge a woman from the viewpoint of masculine . "The idea can also be seen as a broader application: Michael Meyer found a theme that is played is not women's rights, but" the needs of each individual to determine what kind of person and to be that person. "In speech at the Association of Norway for Jak Rights of Women in 1898, Ibsen insisted that he "had to relinquish the honor because of conscious work for the movement of women's rights," as he wrote "without realizing he had made propaganda," his job is "a picture of humanity. "

House hold Torvald and Nora Helmer seem happy. Torvald firm with his principles, prepared by planning future-including financial affairs, always indulgent and lovingwife. While Nora free, spoiled, and tend to be childish seemed to enjoy his life.

One day, Nora arrival of the guest of an old friend, Christine Linde. Christine tells difficulties after being abandoned by the people closest. In these conversations, Nora eventually open the 'secret' of his past, when Torvald is the lowest period. Nora claims to have borrowed money-the most hated, avoided and strictly forbidden by her husband on behalf of her father, who was sick and dying. The strategy succeeded, Torvald bounce back with the help of the money that he thought of Nora's father. And now, Torvald has been the peak of his career, and expressed its availability to help Cristine with him a job.

Apparently, the advantageous position held Torvald is currently not please everyone. Nils Krogstad, one of which is deemed unfit, threatened its position unless Torvald willing to help. Krogstad black mails Nora so willing to influence her husband to restore the post of Krogstad, with a 'secret' past the woman, who was found to be legally disability.

Nora is in a difficult position. On the one hand, Krogstad is not a person who should be given the opportunity, even the position it has promised will be given to Christine. On the other hand, if the open mouth Krogstad, Nora would be very disappointing her husband. Is Nora are to assert that the true at Torvald, whatever the risk? Is willing to forgive Torvald and Nora who had threatened the good name and honor him?

From the explanation above, the researcher is really interested in analyzing the personality of Nora in *A Dolls House* Play. The study will be analyzed by using psychoanalytic theory. So, the researcher entitles this research **PERSONALITY OF NORA REFLECTED IN HENRIK IBSEN *A DOLL'S HOUSE* PLAY (1879): A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH.**

B. Literature Review

A Doll's House is interesting play to read and watch. As far as the writer concerns, the research on the A Doll's House play has been conducted by some students.

The first study about *A Doll's House* is conducted by Frida Hartaty Putri H, University of Sumatera Utara student, in her article published in 2010 entitled "An Analysis of Absurd Elements in Henrik Insén's *A Doll's House Play*". She concludes that this thesis describes the elements of the absurdity of the disappointment situation and feelings of isolation that is the main character in the play *A Doll's House*. Absurd situations are experienced only to prioritize logic humans and hu mans in the literature are represented by a character or characters. Through a thematic study of literary texts through the drama, a description of the elements of the absurd is based on dialogue and actions by the characters. Thus the description of analytical methods is done in the analysis of data, known as the descriptive method of anaysis.

Second researcher has been conducted by Dwi Sulistyowati entitled *Deconstruction Analysis in Henrik Ibsen's A Doll's House*. Some of the important research findings are stated as follows; firstly, the character of Nora as the main character can be categorized as a round character and based on the character, the appearance of Nora's character is presented by using dramatic technique. Secondly, the writer finds logo-centrism, phono-centrism, binary opposition, and trace. Thirdly, the writer finds the author unconsciously uses the patriarchy system in the play. Nora Helmer's husband uses stereotype

system which makes her as peripheral woman, but actually she refuses her husband's system.

The third researcher was conducted by Ellen (Bina Nusantara University, 2008) entitled *Typical Person of Three Characters In Hedda Gabler, Rosmersholm, and A Doll's House written by Henrik Ibsen*. The writer analyzes the similarity of character and three woman personals in the three different plays, entitled Hedda Gabler, Rosmersholm, and *A Doll's House* written by Henrik Ibsen. The three plays adopt the problems that happen in the household and society in the 19th Century. The three woman characters have life their self, but they have similarity of character in confronted all of problems.

The fourth is the study conducted by Fatemah Ghafourina, et al. (Islamic Azad University Boroujerd Branch, Iran) entitled "The Women Right in Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House*". This paper will show the untrue system of marriage, stressing on individuality of women and fighting for their freedom, in addition protesting to all restrictions in society. Under the impact of Ibsen's ideology, individuality and humanity are the most important social issues which are developed in his works. All social instructions and conventions are the enemy of every individual because they restrict the characters' personal identity and their freedom. In particular, Ibsen expands this outlook on the women's position whose individuality and freedom are taken by masculine society. Nora, as a woman, a wife, or a mother, behaves like a doll. She is under the control of the invisible hands and the pressures of patriarchal society.

Ibsen protests against the position of women in a masculine society which is unfair and under the hegemony of male - dominated powers.

The fifth researcher was conducted by Christina Kelley Forshey (Liberty University:2008) entitled "Ibsen's *Female Characters in Captivity: An Exploration of Literature and Performance*". She concludes In Henrik Ibsen's plays, *A Doll's House*, *The Wild Duck*, *The Lady from the Sea*, and *Hedda Gabler*, the theme of captivity is demonstrated in the female protagonists Nora, Hedvig, Ellida, and Hedda. The theme of captivity also serves as a performance guide for the portrayal of these characters. Ibsen's female protagonists are in bondage to an object or person that manipulates the character's mental and emotional senses. The character's inner captivity reaches a climax where a decision must be made to abolish the chains of captivity or forever remain enslaved.

The sixth study has been conducted by Fatemeh Ghafourinia and Leila Baradaran Jamili (Islamic Azad University-Boroujerd Branch, Iran) entitled the Women's Right in Ibsen's *A Doll's House*. The writer investigates the role of women and their right in Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House* (1879). The writer will show the untrue system of marriage, stressing on individuality of women and fighting for their freedom, in addition protesting to all restriction in society.

The seventh study has been conducted by Erga Primadona (Andalas University:2010) entitled "*Responsibility, Obligation And Conscience Through Nora'S Character In Hendrik Ibsen'S A Dool'S House : Moral*

Values” This thesis discuss about the moral values embodied in *A Doll's House play*. This moral values seen through a central figure in the play called Nora. To analyze the issues raised in this study, the reseacher use the moral approach by Bertens. Bertens states that moral values has characteristics that are associated with the moral values responsibility, moral values associated with obligations and moral values associated with a conscience. From the results of this analysis, the researcher found that the behavior of character. The main story *A Doll's House* contains the characteristics of moral values dealing with responsibility, moral values associated with obligations and moral values associated with the conscience. The main character in this drama shows the awareness of the responsibility, obligation and conscience in performing each behavior.

The eighth study has been conducted by Rahmayanti Dewi Hamdika (Andalas University : 2008) entitled “*Nora’s Action As a Housewife In Facing Patriarchal Oppresion and Economic Problem as Reflected in Henrik Ibsen’s Play a Doll’s House : A Markist Feminist Reading*”. This thesis discusses the drama *A Doll's House* Henrik Ibsen who describe the condition of household Nora Helmer in Norway on Through the 19th century depiction of the main character, Nora Helmer, as a wife who face a patriarchal system pressure and problems economy, all actions must go through her husband's knowledge.

From the literature review above, the researcher assumes that there is no other researcher who analyzes Personality of Nora Reflected In Henrik Ibsen’s *A Dolls House Play (1879): A Psychoanalytic Approach*.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the research, the researcher purposes a single problem statement. The problem of the research is “How is the personality of Nora reflected in Henrik Ibsen’s *A Doll’s House* play (1879)?”

D. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are mentioned as follows:

1. To analyze Henrik Ibsen’s *A Doll’s House play (1879)* based on Structural analysis.
2. To reveal personality of Nora by means of An Psychoanalytic Approach.

E. Benefit of the Study

The study is expected to give benefits as follow :

1. Theoretical Benefit

The writer wishes that this study can impart a new contribution and information to the large body of knowledge, especially the literary study on *A Doll’s House Play (1879)*.

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 as reference by other university students who are interested in literary study on *A Doll’s House Play(1879)*.based on an psychoanalytic approach.

F. Research Method

In this research, the writer analyzes Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House play* (1879). There are five elements that should be taken into account in this research, they are:

1. Type of the Study

In this research, the writer uses a qualitative research. The data sources are library and literary data. It proposes to analyze novel using Psychoanalytic approach. The steps to conduct this research are (1) determining the type of the study, (2) determining the object of the study, (3) determining data and data source, (4) determining technique of data collection, and (5) determining techniques of data analysis.

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is *A Doll's House play* (1879) by Henrik Ibsen which is published in 1879. It is analyzed by using psychoanalytic approach.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source

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

a. Primary Data Source

The data primary are the main data obtained from all the words, dialogues, phrases and sentences in the play. The primary data of the study are *A Doll's House play* (1879) by Henrik Ibsen.

b. Secondary Data Sources

Secondary data are the supporting data taken from literary books, website, and some articles related to the play. The secondary data of the study are taken from any information related to the play.

4. Technique of Data Collection

The methods of collecting data are as follows:

- a. Reading the novel repeatedly and understanding the content
- b. Reading some other resources related to the novel
- c. Giving marks to particular parts in the novel, which are considered important for the analysis
- d. Taking notes for important parts both in primary and secondary data sources
- e. Classifying the data into categories and developing them into a good unity.
- f. Drawing conclusion and formulate its pedagogical suggestion

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The technique used in analyzing the data is descriptive analysis. The writer focuses on analyzing personality of Nora reflected in *A Doll's House play (1879)*.

G. Paper Organization

The research paper organization of personality of Nora reflected in Henrik Ibsen *A Doll's House play (1879)* as follows: Chapter I is introduction,

which consist of background of the study, literary review, problem statement, limitation of the study, the objectives of study, the benefit of study, research method and research paper organization. Chapter II comprises of the underlying theory, that contains the notion of Psychology theory and structural elements of the play. Chapter III deals with the structural analysis of the play and its discussion, covers the structural elements of the play that includes characters and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, style and theme. Chapter IV contains Psychology Nora the play. Chapter V presents conclusion and suggestion.