

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

The ancient greek has been known what tyranny is. When the tyrant has disposed of foreign enemies by conquest or treaty, and there is nothing to fear from them, then he is always stirring up some war or other, in order that the people may require a leader. (Plato , 428–347 B.C.). And the majority is the main subject the appear of tyranny from past to present. Tyranny is the exercise of power to which nobody can have a right. That is what happens when someone employs the power he has in his hands, not for the good of those who are under it but for his own private individual advantage. (Locke, 2005: 65).

It is what happens when a governor, however entitled he is to govern, is guided not by the law but by his own wants, and his commands and actions are directed not to preserving his subjects' properties but to satisfying his own ambition, revenge, covetousness, or any other irregular passion. (Locke, 2005: 65).

The tyranny of the majority is, used in discussing systems of democracy and majority rule involves the scenario in which decisions made by a majority place its interests above those of an individual or minority group, constituting active oppression comparable to that of tyrants and despots. In many cases a disliked ethnic, religious or racial group is deliberately penalized by the majority element acting through the democratic process. (Mill, 2001: 9).

Like other tyrannies, the tyranny of the majority was at first, and is still vulgarly, held in dread, chiefly as operating through the acts of the public authorities. But reflecting persons perceived that when society is itself the tyrant society collectively over the separate individuals who compose it, its means of tyrannising are not restricted to the acts which it may do by the hands of its political functionaries. (Mill, 2001: 9).

An enemy of the people is written by Henrik Ibsen. It is appeared in 1882. *An Enemy of the People* presents a complex analysis of society and class. The play doesn't

seem to champion one class over another. It doesn't present the woes of the upper class as they try to rule the land, nor does it show middle-class malaise, or even the struggles of the hardworking poor. Instead, the play takes all levels of society to task. In the end, it's not economic inequality that is highlighted in the play, it's intellectual inequality. The play proposes that the main problem with society is that it's run by the majority, a group made up of unintelligent people.

Like all of Ibsen's plays, *An Enemy of the People* was originally written in Norwegian and is full of untranslatable wordplay. Specifically, a number of the character's titles exists only in Norwegian bureaucracy. For the sake of clarity, in this SparkNote, Peter Stockmann is referred to as the mayor, Morten Kiil is Mrs. Stockmann's adoptive father, and Hovstad is editor of the *People's Messenger*.

An enemy of the people is written by Henrik Ibsen, he was born on March 20, 1828, in the town of Skien. His father, a businessman, went bankrupt when Ibsen was 8, a shattering blow to the family. Ibsen left home at 15, spending the next six, difficult years as a pharmacist's assistant in Grimstad, where he wrote his first play. In 1850 he moved to Christiania (Oslo) to study. In 1851 he became resident dramatist, later director, of a new theater in Bergen. Although he never became a good director and his plays were mostly unsuccessful, the years in Bergen gave him invaluable experience in practical stagecraft. (<http://www.biography.com>).

An enemy of the people tells us that the town in which the play is set has built a huge bathing complex that is crucial to the town's economy. Dr. Stockmann has just discovered that the baths' drainage system is seriously contaminated. He alerts several members of the community, including Hovstad and Aslaksen, and receives generous support and thanks for making his discovery in time to save the town. The next morning, however, his brother, who is also the town's mayor, tells him that he must retract his statements, for the necessary repairs would be too expensive; additionally, the mayor is not convinced by Dr. Stockmann's findings. The brothers have a fierce argument, but Dr. Stockmann hopes that at least Hovstad's newspaper will support him. However, the mayor convinces Hovstad and Aslaksen to oppose Dr. Stockmann.

The doctor holds a town meeting to give a lecture on the baths, but Aslaksen and the mayor try to keep him from speaking. Dr. Stockmann then begins a long tirade in which he condemns the foundations of the town and the tyranny of the majority. The

audience finds his speech incredibly offensive, and the next morning the doctor's home is vandalized. He and his daughter are fired. The mayor insinuates that the doctor's actions were merely a scheme to inherit more of Morten Kiil's money, and Kiil himself soon arrives to suggest just such a plan to Dr. Stockmann. However, the doctor refuses all such suggestions and decides to defy authority and remain in town. His family is supportive, and he says that the strongest man is the man who stands alone (<http://www.sparknotes.com>).

There are some reasons why the writer is interested in analyzing the plays. Firstly, *An Enemy of the People* presents a complex analysis of society and class. The play shows the champion one class over another in this matter is the minority ruled by the upper class. It presents how the upper class as they try to rule the minority or even the struggles of the hardworking poor. Instead, the play takes all levels of society to task. In the end, it's not economic inequality that is highlighted in the play. The play proposes that the main problem with society is that it's run by the majority, people who have power in the community or society.

The second reason is the conflict of *An Enemy of the People* is a tense political battle. The tug of political wars help drive the action of the play. Though all the politics we see represented in the play exist strictly on a local level, like national issues are addressed as well. Also, the patterns of local politics that money and power can rule everything including the society. *An Enemy of the People* is the political battle between people who have power and people who want struggle his rights.

The third reason *An Enemy of the People* is one long power struggle. Whether it's the intense sibling rivalry at the core of the play. Many of the characters spend their time in efforts to gain control over other people. Interestingly, by the end the play's protagonist, Dr. Stockmann, comes to the conclusion that a person has the most strength when his power is contained wholly within himself. He declares, "the strongest man in the world is the man who stands alone".

Relating to all the description above, the writer uses sociological approach. A sociological approach to self and identity begins with the assumption that there is a reciprocal relationship between the self and society (Stryker, 1980). The self influences society through the actions of individuals thereby creating groups, organizations, networks, and institutions. And, reciprocally, society influences the self through its shared

language and meanings that enable a person to take the role of the other, engage in social interaction, and reflect upon oneself as an object. The latter process of reflexivity constitutes the core of selfhood (McCall & Simmons, 1978; Mead, 1934).

Because the self emerges in and is reflective of society, the sociological approach to understanding the self and its parts (identities) means that we must also understand the society in which the self is acting, and keep in mind that the self is always acting in a social context in which other selves exist (Stryker, 1980).

In general, sociologists are interested in understanding the nature of society or social structure: its forms and patterns, the ways in which it develops and is transformed. The traditional symbolic interactionist perspective known as the situational approach to self and society sees society as always in the process of being created through the interpretations and definitions of actors in situations (Blumer, 1969).

Relating to the descriptions above, the writer uses a sociological approach to analyze the drama to dig up the tyranny of majority entitled **TYRANNY OF THE MAJORITY REFLECTED IN HENRIK IBSEN'S AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE DRAMA (1882): A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH**. To achieve the purpose of the study, the writer analyzes the novel on the sociological aspects namely sociology of the society, sociology of the author, sociology of the reader.

B. Literature Review

An enemy of the people is interesting plays to be read. As far as the writer concerns the research of an enemy of the people has been conducted by some researchers. The *first* previous study by Mordecai Roshwald (2004). A new critical edition of novel entitled *The Alienated Moralists in An Enemy of the People*. Roshwald concludes that the doctor is a defiant and militant moralist. He believes that he is true and the people are wrong. Consequently he suffers for his independent and unbending stand, is not an unfamiliar phenomenon, whether in the annals of human history or in the experience of contemporary societies.

Second, Candra Bagus Santoso (2008) by his research paper *Making Meaningful choices in ibsen's An Enemy Of The People Drama (1882): An Existentialist Criticism*. He focused in how the actor makes a meaningful choice in his

problem. Candra shows what actors do to finish some problem with the government in his city. He uses an existentialist criticism to analyze this drama.

The *third* literature review is from Marilyn Stasio. In his journal he discusses the plot of the drama. Marilyn also explain about An Enemy of the People movie that will be play in Samuel J. Friedman Theater. This main character of the movie are Boyd Gaines as Dr. Thomas Stockman and Richard Thomas as Peter Stockmann. The journal write by Anna Westerstahl Stenport in titled Global Ibsen: Performing multiple Modernities and Joan Templeton in titled Making the Theater Metter. In their journal they discuss about the life journey of the father of modern drama, Henrik Ibsen. In the journal explains some things which finished by Henrik Ibsen. Beside that Anna also proclaims that establish some social event to reminded Henrik Ibsen.

The *fourth* previous study by Terrance McConnel. The journal discusses Moral combat in an enemy of the people: Public health versus private interest, the journal discusses the Baths have been marketed as a health resort to lure visitors. Dr Stockmann alerts officials about the problem and assumes that they will close the Baths until it is corrected. He is met with fierce resistance, however. His brother, the town's mayor, favors keeping the Baths open and correcting the problem gradually.

The *fifth* previous study by Tom EideDiakonhjemmet University College, NOR, (2009). "Understood Complexity: Ibsen's 'An Enemy of the People'—On Complexity, Sense-Making, Understanding, and Exit/Voice/Loyalty". Tom argues that via an examination of a play of Ibsen, that circular thinking spiraling towards new insight(s) is much more a possibility of literature studies that of social science. Social complexity theory needs (at least partially) he believes to methodologically merge with literary studies

The *sixth* previous study by ERIC - Literature and Environmental Affairs Ibsen's 'An Enemy of the People.' Journal of Environmental Education, 1983. In this journal discusses rationale for using these works, focusing on Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People" (which parallels present problems in United States cities) as a valuable literary air to a better and easier understanding of environmental issues. (JN)

The *seventh* previous study by Anwarullah Bhuiyan, A. (2013). Quest for Administrative Ethics in *An Enemy of the People*. This article is related to the ethical

problem that is faced by a public servant in his organization. It focuses on relevant ideas, such as definition and components of *administrative ethics*. The attempt is to find out an answer to the question: What would be the responsibility of a public servant? In order to spell out the answer to this question, the article focuses on some ideas such as virtue ethics, principle of duty, problem solving model and some form of democratic model. As a case study, I have chosen a play of Henerik Ibsen's: *An Enemy of the People*. It also examines the concept of *whistleblowing* in the context of the play.

The *eighth* previous study by Dr Greg Gerrard, in his study "Poodles and Curs: Eugenic Comedy in Ibsen's 'An Enemy of the People'". he focuss on comedy side.

The *ninth* previous study is from Nurcahyani Retno Pambudi, (2014) "Struggle for Public Welfare in An Enemy of the People Drama (1882) by Henrik Ibsen: A Sociological Approach". The research is proposed to analyze the social problem in An Enemy of the People drama. The major problem in this article is to explain how the social problem reflected in An Enemy of the People drama. The object of the study is An Enemy of the People drama written by Henrik Ibsen. Qualitative study is a method which is used to analyze the sociological problem reflected in the novel. The result of this study is Henrik Ibsen shows the social reality of Norway. Although Norway in late nineteenth century was developing country, Henrik Ibsen also criticized the society for ignoring the bad impact of the development public and physical environment.

The *tenth* previous study by Fatemeh ghafourinia, (2013) "The Individualism In Henrik Ibsen's An enemy of The People". This paper is a detailed study of Henrik Ibsen's An Enemy of the People in the light of individualism. The individuals' freedom of thought, reasoning, expression and action have been disregarded in different ways by the prevailing "majority" in every society, particularly in Norway in the nineteenth century. The objective in this paper is to trace the struggles of the free individuals and the visionaries against tyranny of the majority through contextual analytical study of Dr. Thomas Stockmann, the individualist rebel hero in An Enemy of the People.

The *eleventh* previous study by Noorbakhsh Hooti, (2011) "The Battle between Responsibility and Manipulation in Henrik Ibsen's 'An Enemy of the People'". this study focus on two concepts : Responsibilities and Manipulation, sense of responsibilities represented by Dr Stockman as the protagonist characters and sense of manipulation is

represented by Peter Stockaman as the antagonist characters. Both characters use their ability to attack or survive at the fight.

The similarity of the previous studies with the writer study is that they have same object of study that is Ibsen's *An Enemy of the People* drama. The other author write about the life journey of Henrik Ibsen and the other else about alienated and making meaningful choice in *An Enemy of the People* drama. Meanwhile, the writer focuses on the tyranny of the majority reflected at Henrik Ibsen's *An enemy of the people*. The writer will use a sociological approach to analyze the drama. So, the title of the study that will be conducted by the writer is *The tyranny of majority in An Enemy of the People (1882) by Henrik Ibsen: A Sociological Approach*.

C. Problem Statement

The problem statement of this research is "how tyranny of the majority is reflected in Henrik Ibsen's *An Enemy of the People* drama?"

D. Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are mentioned as follows:

1. To analyze Henrik Ibsen's *An enemy of the people* drama based on sociological of the drama
2. To reveal tyranny of the majority by means of sociological perspective particularly sociological approach

E. Limitation of the study

The writer focuses this research in analyzing tyranny of the majority which is reflected in *An enemy of the people* drama(1882) based on sociological 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 *an enemy of the people* drama (1882).

2. Pratical 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 *An enemy of the people* (1882) based on sociological approach.

G. Research Method

There are five elements in this research that should be taken into account in analyzing *An Enemy of The people* (1882) drama as follows:

1. **Type of the Study**

In this research the type of the study that is used bythe writer is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative is a qualitative research in a descriptive data from the observed object.

2. **Object of the Study**

The object of the study is the tyranny of majority reflected in *An Enemy of The people* (1882) drama written by Henrik Ibsen. It is analyzed by using sociological approach.

3. **Type of the Data and Data Source**

There are two kinds of data namely primary data and secondary data which are needed to do the research:

1. Primary Data

The primary data are the main data which consist of words, phrases, and sentences in the *An Enemy of The people*(1882) drama written by Henrik Ibsen. It is analyzed by using sociological approach.

2. Secondary Data

The secondary data are the supporting data taken from some references such as books, article, and internet which is containing information related to research.

4. **Technique of Collecting Data**

The technique used in analyzing data in the research as follows:

- a. Reading the script repeatedly.
- b. Taking notes of important information in primary and secondary data.
- c. Arranging the related data based on its classification.
- d. Analyzing the data based on sociological approach.
- e. Drawing the conclusion of the analysis.

5. **Technique of the Data Analysis**

The technique used in analyzing data is descriptive qualitative analysis. It focuses on the analysis of the structural elements of the drama and then sociological analysis.

H. **Research Paper Organization**

The research organization is conducted to help the readers in understanding the research easier. This research consists of six chapters as follows:

Chapter I is introduction which consists of Background of the Study, Literature Review, Problem Statement, Objectives of the Study, Limitation of the Study, The Benefit of the Study, Research Method, and Research Paper Organization.

Chapter II is Underlying Theory which consists of The Notion of Sociology of Literature, Notion of Tyranny, Structural Elements of the Play, and Theoretical Application.

Chapter III is Social Background of England society in the medieval period which covers social aspect, political aspect, economic aspect, science and technology aspect, cultural aspect, and religious aspect.

Chapter IV is Structural Analysis which consists of (1) The Structural Elements of *An Enemy of The people*(1882) drama; it covers of narrative elements of the drama such as Character and Characterization, Setting, Plot, Style, Theme, and (2) Discussion

Chapter V is Sociological Analysis of *An Enemy of The people* (1882) drama which consists of the social aspect, political aspect, economic aspect, science and technology aspect, cultural aspect, and religious aspect.

Chapter VI is Conclusion and Suggestion.