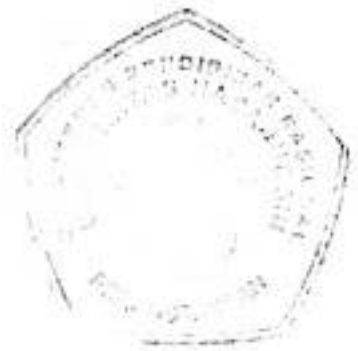


THE PORTRAIT OF HUSBAND
IN OSCAR WILDE'S AN IDEAL HUSBAND



A Thesis

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University

In Partial Fulfillment to Obtain Sarjana Degree

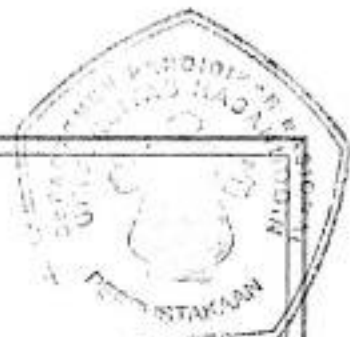
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SKRIPSI

THE PORTRAIT OF HUSBAND IN OSCAR WILDE'S AN IDEAL HUSBAND

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LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

Sesuai dengan surat tugas Dekan Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin Nomor: 0112/H4.11.1.3/PP.27/2007 tanggal 7 Januari 2008. Kami menyatakan menerima dan menyetujui skripsi ini untuk dirumuskan ke panitia ujian skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Hasanuddin.

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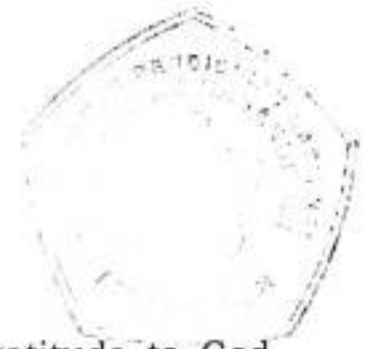
Yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa **ERFIN AMPULEMBANG** nomor Pokok **F211 05 044**, untuk memenuhi salah satu persyaratan ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Program Studi Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Hasanuddin.

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Makassar, Juni 2009

The Writer



ABSTRAK

Erfin Ampulembang. 2009. *Potret seorang suami dalam drama "An Ideal Husband" (Dibimbing oleh Burhanuddin Arafah dan Amir P) .* Penelitian ini membahas bagaimana potret seorang suami yang ideal dalam drama "An Ideal Husband" yang ditulis oleh Oscar Wilde.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian pustaka yakni mengumpulkan data dari drama, selain itu penelitian ini juga menggunakan data pendukung yaitu data yang diperoleh dari internet serta buku-buku yang relevan.

Setelah menganalisis drama ini penulis menarik kesimpulan bahwa konflik yang dialami oleh tokoh dalam drama ini ada 2 yaitu konflik internal (batin) dan konflik eksternal (antar tokoh).

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa eksternal konflik dianalisa secara deskriptif. Semua karakter dalam drama mengalami eksternal konflik, sementara internal konflik hanya dialami oleh karakter utama.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION



1.1 Background of the Study

Marriage is a relationship among individuals which has formed the foundation of the family for most societies. Marriage can include legal, social, and religious elements. A marriage is usually formalized at a wedding or marriage ceremony. The ceremony may be officiated both by a religious official, and by a government official. In western societies, marriage has traditionally been understood as social contract between husbands of wife.

A husband has been married to another person in a wedding ceremony, during which he was known as the groom. His female partner would be known during the wedding as his bride, and in marriage she is called his wife.

Every wife wants a man who will be their husband is an ideal husband. A conflict could begin between a husband and a wife because every husband do not know how to be an ideal one to his wives. Besides that every wife have a different opinion about

an ideal husband. Some of them say that a richman is a kind of an ideal husband and other wives say that a man who always responsible to his family is a kind of an ideal husband.

Based on that phenomenal the writer decides to choose play *An Ideal Husband* by Oscar Wilde to discuss in this research because this play is dominated by husband characters which in this case the husband have their uniqueness in their own characteristics. It is shown by their different characteristics, different ways to solve their problems. Besides that the writer also wants to know the moral message in this play.

An Ideal Husband is one of Oscar Wilde's most popular plays. It is both amusing and thoughtful. Everything happens in about forty hours, in the early 1890s, beginning with a party at the lovely London home of Lord and Lady Chiltern. *An Ideal Husband* was written in England in 1895. The former English society is of course very different from now and today. The characters speak and act differently from the people that we know. But we can still understand the problems of the people in the play and we can enjoy reading and discussing it. It is well-known that the characters creation in the literary works are part of society

and the presence of literary works can not generally be separated from the society's life.

The main characters are all rich and well known. Some of the women are beautiful and bored. They are interested only in fine clothes and other people's lives. Others are more serious. Some of the men hold important government positions. Others, like Lord Goring, only wants to enjoy himself.

The writer decides to choose drama as the object of this research because drama is one of the forms of literary works. It is interesting to talk about or discuss in research work. The drama can represent human life. We can say that the drama contains events presenting a story more or less like a real life. According to Abrams M.H, a drama is "a literary work designed for the theater, where actors take the roles of the characters; perform the indicated action, and other what the writer wrote in verse". (1972 : 3)

Drama as a genre of literary works is different from fiction. Kennedy (1991: 951) says it is work of storytelling in which actors represent the characters. It is addressed not to readers but to spectators. In other words, it is written to be presented on the stage (theatrical performance).



As a genre of literary works, it also describes about human life and activities by using the main elements so called action and dialogue among the characters. A drama is "an art in portraying human being attitude and character throughout acting". (Winfield, 1957: 176).

Drama presents the meeting place from artistry branch for example like art literature in it is act, role art, artistic dance, the elocution and not rarely accompanied by art voice in arranging saleable stage, artistic pain in arranging decor.

According to Reaske (1966: 5), drama is "a work of literature or a composition which delineates life and human activities by means of representing various action of and dialogue between groups nor characters".

1.2 Scope of Problem

According to the title, the writer formulates the following problems only to analyze the potrait of husband in drama *An Ideal Husband*. The writer scopes to describe the moral messages in drama *An Ideal Husband*.



1.3 Statement of the Problem

Based on the scope of problems, the writer formulates the statement of problem as follows:

- a. How does the main characters present in a play?
- b. How does an ideal husband potray for a wife in oscar wilde's play?
- c. What is the moral message in Oscar Wilde's play?

1.4 Objectives of Writing

According to the statement above, by this writing the writer wants to:

- a. To analyze the main character in drama *An Ideal Husband*
- b. To reveal the portraits of husband for a wife in drama *An Ideal Husband*
- c. To describe the moral messages in drama *An Ideal Husband*.

1.5 Significant of Problem

In order to arrange a well-organized thesis, the writer makes some formulation of the problem to discuss:

- a. The characteristic of the characters are created the writer in a play "An Ideal Husband" dealing with this formulation the writer will devide the characters involved in this play, namely

- Protagonists
 - Lord Goring
 - Sir Robert
 - Lady Chiltern
- Antagonists
 - Mrs. Cheveley

b. The Writer developed his narration through the chain of events which undergone by the character in this play.

1.6 The Sequence of Chapters

Chapter I : Is introduction consist of : Background of the Problems, Identification of the Problem, The Scope of the Problem, The Statement of the Problem, The Objective of the Writing, and The Sequence of Chapters

Chapter II : Chapter two is the review of literature, Theory of the Literature, consists of: The Definition of Drama, Definition husband, Definition of characters and Biographical Sketch of the Author and The Synopsis of Drama.

Chapter III : Methodology

Chapter IV : Data and Analysis Data of "An Ideal Husband in Oscar Wilde's play"

Chapter V : Consist of : The Conclusion and Suggestion of the whole paper.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theory of Literary

First of all I would like to illustrate the theory used in analyzing the drama. The theory used was descriptive technique with the structural approach based on that literary works that was constructed from some components such as character, setting, plot and theme that build up a structure.

A literary work can be used like anything simply as a device for imaginative stimulation, a way to find out what we are thinking or feeling. It can be read as the precise record of a unique and special experience.

Literature as art forms has many benefits for human being. Reading a literary work allows someone to discover the whole aspects of life. Literature is just like the window of the world. We can see and know much about the world be dealing with literary works. Everything from every part of the world may be revealed in literature.

It is clear that literature is useful. The benefit of literary work is to make human being become wiser in facing their life. One particular thing of literary works is a drama.

Literature, including drama is an important human creation among other arts and works within life, fully occupied by sets of activities that bring for human culture. It can entertain the audience to fill spare time or to remove the tension in your mind therefore many people are amused by watching drama. Drama is "a literary work designed for the theater, where actors take the roles of the characters; perform the indicated action, and other what the writer wrote in verse (Abrams . 1972 : 27)".

Drama is a literature which shows daily human problem; in this case the character's physical or psychological condition. Analyzing a literature especially drama can amuse the audience; it gives some moral value which universally became the guidance for the audience.

2.1.1 Definition of Husband

Based on www.agoodhusband.net/tag/marriage-advice.com, the term of *husband* refers to Middle English *huseband*, from Old English *hūsbōnda*. In premodern times or ancient Roman, medieval, and early modern history, a husband was supposed to protect and support not only



his wife and children, but servants and animals of his domain, and the father was awarded with much authority, differing from that of his wife.

A husband then had more opportunities in society than his wife, who was not recognized as legally independent. A husband is also responsible for his wife's child(ren) in states where he is automatically assumed to be the biological father.

In the Middle Ages and Early Modern European history, it was unusual to marry out of love, but then became an influential ideal. A husband then had more opportunities in society than his wife did, who was not recognized as legally independent.

According to book of Dadang Sobar Ali, entitled "Suami dan Istri yang Ideal" husband is divided into four parts, such as below:

a. Ideal Husband

The characteristics of ideal husband are always honest, faith, and polite to his wife, well-dressed and good-looking in front of wife, fulfilling his family's needs and are always responsible to his family.

b. Jealous Husband

The characteristics of a jealous husband are that he does not believe his wife and always have negative thinking about his wife.

c. Stingy Husband

The characteristics of a stingy husband are that he is not good at fulfilling his family needs and taking his family right, it means he never lets his wife arrange family needs.

d. Bad Husband

The characteristics of bad husband are that he is always speaking and acting unwisely, unfaith to his wife, and always hurting his wife.

2.1.2 The definition of Character.

A character is a person chosen by the play in the written works. Character is an important aspect in a fictional work because through character the story can be written or constructed. The definition of the main character is the actor who plays the dominant and functional role in the story, while the secondary character is the actors that function as the supporting unit of a story.

Type of character as quoted above are mentioned as the static and dynamic characters. The static character is the character that does not undergo the change which starts from

the beginning to the end. While dynamic character is the character that undergoes emotional change at the end of the story. Both static and dynamic character give the interlink role in constructing the unity of a story. This is possibly related to the functional as the integral unity in a literary work.

According to Kenney (1966:28), The simple or flat character is less representing in a human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude or obsession in a character.

Based to the above quotation, a character is flat if the reader sees one aspect from this character. For example, a character that appears as the hero until the end of the story will play his role without a change.

We know that character in a play or a story is a human figure that has the particular characteristic, talents and behavior that are given by the author in order complete story. In this case, author creates some characters that have different characteristic, talents and behavior. A character in the story is sometimes connected to good and bad. Thus the main character can be seen and studied based on the experience and the reality in the society.

In a play, we find some characteristics described by the author. He performs a good character as friendly, polite, helpful and so forth. But it can not always be denied, that sometimes we can find the behavior of a character, like a thief. It is possible characters described by the author in a drama represent the available characters in the real life and society.

Character is one of the important elements in a drama, each character has his/her own characteristics, which are absolutely needed to distinguish them from other character. Characters are "the people in the text, they are part of the ordinary life that you meet as you read, and you might dislike, admire or sympathize them "(Marsh, 1995: 26).

Character is one of the structural aspects, because the story can go through characters and all the events in a drama extend through action and dialogues also by character. There is a close union then between action character and characterization. According to Podis Leonard (1987: 79), action is "the incidents happen in a drama are carried out by certain person".

Each of the characters has his/her different roles. The functional and significant roles are called the main characters or major characters.

The author presents his or her character by describing both their sociological sides. The author's description of his or her work character are not only by giving names and descriptions of their physical features but also presents how they think and feel toward themselves and their society.

Scheider (1984:132) analyzes a character's personality by using four stages:

1. Physical description to inform whether a character is a male or female, how old they are, their physical shape, skin colour, and so on.
2. social degree, to show character's jib religion, family and environmental situation
3. Physiological condition, to build readers' point of view.
4. And the last is moral condition. It is shown as traitor's hypocrites, or honest.

Even though there are four stages to obtain character's figure, in fact a play emphasize only one aspect relating to his theme. Podis Leonard (1987:8) says that "reader can obtain character's figure by observing the author explanation about the characters".



The author descriptions though character environment's life and how they wear certain clothes, the character, and other character reaction against certain character and so on.

Every character in a novel has motivation to act and do something. In analyzing the character's motivation we have to notify the larger action which character complete in course of novel. There are identifiable motives behind the theme. So, every action created by a character is for a significant reason.

Character is the unreal people. He or she is only a person, which has made in particular way the author. We know them by reading what they look like, how they speak their social class, interest and opinion.

It is important to distinguish the character and characterizing. As Richard Gill wrote in his book *Mastering English Literature* that "a character is person in literary work and characterization is the way in which the character is created". (1995:127).

are collected from library books, script and document. The writer then analyzes the play with the whole aspects or data that can build the thesis.

The writer has collected data by using the following procedures:

- *Library search*

Before starting to write, the writer has collected some data from several resources relevant to the title. Data and materials are obtained partly from lecturers, reading some books of literature and written materials which have relationship with the data needed to support this thesis. The primary data are the original text of a play *An Ideal Husband*. The secondary data are all the data required to support the object of research.

- *Intrinsic Approach*

Intrinsic approach is an approach which separates the literary work from other aspects in out side of the story such as author. Damono (1993 : 6) said that "in intrinsic approach, literary work can be understood

without relating to other aspects in outside the story for example author”.

This approach will be used in the effort to find out about the structural aspect that built the story, such as plot, characters, setting, theme, point of view.

- *Extrinsic Approach*

The writer has tried to view a play *An Ideal Husband* from outside to know throughly the drama by relating it to the biography of the author of *An Ideal Husband*

3.1.2 Method of Data Analysis

In analyzing Oscar Wilde’s play “*An Ideal Husband*” the following are steps taken:

- a. Reading the text of the play in order to understanding the story.
- b. Scoping the problems which have been identified. This is needed because the identified problems in the drama are still broad.
- c. Determining the basic theory or approach which will be used in analyzing the problems. In this case, writer

decides to use structuralism genetic and some sociocultural theory.

- d. Collecting data and information about the topic from books, articles, and from internet.
- e. Analyzing and describing the data by apply the basic theory or approach which has been determined before.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND ANALYSIS DATA



4.1 STRUCTURE OF DRAMA

In analyzing drama *An Ideal Husband* the writer tries to see the structure of drama *An Ideal Husband* to help the writer to analyze the drama. Structure of drama consists of intrinsic and extrinsic aspects of drama. Intrinsic aspects consist of characters, setting, plot and theme and extrinsic aspect the writer only see in social aspect.

4.1.1 CHARACTERS

As we know that the characters in a literary work are the way of author presents the character or event in plot. In analyzing the character, there are three aspects that become the central attention i.e. physical, sociology, and psychological.

- Lord Goring, thirty four years old, handsome and well dressed, in psychological aspect Lord Goring is a brave man we can see that when Lord Goring tried to meet Mrs. Cheveley and asked her not to break his friend's family.

That visible in citation following:

Mrs. Cheveley: No. That's business. And you can't mix feelings with business. I offered to sell the letter to Robert Chiltern. Now he can pay me my price or pay a greater price. That's all. I must go. Goodbye. Won't you shake hands?

Lord Goring: With you? No. You have done a terrible thing. You talked about love, but you don't understand it. You went to a good, honest woman's house this afternoon. She loved her husband very much. But you tried to kill that love. You tried to destroy her life. I can forgive you for that. (Wilde, 2002, act 3 : 5)

Beside that Lord Goring looks like a brave man when he threatened Mrs. Cheveley to call police and to catch her because she stole her sister's bracelet.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Goring: There's one problem when you steal something, Mrs. Cheveley. You don't know how it works. You can't take that bracelet off. It's quite difficult, isn't it?

Mrs. Cheveley: You animal! That isn't fair! What are you going to do?

Lord Goring: I'm going to ring my servant. He will get the police. (Wilde, 2002, act 3 : 5)

Lord Goring is a gentleman. He loves Sir Robert's sister, Mabel Chiltern and he wants marry her but he has to ask her brother before and tries to get permission from him. We can see that when Lord Goring tried to ask Sir Robert to marry her sister Mabel Chiltern.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Goring: Robert, you are Mabel's brother. Will you give me permission to marry her?

Sir Robert: You want my sister to be your wife.

Lord Goring: Yes. (Wilde, 2002, act 4: 7)

Beside that Lord Goring is a faithful man. We can see that when he told to Mabel Chiltern's brother Sir Robert that his sister was only woman in his life.

That visible in citation following:

Sir Robert: Marriage without love is terrible. But it's worse when a marriage has love and trust only on one side. Then one heart will surely break.

Lord Goring: But I love Mabel. She is the only woman in my life. (Wilde, 2002, act 4 : 7)

In sociology aspects Lord Goring's family is classified into upper class society because Lord Goring's father represented the one or led King domestic in England. Lord Goring is a freeman; he always spends his money to have fun with his friends because he thinks that having fun is important thing in life.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Caversham: Well sir! Why aren't you in bed? I heard that you were dancing at Lady Rufford's the other night until four o'clock in the morning!

Lord Goring: Only a quarter to four, father

Lord Caversham: You seem to live only for fun

Lord Goring: Why not? What's more important, father?(Wilde, 2002, act 1 : 2)

As family coming from society circle for, Lord Goring employ one ministrant to manage all his house work. The assistant is Phipps as a servant to the Lord Goring's house.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Goring: Do not bring in any other visitors. Not for any reason. It's very important.

PHIPPS: I understand, my lord. (Wilde, 2002, act 3 : 1)

According to citation above writer shows the existence PHIPPS as servants in Lord Goring's house.

- Sir Robert Chiltern is Forty, dark haired, dark eyed and good looking, in psychological aspects Sir Robert is a honest man we can see that when Sir Robert met Lord Goring to explain the true story about his problem.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Goring: But what did the Baron want from you?

Sir Robert: When I was leaving he said to me, "If you give me any useful secret information, I'll make you a very rich man." Six weeks later I received some important papers...

Lord Goring: Government papers?

Sir Robert: Yes. (Wilde, 2002, act 2 :1)

Lord Goring: I haven't done anything for you. Not yet.

Sir Robert: I have talked to you honestly and you have listened. That's something. Why couldn't I do that before? And I would love to be honest now. I'll see you again soon, Arthur, won't I? (Wilde, 2002, act 2 : 1)

Beside that Sir Robert looks like an honest man when he met his wife and told about his mistake in the past because his wife was angry to him and she wanted to leave him.

That visible in citation following:

Lady Chiltern: You sold a government secret for money! You began your life dishonestly! You didn't earn your success! Oh, tell me it isn't true! Lie to me! Lie to me!

Sir Robert: It's quite true. But, Gertrude, listen to me. I can explain everything. (Wilde, 2002, act 2 : 5)

Sir Robert Chiltern is a weak man too. We can see that when he meets Lord Goring and Lord Goring says that he is so weak because he sells the government paper only just to be a rich man or get much money from Baron Arnheim, his friend in the past.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Goring: I'm surprised at you, Robert. Why were you so weak?

Sir Robert: Weak? I had to be strong and brave. I sat down that afternoon and wrote to Baron Arnheim. That woman has my letter now. Baron Arnheim made seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds as a result of it. (Wilde, 2002, act 2 : 1)

Beside that Sir Robert looks like a brave man we can see that when he thrown out Mrs. Cheveley from his house because Mrs. Chevely threatens him to tell the world about his blackmail if he disagree her plan.

That visible in citation following:

Sir Robert: Go immediately! You have done your worst.

Mrs. Cheveley: My worst? I haven't finished with you yet. You must do what I say before tomorrow at twelve o'clock. If you don't, I'll tell the world Robert Chiltern's secret.

Sir Robert: Take Mrs. Cheveley to the door. (Wilde, 2002, act 2 : 4)

Beside that Sir Robert is a faithful man. We can see that when he told to Lord Goring and then Lord Goring asked him that does he love his wife and then he answers that he loves his wife and he loves her more than anything in the world.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Goring: Robert, you love your wife, don't you?

Sir Robert: I love her more than anything in the world. (Wilde, 2002, act 3 : 4)

In sociological aspects Sir Robert in this drama is special character, because he is responsible to his family and he also can overcome his problem in his family. Sir Robert is Lady Chiltern's husband. He works in foreign office.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Goring: Well, you are still young and you are very successful. You have an important position in the foreign office

Sir Robert: Yes. But I didn't sell myself for money".

(Wilde, 2002, act 2:1)

As family coming from society circle for, Sir Robert's family employs two ministrant to manage all their house work. They are Mason and James as a servant to Sir Robert's family.

That visible in citation following:

MASON: Lunch is on the table, my lady. (Wilde, 2002, act 4 : 8)

LORD GORING: Hasn't Lady Chiltern come down?

JAMES: Lady Chiltern has not yet left her room. Miss Chiltern has just come in from riding. (Wilde, 2002, act 4 : 1)

According to citation above writer show the existence

Mason and James as servants in Sir Robert's house

- Lady Chiltern is about twenty seven beautiful and serious woman. In psychological aspects Lady Chiltern is a temperament woman. Sometimes she angry to Mrs. Cheveley because Mrs. Cheveley asks her husband Sir Robert to agree her plan about Argentine Canal plan.

That visible in citation following:

Lady Chiltern : Why did you want to meet my husband, Mrs. Cheveley?

Mrs. Chevely: Oh, I wanted to interest him in the Argentine Canal plan. He didn't with it before. Most men don't listen, but he did. I changed his mind in ten minutes. He's going to make a speech in the house tomorrow. We must go and hear him! It will be a great day!

Lady Chiltern: I'm sure you have made a mistake. My husband is against the plan, so he will never agree.
(Wilde, 2002, act 1 : 4)

Beside she is angry to Mrs. Cheveley, sometimes she angry to her husband Sir Robert because her husband has lied to her about his blackmail or his mistakes on the past and then she also threatens her husband to go away from him.

That visible in citation following:

Lady Chiltern: Robert, have you got a dark secret in your life? tell me, tell me immediatelly, so.....

Sir Robert: So?

Lady Chiltern: So I can go away. (Wilde, 2002, act 1 : 6)

Lady Chiltern is faithfull woman. We can see that when she told to her husband Sir Robert that she will always love him because her husband is only one man in her life and always be the most honest of all men for her.

That visible in citation following:

Sir Robert: Oh, love me always, Gertrude, love me always!

Lady Chiltern: I will love you always. You will always be the most honest of all men. (Wilde, 2002, act 1 : 6)

Sir Robert: Gertrude, do you feel love for me? or is it only pity?

Lady Chiltern: It's love, Robert. Love, and only love. (Wilde, 2002, act 4 : 8)

And then Lady Chiltern is a brave woman. She tries to help her husband Sir Robert from Mrs. Cheveley plan. We can see that when she was discussing with her husband about Mrs. Cheveley's plan to his husband.

That visible in citation following:

Sir Robert: But it's so late. It's almost twelve

Lady Chiltern: That's not important. Write to her, Robert. You will not agree to her plan because it's dishonest. Yes, write the word dishonest. She knows what that word means. Yes, that's good. Send this letter to Claridge's hotel immediately. We do not expect an answer. Robert, I feel that I have saved you from a danger tonight. Political life is finer and more honest today because of you. Do you realize that? I know it, and I love you for that. (Wilde, 2002, act 1 : 6)

Beside Lady Chiltern is brave to help her husband Sir Robert, she also is brave to throw out Mrs. Cheveley from her house because Mrs. Cheveley said to her that she and Sir Robert were closer and they had made the same mistake.

That visible in citation following:

Mrs. Cheveley: In this world we often meet people who are the same as us. Your husband and I are dishonest. You and he are very different. But he and I are closer than friend. We are enemies who have made the same mistake.

Lady Chiltern: Don't say that my husband is like you! and don't tell us what to do! Leave my house!
(Wilde, 2002, act 2 : 4)

In sociological aspect Lady Chiltern in this drama is special character. Lady Chiltern is a wife of Sir Robert. Lady Chiltern's family classify into upper class society because her father has a relation with Lord Goring's father. They represent the one or lead King domestic in England.

As family coming from society circle for, Lady Chiten employs two ministrants to manage all her house work. They are Mason and James as a servant to Sir Robert's family.

That visible in citation following:

Mason: Lunch is on the table, my lady. (Wilde, 2002, act 4 : 8)

Lord Goring: Hasn't Lady Chiltern come down?

James: Lady Chiltern has not yet left her room. Miss Chiltern has just come in from riding. (Wilde, 2002, act 4 : 1)

According to citation above writer shows the existence Mason and James as servants in Lady Chiltern's house.

- Mrs. Cheveley is a tall and red haired woman. In psychological aspects Mrs. Cheveley is Evil character. We can see that when she met Sir Robert and she tried to ask him to agree about her plan. She also asked him to tell everyone that her plan was a good plan and they would get much money but Sir Robert refused that because it was wrong.

That visible in citation following:

Mrs. Cheveley : Your action was criminal, Sir Robert. And now I'm going to sell you that letter. This is the price: You must make a speech in the House. Tell everyone that the Argentine Canal is a good plan. You made money out of one canal. You must help me and my friends to make money out of another!

Sir Robert : But I can't do that. It's wrong. (Wilde, 2002, act 1 : 3)

Beside that she also threatens Sir Robert. We know that when she met Sir Robert and she asked him that she would go to English newspaper and told them about his story and then people would destroy him, if he refused her plan about Argentine Canal plan but Sir Robert refused it again and gave her any sum of money she wanted.

That visible in citation following:

Mrs. Cheveley: I'll go to your English newspaper. I'll tell them this story and give them the letter. And they will destroy you! Before I leave you tonight, you must give me

a promise. You will stop your report. And you will say that the Argentine Canal plan is a good idea.

Sir Robert: I can't! I'll give you any sum of money you want. (Wilde, 2002, act 1 : 3)

Mrs. Cheveley is a faithful woman. We can see that when she met Lord Goring and she told that she really love Lord Goring beside that she would give him Robert's Chiltern letter if he promises to marry her but Lord Goring tried to refuse her by said that he would be a bad husband for her.

That visible in citation following:

Mrs. Cheveley: I am tired of living abroad. I want to come back to London. I want to have a charming house here. And I'm feeling romantic. You are the only person I have ever loved. I knew that when I saw you last night at the Chilterns'. So I'll give you Robert Chiltern's letter if you promise to marry me.

Lord Goring: Are you serious? I'll be a very bad husband. (Wilde, 2002, act 3 : 5)

In sociological aspect, Mrs. Chevely comes from poor family. We can see that when she met Lord Goring and they were discussing about their past where Mrs. Cheveley broke her promise to Lord Goring because at the time she was poor and Lord Goring was rich.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Goring: Yes. And you were paid for the broken promise. I remember that?

Mrs. Cheveley: At the time I was poor and you were rich.
(Wilde, 2002, act 3 : 5)

Now she is a rich woman. We know that when Sir Robert and Lord Goring discussed about her . Sir Robert got information about her from people of vienna where Mrs. Cheveley live and now he knows that Mrs. Cheveley has quite a high position in society.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Goring: Have you heard anything from vienna?

Sir Robert: Yes, I got a reply tonight. They don't have much information about her. She has a quite a high position in society. Baron Arnheim left her most of his money. That's all I know. (Wilde, 2002, act 3 : 4)

Mrs. Cheveley is a thief. We know that when Mrs. Cheveley came to Lord Goring's house and they were discussing together about a gold brooch where Mrs. Cheveley lost her brooch in Sir Robert's house and Lord Goring found it. Lord Goring thought that Mrs. Cheveley stole that bracelet from his cousin, Mary Berkshire because he gave it to her cousin when she got married.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Goring: You stole that bracelet from my cousin, Mary Berkshire. I gave it to her when she got married. A poor servant lost her job when it disappeared. Then I saw it again last night. I didn't say anything. But I have found the thief.

Mrs. Cheveley: It isn't true

Lord Goring: You know it's true. You look like a thief.

(Wilde, 2002, act 3 : 5)

Mrs. Cheveley also stole a letter from Lady Chiltern to Lord Goring. We can see that when she met Lord Goring and she told to him that he would send Lady Chiltern's love letter to Sir Robert.

That visible in citation following:

Mrs. Cheveley: I mean her love letter. The one that she wrote to you tonight. I'm going to send it to Robert Chiltern.

Lord Goring: You thief! Why are you always stealing? Give me back that letter. I'll take it from you. You will not leave my room until I have it. (Wilde, 2002, act 3 : 5)

Based on analyze of characters above, we can conclude that the characters of Lord Goring and Sir Robert are the criterion of Ideal Husband. We can see that from their social aspect which they come from upper class and they have important position in government.

The characters of woman based on analyze above are divided into two kinds of characters. First is protagonist which we can find that in Lady Chiltern's character. She wants to forgive her husband from his fault in the past and she also tries to help her husband to get back his blackmail from Mrs. Cheveley a woman who wants to destroy her family. And then

antagonist character, we can find this character in Mrs. Cheveley's character. She always tries to destroy Sir Robert's family. she also threat Sir Robert that she will give the newspaper his blackmail and all people know what he had done in the past.

4.1.2 SETTING

In a play *An Ideal Husband*, Oscar Wilde take the background life of England society, especially class society. For Upper class life is full of easiness because they think that everything can be solved by money. This drama narrate the life of Sir Robert and Lord Goring.

In this drama narrating, Oscar Wilde takes the existing background in house of Sir Robert. Oscar Wilde start this story with a party at the lovely London home of Lord and Lady Chiltern.

this drama beginning with a party at the lovely London home of Lord and Lady Chiltern. (Wilde, 2002, : V)

Concerning place and right time Oscar Wilde explain it detail. Sometimes he tell a very big room, in the sitting room, evening. Most of all stories take in same place previously.

- A very big room at Sir Robert and Lady Chiltern's house. Lady Chiltern is getting party guests. Mrs Marchmont and Lady Basildon are sitting together on a sofa. They were discussing about people who come at the party.

That visible in citation following:

Mrs. Marchmont: I come here to learn from people.

Lady Basildon: I hate learning!

Mrs. Marchmont: I do too. But, dear Gertrude, Chiltern always says, 'You need a serious purpose in life!' So I come here to find one. (Wilde, 2002, act 1 : 1)

- On the evening at Sir Robert and Lady Chiltern's house. Lord Caversham walks into the room and he met Lady Chiltern to discuss about his son Lord Goring. In that room Lady Chiltern was smiling because Lord Caversham called his son Lord Goring was his good for nothing young son.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Caversham: (Lord Caversham walks into the room). Good Evening, Lady Chiltern! Has my good for nothing young son been here?

Lady Chiltern: (smiling) I don't think Lord Goring has arrived yet. (Wilde, 2002, act 1 : 1)

Beside that Lady Markby and Mrs. Cheveley walk in to meet Lady Chiltern and they said thanks for her because they are invited to come to Lady Chiltern's house. In that party Lady

Chiltern was discussing with Lady Markby and then they were smiling but when Lady Chiltern moved toward Mrs. Cheveley, she suddenly stopped smiling.

That visible in citation following:

Lady Markby: Good evening, dear Gertrude! Thank you for inviting my friend, Mrs. Cheveley. Two charming woman like you should meet.

Lady Chiltern: I think Mrs. Cheveley and I have met before. I knew her by another name. Has she married a second time? (Wilde, 2002, act 1 : 1)

- In the sitting room at Sir Robert's house. Lord Goring was sitting in an armchair wearing evening clothes. Sir Robert was walking up and down nervously. They were discussing about what did Mrs. Cheveley said last night.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Goring: My dear Robert, this is very difficult. Why didn't you tell your wife everything last night?

Sir Robert: Arthur, I couldn't tell my wife. She's the only woman I have ever loved. If I tell her everything now, she will hate me. (Wilde, 2002, act 2 : 1)

- In the sitting room at Sir Robert's house. Lady Chiltern asked Lord Goring to come to her house because she wanted to know about Mrs. Cheveley from him and when Lord Goring had come they were sitting at that room and Lady Chiltern began the discussion after she told to Lord Goring what happened with

her husband she looked at Lord Goring, but but Lord Goring stayed silent.

That visible in citation following:

Lady Chiltern: Sit down. I'm so glad you have come. I want to talk to you.

Lord Goring: You want to talk to me about Mrs. Cxheveley?

Lady Chiltern: Yes. You have guessed it. Robert told me something after you left last night. We spoke about the Argentine Canal plan. He promised to help Mrs. Cheveley. Of course Robert wrote to her immediately. He took back his promise. (Wilde, 2002, act 2 : 2)

The Library in Lord Goring's house. Phipps was putting some newspaper on a desk. Lord Goring came in. He was wearing evening clothes and a hat. Phipps took his coat and hat. Lord Goring asked Phipps about his letter and Phipps said that he had three letters ,then he was handing him letter and Lord Goring taking them from Phipps. After that Lord Goring asked Phipps to prepare his carriage because he wanted to go out and then Phipps went to prepare Lord Goring carriage.

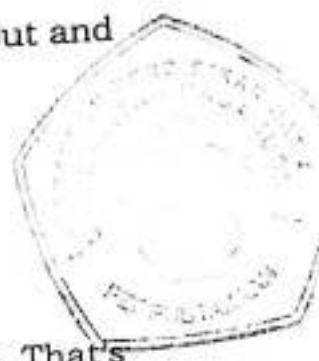
That visible in citation following:

Lord Goring: Are there any letters, Phipps?

Phipps: Three, my lord.

Lord Goring: I want my carriage in twenty minute. That's all.

Phipps: Yes, my lord. (Wilde, 2002, act 3 : 1)



a sitting room at Lord Goring's house. Mrs. Cheveley was waiting for Lord Goring to discuss about Sir Robert's letter. She wanted to sell Sir Robert letter. Before they began their discuss Mrs. Cheveley made a sign to Lord Goring to take her coat off and he did.

That visible in citation following:

Mrs. Cheveley: Good evening, Lord Goring!

Lord Goring: Mrs. Cheveley! Oh, no! What were you doing in my sitting room? You want to sell me Robert Chiltern's letter, don't you?

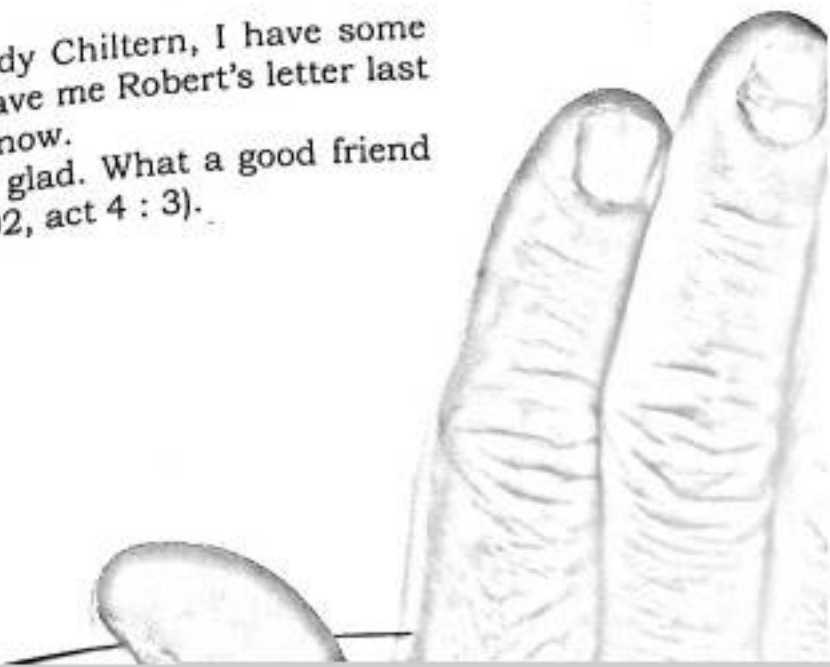
Mrs. Cheveley: How did you guess that? (Wilde, 2002, act 3: 5).

In the morning at Sir Robert's house. Lord Goring met Lady Chiltern to give her good news about Sir Robert's letter. They were discussing in sitting room. Lady Chiltern was sitting on the sofa and Lord Goring was sitting down next to her. After that Lord Goring began their discussion he told to Lady Chultern that he had burned that letter and Sir Robert is safe now.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Goring: Good morning, Lady Chiltern, I have some very good news. Mrs. Cheveley gave me Robert's letter last night. I burned it. Robert is safe now.

Lady Chiltern: Safe! Oh! I'm so glad. What a good friend you are to him-to us. (Wilde, 2002, act 4 : 3).



Portrait Of Husband In This Play

After the writer reads this drama, she finds portraits of husband described by Oscar Wilde. Now the writer tries to describe what the portraits of husband according to Oscar Wilde are.

Brave

In a play, An Ideal Husband the writer finds a criterion of an ideal husband according to Oscar Wilde. Brave man is one of the criteria which is found by the writer in this play. Based on this play someone is called brave if he wants to take the risk to overcome his problem and his friends problem. Beside that, a braveman is an ideal criteria for a man and not all man can be a braveman. The writer finds this criterion in Lord Goring's character that he is brave to maintain his friend's family from Mrs. Cheveley who tries to break Sir Robert's family. We can see that when Lord Goring met Mrs. Cheveley in his house. Mrs. Cheveley tried to sell a secret letter of Sir Robert to him but Lord Goring refused it and he tried to threat Mrs. Cheveley that he could not forgive her about that.

That visible in citation following:

Mrs. Cheveley: No. That's business. And you can't mix feelings with business. I offered to sell the letter to Robert Chiltern. Now he can pay me my price or pay a greater price. That's all. I must go. Goodbye. Won't you shake hands?

Lord Goring: With you? No. You have done a terrible thing. You talked about love, but you don't understand it. You went to a good, honest woman's house this afternoon. She loved her husband very much. But you tried to kill that love. You tried to destroy her life. I can't forgive you for that.
(Wilde, 2002, act 3: 5)

Beside that Lord Goring, also a brave man when he tried to threaten Mrs. Cheveley to call police and catches her because she had stolen his sister's bracelet.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Goring: There's one problem when you steal something, Mrs. Cheveley. You don't know how it works. You can't take that bracelet off. It's quite difficult, isn't it?

Mrs. Cheveley: You animal! That isn't fair! What are you going to do?

Lord Goring: I'm going to ring my servant. He will get the police. (Wilde, 2002, act 3: 5)

In this play not only Lord Goring is a brave man but also Sir Robert. We can see that when Mrs. Cheveley came to his house to tell about her plan with Sir Robert but he refused it and he tried to throw out Mrs. Cheveley from his house because

Cheveley threatens him to tell the world about his blackmail if
agree her plan.

That visible in citation following:

Sir Robert: Go immediately! You have done your worst.

Mrs. Cheveley: My worst? I haven't finished with you yet.
You must do what I say before tomorrow at twelve o'clock.
If you don't, I'll tell the world Robert Chiltern's secret.

Sir Robert: Take Mrs. Cheveley to the door. (Wilde, 2002,
act 2: 4)

leman

The writer also finds gentleman criteria in this play.
ed on this play a gentleman is a criterion which a man brave
sk the family of a woman who he will marry. Gentleman is
different with braveman. Someone is called gentlemen if
y can responsible for what they will do. We can find this
erion in Lord Goring that he is brave to ask Sir Robert to
rry his sister Mabel Chiltern.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Goring: Robert, you are Mabel's brother. Will you
give me permission to marry her?

Sir Robert: You want my sister to be your wife?
Lord Goring: Yes. (Wilde, 2002, act 4: 7)

1
Faithful is one of criteria we can find in this play.
It is the one of ideal criteria for many husband because to
be faithful is very difficult to many husband. They have to try to
protect their family especially their wife from another woman.
In the play a man is said faithful is a man who he always
loves his wife and only his wife in his life. We can see that in
Lord Goring which he only love Mabel Chiltern and she is only
loved in his wife.

That visible in citation following:

Sir Robert: Marriage without love is terrible. But it's
worse when a marriage has love and trust only on one
side. Then one heart will surely break.

Lord Goring: But I love Mabel. She is the only woman in
my life. (Wilde, 2002, act 4: 7)

In this play not only, Lord Goring is a faithful man but
also Sir Robert. We can see that when he met Lord Goring and
he told him that he loved his wife and he loved her more than
anything in the world.

That visible in citation following:

Lord Goring: Robert, you love your wife, don't you?
Sir Robert: I love her more than anything in the world.
(Wilde, 2002, act 3: 4)

honest is one of criteria of an ideal husband. Honest is a criteria to do. For the husband they have to brave to true about what he had done before eventhough their stories or their good stories. In this play, honest man is ed in Sir Robert's character. We can find it when Sir tried to explain about his past and what he had done vernment's letter at the past. That visible in citation following:

Lady Chiltern: You sold a government secret for money! You began your life dishonestly! You didn't earn your success! Oh, tell me it isn't true! Lie to me! Lie to me!
Sir Robert: It's quite true. But, Gertrude, listen to me. I can explain everything. (Wilde, 2002, act 2: 5).

man

The last criteria of an ideal husband is described in this is rich man. At the time in England every woman wanted to y with a rich man or a man who had a good position in rnment. We can see that criteria in Lord Goring and Sir ert.

In social aspect Lord Goring's family classify into upper ss society because Lord Goring's father represent the one or d King domestic in England. Lord Goring's family classify

class society because Lord Goring's father represent
head King domestic in England. As family coming
circle for, Lord Goring employ one ministrant to
his housework. The assistant is Phipps as a servant
Goring's house.

visible in citation following:

Goring: Do not bring in any other visitors. Not for
season. It's very important.

Robert: I understand, my lord. (Wilde, 2002, act 2: 1)

Robert is also a rich man. In this play, Sir Robert is a

rich man when he was young and he was a member

of a foreign company.

visible in citation following:

Goring: Well, you are still young and you are
successful. You are only forty and you are in
possession in the Foreign Office. But I don't know

Robert: And if I lose it now? (Wilde, 2002, act 2: 1)

Robert can analyze of the criterion of an ideal life.

Robert can conclude that to be an ideal life is not

easy but he must know how to overcome his difficulties

to maintain his family from someone who wants to

in this play Sir Robert has a criterion of an ideal life

because he see that when he met his wife and he tried to

forgive him. Lord Goring understands that the act of forgiveness is a crucial part of marriage, and through it we acknowledge universal human imperfection. Therefore, love and forgiveness are inseparable throughout the play. When love is present, there is the possibility of forgiveness. Human imperfection inherently requires love and forgiveness from others.

b. Political Corruption

Political corruption dominates the plot in *An Ideal Husband*. Sir Robert's flawless career is threatened by the corruption of his youth. One of the play's ironies is that the happy ending relies on Sir Robert's corruption remaining hidden from public view. The offer of a cabinet seat would never stand if the public had knowledge of his past. Yet, because he successfully hides this past, he feels absolved of his crime. Even Lady Chiltern forgives him for it.

The reader can also certainly understand youth and imperfections of humanity. However, Wilde's play observes the relevant point that the modern political playing into one where corruption often went hand in hand with politics. The morals of many people, and some of the plays major characters, are based more on the fear of public detection and retaining social status than on pure values of right and wrong.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION



5.1 CONCLUSION

A husband has been married to another person in a wedding ceremony, during which he was known as the groom. His female partner would be known during the wedding as his bride, and in marriage she is called his wife.

A husband then had more opportunities in society than his wife, who was not recognized as legally independent. A husband is also responsible for his wife's child(ren) in states where he is automatically assumed to be the biological father.

In the play of *An Ideal Husband*, a husband has an important role to maintain his family. We can see in Sir Robert's character which is very brave to maintain his family from someone who wants to destroy it. Besides, he is also very brave to take responsible of the crime he did in the past that can separate him from his wife.

This play also gives moral message to the audience or the reader that is how we can forgive someone, especially our husband for his past. Besides, the writer also wants to show the reader that corruption is a kind of crime that will not assure our life will be happy.

5.2 SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusion above, the writer tries to give some suggestion to the reader. First of all, a husband must be brave to face anything that can destroy his family. Next, honesty is something that is very important in a marriage, because by admitting our fault in the past honestly, what we have done will not threat our marriage life. Finally, wealth is not really important to build up a marriage.

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