

**Social Stratification and Violation of Moral values
Reflected in Hendrik Ibsen's Drama Ghosts**



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Skripsi

**Social Stratification and Violation of Moral Values
Reflected in Hendrik Ibsen's Drama Ghosts**

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Telah dipertahankan di depan Panitia Ujian Skripsi

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Dinyatakan telah memenuhi syarat

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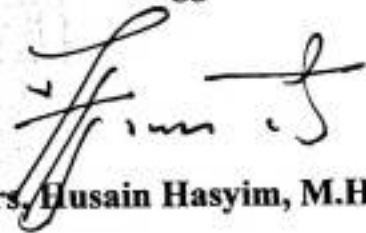
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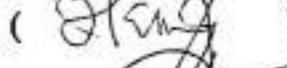



Pada hari ini, panitia ujian skripsi menerima dengan baik skripsi yang berjudul:

**SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND VIOLATION OF MORAL VALUES
REFLECTED IN HENDRIK IBSEN'S DRAMA GHOSTS**

Yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar sarjana pada Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Universitas Hasanuddin.

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Makassar, 2008

The Writer

ABSTRAK

Elsya Masallebua. *Social Stratification and Violation of Moral Values Reflected in Hendrik Ibsen's Drama Ghosts* (dibimbing oleh **M. Syafri Badaruddin** and **Husain Hasyim**).

Dalam pembahasan masalah, penulis menggunakan metode penelitian kepustakaan (*library research*). Penulis mengumpulkan data dengan membaca sejumlah buku, artikel, dan berbagai tulisan yang didapat dari berbagai sumber yang berhubungan dengan judul. Sedangkan dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan metode *structuralism genetic* untuk menggambarkan stratifikasi sosial dan pelanggaran nilai-nilai moral dalam drama tersebut.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa melalui drama ini Hendrik Ibsen mencoba menggambarkan bagaimana realitas hidup masyarakat khususnya kaum bangsawan pada akhir abad ke 19. Ibsen mencoba mengungkap keruntuhan nilai-nilai moral yang disebabkan oleh keserakahan manusia dengan memperlihatkan adanya majikan dan buruh, adanya kebahagiaan dan kesedihan sehingga nampak perbedaan antara yang lemah dan kuat, kaya dan miskin. Dengan demikian, melalui drama ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa tindakan amoral yang melanggar norma tidak akan pernah mendatangkan kebahagiaan hidup namun sebaliknya akan membawa kesengsaraan hidup dan penyesalan diri.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Literature is an art work that gives much information such as: history, culture, social, economic, politic, religious, etc. By reading, some kinds of literary works such as novel, poem, short story, and drama, the writer will know much information about life. All of them are author's creations, because the creations of literary work are human activities which express the feeling, thoughts, emotion, and ideas. So, an author feels free to express his or her ideas into a literary work.

One of the streams that developed in Literature is realism. This stream appeared in Europe and America in the middle of 19th century and early 20th century. This stream attempts to illustrate and tells everything in real situation. A dramatist like *Hedrick Ibsen* in his work "*Ghosts*", shows the social reality, such as, tradition, norm, symbol, and mythos.

Drama is a form of literary work which tells about human social life. Therefore, what the playwright writes in his or her drama is description of his life experiences and the life in his society. It also tells the story of ordinary man and human being. Also stated by *Sudjiman (1998:20)* that drama is a literary work that describes about human life and expresses about the strong emotion and dialogue.

Drama explains a story in a true life which called the life reality, which contains the descriptive of life and the activity that showed in many movements by a group of characters. This is supported by *Reaske's opinion (1986:5)* that "the



drama is a work of literature or a composition which delineates life and human activity by means of presenting various action of and dialogues between groups of characters”.

Drama is one of the work of art using language as its principal means of “expression”. The playwright is the worker who has made the work turns the work of art. He tries to make the writing magnificent and amazing that differs from other works which use language as a tool. Aristoteles also assumes that “ drama is fundamental art, and the poetic everyone knows is devoted largely”.

Drama “Ghosts” is one of *Hedrick Ibsen's works*, which tells the story about life reality of the aristocrat in *Norwegian*. “Ghosts” describes about Mr. Alving's family life as a symbol of aristocrat's family life, which this family is broken. This is caused by alcoholic drinks consequently, he doesn't appear show as a good aristocrat, who is well-known as a good man, an educated man, and has good moral. In this drama, Mr. Alving is described as an aristocrat who has good and bad moral.

Through this drama, Ibsen expresses how the moral of aristocrat in the end of 19th century loses, especially in Europe. With his realism element, Ibsen isn't afraid to break-open the aristocrat's life although in worst condition.

Hedrick Ibsen is a popular Norwegian poet and playwright served as director of theaters in Bergen and Oslo. He was born on March 20, 1828 in Skein City, Norwegian. In 1884, he went to Roma together with his family to improve the literature, especially drama. In that city, he wrote some dramas; among his plays are a poetic drama, *Peer Gynt (1867)*, *A Doll's House (1879)*, *The Wild*

Duck (1884), Hedda Gebler (1890), and The Master Builder (1879). One of his popular and biggest dramas is *Ghosts*.

The writer is interested this title because the writer thinks that, by analyzing the realism of his drama, the writer can see clearly about the life of the aristocrat several centuries ago, especially about Mr. Alving as the aristocrat who has bad moral and can't be a good father.

1.2 Identification of Problems

After describing the background, the writer would like to identify some problems based on the characters. The problems are:

1. The Social Stratification in society divided into three, they are upper class, middle class and lower class.
2. The bad character of Mr. Alving.
3. The bad character of Manders as a Pastor.
4. Mrs. Helena Alving is a weak and powerless woman in facing her husband.
5. The impacts of Sexual Morality to Mr. Alving and Oswald.

1.3 Scope of the Research

Scope of the research is to know about the realism elements of drama *Ghosts* such as Social Stratification and Violation of Moral Values, and the major character's role in the drama.

1.4 The Problem Statement

After describing the background of this study, the writer can see that there are some problems that could be appeared in this study, so the writer only will analyze the following problem:

1. How does the Social Stratification reflect on *The Ghosts*?
2. What is the Violation of Moral Values in *The Ghosts*?
3. What kinds of major characters that stated in *The Ghosts*?

1.5 The Objectives of Writing

The purpose that writer wants to reach in this writing are:

1. To enhance the Social Stratification reflected on *The Ghosts*
2. To analyze the Violation of Moral Values in *The Ghosts*
3. To find out the major character's appearance in *The Ghosts*

1.6 Significance of the Research

The result of this research is expected to be useful information anyone who is interested in literature and moral analysis. No matter they are teachers, lectures, students, and other people.

1.7 Sequence of Chapter

This chapter consists of four chapters. Chapter one is the introduction which deals with the background of study, the problem statement, objectives of writing, identification of problems, scope of research, significance of the research, sequence of chapters and methodology.

Chapter two deals with the theoretical background, that consists of theory genetic structuralism, intrinsic elements, extrinsic elements, theory of realism, theory of social stratification and theory of violation of moral values.

Chapter three is the main part of the thesis, which concentrated to the analysis of Social Stratification and Violation of Moral Values.

The last chapter is the conclusion and suggestion of drama analysis result, after having analyzed and discussed the previous chapter.

1.8 Methodology

The research explained the elements of Realism in the Drama, so the writer used the genetic structuralism that specially analyzes the intrinsic and extrinsic aspects of drama without ignoring the extrinsic elements of drama; the writer used the descriptive analysis. That is described the Social Stratification and Moral of Values reflected in the drama. Clearly, the writer used those following procedures.

1. Data Collection

To get the data that support this writing, the writer used the library research. These data classify into primary which are taken from the drama *Ghosts* by reading carefully (close reading) after that, the writer identified the problem to be selected as the data which have close relation with the main study of this thesis, the secondary are taken from other material such as the theory about genetic structuralisms approach, social stratification, violation of moral values, intrinsic elements, extrinsic elements, and realism.

2. Data Analysis

In analyzing data, the writer described the realism elements in the drama. Thus, it's clear how the author expresses the realism elements in his work. The approaches that used by the writer as it supporting are:

a. Intrinsic (structural) element

The writer uses the intrinsic elements as one of elements and analyze the literary work about the element which build from inside. Analysis means the element that done with examined only literary work as fiction work. In this case, the writer tries to understand the drama by watching the plot element, and characterization.

b. Extrinsic element

An extrinsic element is used to find out the elements outside the work such as social, culture, politic, history, etc.



3. Procedure of Research

The procedures of research in analyzing the stories are:

- 3.4.1 Reading and understanding the drama "Ghosts".
- 3.4.2 Identifying then classifying the problems.
- 3.4.3 Looking for the relation between one problem to another problem.
- 3.4.4 Analyzing the data to answer the problems by using the structural and extrinsic elements to explain the realism elements in the drama such as social stratification and violation of moral values which are reflected in that drama and explain about the major character's attitude in facing the problems.
- 3.4.5 Concluding the result of analysis from the study of this thesis.

CHAPTER II

THE LITERATURE REVIEW AND THE AUTHOR

A. Previous Study

After reading some theses at the library of Faculty of Cultural Science, Hasanuddin University, the writer finds out some theses that has written about moral values such as, "Aspek Moral dalam 'The Boys from Brazil' karya Ira Levin" oleh Simon Lantang Sangka 2001, "Aspek Moral dalam Novel 'the Adventures of Tom Sawyer' karya Mark Twain" oleh Mardiana M. 2002.. Meanwhile, the writer only focuses on drama Ghosts by Hendrik Ibsen. The writer use social stratification and moral values analysis approach.

B. Genetic Structuralism Approach

Theories are supposed to provide in analyzing literary works. Some of these are well- known as semiotic approach or sociological approach. While theory that be used in this thesis are genetic structuralism which are combined between intrinsic and extrinsic element.

Genetic structuralism is first discovered by a literary scholar from French, Lucien Goldmann. Genetic structuralism approach exists to correct the weakness of pure structuralism by using historical and social background. Genetic Structuralism also determines to the structuralism, but genetic aspects are enclosed in understanding the literary work.

According to *Endaswara (2003:20)* the research of genetic structuralism approach can be formulated as follow:

1. The analysis should be started from the intrinsic elements, such as theme, plot, setting and character.
2. Then, studies about the background of author social society, because he is a part of a certain community society.
3. Finally, studies about background and history that influence the work which created by the author.

Genetic structuralism approach is the development of structuralism approach. Basically, the definition of structure means that work or an event inside the society (a drama) becomes a unity because there are mutual relations between any sections in its totality. The relation influences society and the surrounding structurally in contradiction but yet fulfilling to one another. Both these processes are assimilation and accommodation. In these both repeated processes, a literary work as facts of humanity and result of cultural activity of the society deserves the meaning.

The writer believes that the literary work is connected with certain social institution. The literature is an expression of society and a reflection social condition in a certain period. The problem of literature study is social problems; tradition, convention, norm, genre, symbol, and myth. As Tomar's formulation (in Wellek and Austin Warren, 1989:109) that: "*Lembaga estetik tidak berdasarkan lembaga sosial, bahkan bukan bagian dari lembaga sosial, lembaga estetik*

adalah lembaga sosial dari satu tipe tertentu, dan sangat erat berkaitan dengan tipe-tipe lainnya".

Thus, genetic structuralism approach has important aspect if the researcher maintains structure of work which builds the literary, concerns external condition and realizes that the work created by employing imagination.

C. Intrinsic Element

The intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work especially in drama; those elements are theme, plot, setting, characters and etc.

1. Characterization

A character is the imaginary person who acts in a story while characterization is the way an author presents the character from the beginning until the end story. An author present those character by describing both their physical and physiological sides. The author's descriptions of those characters are more than just giving names and descriptions of their physical features. More than that also presents how they think and feel toward themselves and also their society where they live.

In presenting these characters, an author may do through direct presentation or indirect presentation. *(Kennedy, 1991:66) says that in direct presentation, an author tells the readers what characters like straight out either exposition or analysis.* On the country, indirect presentation, an author shows the character through their minds and behaviors by observing the two ways of presenting characters. The reader can get clear understanding towards characters.



Gill (1995: 97-107), gives more detailed ways to understand the characters of story beside by the explanation on an author, the reader also can observe how the characters act and what the characters speak, and dress, appearances of characters, names of characters and what characters do. This may tell us that learns about the characters of the plays in drama is not easy one because we should try to look for the whole things in making good analysis about the characters that we observed.

2. Plot

Plot is a series of events in a literary work. "*Plot is the sequence of incidents of which a story is composed.*" (*Perrine, 1973: 41*). Those happenings of events are composed by some related actions which are organized around a conflict and built through a complication to a climax followed by a denouement or solution. (*Donnel, 1982: 714*).

In exposition an author "*presents the necessary knowledge about the main characters and situation existing prior to the action proper*". (*Landy, 1972: 9*). This is stressing to the reader of the main condition that the author means exactly. By seeing this structure we can see that the part of drama is build of some elements which are related each other and can not be separated from. In conclusion, both of author and the reader are probably will have the same though of what have had happened in the drama.

Complication is the continuity of exposition. In this part, characters of the story begin to do action and it raises conflict. Conflict may happen if character opposed to the other characters. The conflict is described as fighting between

protagonist and antagonist. The antagonist is not just man but also environment, moral rules, social rules, or man himself (Sumardjo and Saini, 1988: 49).

Then, climax. It is "*The point of greatest interest in a work, where the reader or audience has the most intense emotional response*" (Donnel 1982: 710). In this part, the problems begin to resolve and when they succeed to get solution, it comes to the end of the story. Characters may get happy or unhappy life, beside dramatically structure, plot also has some elements. They are suspense and surprise. "*Suspense is the quality in story that makes the readers asks 'what's going to happen next',*" (Perrine, 1973: 43). Surprise makes story interesting to read. It is because an author presents events which are unpredictable for readers. It is also the tense situation that makes the readers read story until the end (Sumardjo and Saini, 1988: 49). It will encourage the curiosity of the reader and will not left the drama until the drama is finished.

3. Setting

One of the most important elements in the drama is the place, timing, and location that the drama is taking. "*Setting is the time and place in which the action of a narrative occurs.*" (Donnel, 1982; 175). A story must take a certain place and time but actually the idea of setting is more than just place and time.

Setting, you will realize is a broad word. It covers the place in which the characters are presented, the social context of the characters such as their families, friend and class, their customs, beliefs, and rules of behavior of their society, the scene that are the background of the situation for the total atmosphere, mood or fell that are created by these. (Gill, 1995: 107).

From the explanation of the setting above, it can be concluded that setting takes very important role in story. Setting can influence either characters or theme

of story. It can reveal characters, personality of characters, and theme of story (Gill, 1995:291). Wellek and Austin Warren (1989:291), say that setting may take a function as a metonymy or expression of characters. It may also as prime determinant, a power that can not be controlled by an individual. It shows us by either presented through dialogues and actions or by the author's explanation, setting can lend atmosphere to a story. On the other word it can raise emotional effects. This stress the important role of the plot term in built the drama.

4. Theme

Theme is the central idea of story. "*Theme is whatever general idea of insight the story reveals*" (Kennedy, 1991: 105). It may be a problem of life, and author's view of life, or his/her comments toward life (Sumardjo and Saini, 1988:56). This is the most important purpose of the writing of the drama. "*A theme emerges in and through dialogue, development of the characters, setting and plot*" (Gill, 1995:131). This may conclude that the theme of story is explicit and it will be found after doing deeper observation of the many aspects that supports of the drama. Another way is including the whole the sequence parts the author is stress and focused to the drama.

It is not easy to discover a theme of a story. It is because there is not any appearance method for it but Perrine (1973:110), gives some possibilities to see the theme of a story: *Sometimes we can get best get at it by asking in what way the main character has changed is the course of the story, if anything, the characters has learned before its end. Sometimes the best approach is to explore the nature of central conflict and its outcome.*

The meaning is we should try to observe from many aspects in concluding the theme of a drama. Some ways are presenting in literary work theme forms the case that is very important because theme is the main idea which is all at once impregnating the author's message that wants to convey to readers or spectators through his work.

Drama is built up by some elements as plot, characters, setting, includes theme. Atmosphere, style, and concludes point of view. They are unity and can not be separated. In a story, they support each other that are arranged by the author to produce a good story. Knowing these elements, we are the readers can evaluate the story, whether is good or not. For that, there is a reason, *Reaske(1986:20) says that: The reason is that author's interpretation of his statement of purpose – reflected in story line or plot locale, characterization, and all the other fictional elements – will result in a theme that is clear, strong, and meaningful.*

This opinion may become the inputs for us in seeing the whole unity that built in a drama. It is not only about one term, but also it covers much aspect in one unity in drama.

D. Extrinsic Elements

An extrinsic elements is concerned with the reader brings to the interpretation of the text. These extrinsic elements reflect the interest of various specialist who may be drawn to literature too further, or illustrate their own

inquiries, they also reflect the different kinds of background knowledge, which the well trained reader will be to the interpretation of the text.

E. Realism

Realism is the important literature stream in narrative in 19th century. This stream tries to illustrate the investigation of real world. The characteristic of realism in 19th century is the desire to describe human being in all social positions (*Luxemburg, 1992*). So that, realism is one of stream in literature which explains about the social realities that happen in society.

In realism, the life reality described objectively, to approach the reality. Realist describes society today with detail describing without change the truth.

The opinion above also supported by *Holman (1981:366)* who expresses that: *Generally too, realists are believers in democracy, and the material they elect to describe are the common, the average, the everyday. Furthermore, realism can be thought of as the ultimate of middle class art, and it finds it's in aristocrat life and manners.*

The same opinion also expressed by *Semi (1988:34)* that realism is the antonym from romantic that is a literary work which describes about the world today and all situation and the truth that it had. So, sometimes it's not like a fiction, actually this stream also can be included in fiction because although it tells the reality, but still uses imagination and creativity of the author (the author's creativity). The term realism like used in literature for the first time exist in

France, 1829. In the middle century, realism began used to sign the new kinds of writing France, Russia, and England.

Realism in theatre develops since 1850 in France. The dramatist must describe the reality life objectively. So that, it needs observation toward society, object, and the way to tells with objectively without changes the truth. Something that usually exist is the describing of society decade which sometimes injures the general moral feeling (Sumardjo, 1986:80).

In International Encyclopedia (1970:317) also explained that:

..... *Realism tended to stress the daily life of the common man, often concentrating on the sordid and disagreeable, and it employed a style to match: Sober and impersonal it was an art that suited perfectly an age marked by the rapid growth of science and by drastic changes in social organization and class culture.*

One of popular realist in *Hendrik Ibsen*, to Hendrik Ibsen, the purpose of realism is as well as possible. He begins write a realism writing in 1875, and his works are *Peer Gynt* (1867), *A Doll's House* (1879), *The Wild Duck* (1884), *Hedda Gebler* (1890), *The Master Builder* (1892), *Ghosts*(1881), *The Enemy of Society*, etc. His works emphasize the describing of human being character. One of his works that most popular is "*Ghosts*". His ambition round about the influence of false values in society toward the individual life and also must do falsely (Sumardjo, 1986:82).

Ibsen's dramas seen well –made play and reject the convention, which are not realist. The honestly and power of character describing, it's too charming and also makes a surprise to the audiences (Sumardjo, 1986:82).



Based on several opinions that have told above, it's clear that the characteristic of realism in 19th century were the describing of social reality and the clearly inclination moral.

F. Social Stratification

Social Stratification is usually called as social in society which differentiates between one groups of society to other group. Actually all of human beings are same, also in our religion explains that, in essence all of human beings are same and equivalent in the presence of God.

The reality shows us that in every group of society, there are clearly differences between of society; even in primitive society consists of several forms of society classes. This grouping based on the characteristic of social status and economy which are the general indication from social system in society.

So, the cases that distinguish the human being in society are the authority, descendent kings, science, the wealth soon will become basis of social stratification. The realities show as, that in every human society there are the clearly difference between the members of society.

A sociologist, *Kloss* states that the stratified system is a permanent characteristic and general in a society who has a regular life. In his book clearly explained: *Uncertified society who real equality it's members, is a myth which has never been realized in the history of mankind. The society which has not class*

with the real equivalence (similarity) between the members is a tall (Kloss, 1976:37).

Class means, there is a hierarchical difference from a society that is upper and lower class. It's based on the difference reality, such as the authority and specialization difference, obligation and responsibility, society values, the power and the influence between in member of society.

Before that, *Aristoteles(1974: 126)* has stated that in every states consist of group of rich man (high class) consists of the aristocrats who are of noble family, have every thing such as, the wealth, the science, the authority, and powerful, and they can do anything with their money and authority. The poor man or slaves (lowers class) have nothing and stupid, even they are always pressured, and the middle class consists of the businessman and the pastor who have also the wealth but not too much rather than upper class and science, they don't have full of power. The basic cases that distinguish they are society with other society, are the authority, wealth, power, science, inheritance, work and another factors".

The social condition of society in several periods almost same, especially the social stratification of society from the Renaissance period to the 19th century, the social stratification still meet, although new but it is different. The social stratification is the upper class, the middle class, and the lower class. Before the Renaissance period in England, America and Western world, the position of Pastors are very idolized and glorified. The pastors and the aristocrats take high class. At the time, the pastor is treated as an educated man; they are mastering much knowledge, especially about religion. They are also treated as a holy man.

They are usually live in the church, and the church becomes the council usually live in the church, and the church becomes the council usually called as the church council in England and America.

The centuries after Renaissance, especially around 18th century, the Pastor's position not too excessive anymore and their position come down. They included in the middle class, same with the common people, like the businessman. Because at the time, England, and Norwegian are dominated by the aristocrats who are of the noble family and take the upper class, where the aristocratic societies are the rich men who have everything, such as, the wealth, science, the authority and power. They live in luxurious.

In 19th century, especially Western Norway was valid the clumsy system known as a close class system, where the middle and lower class society don't have the opportunity to change their status become upper class. In this society, the aristocrats dominate the upper class and the class under them may not come into the upper class.

Beside that, in Western Norway, valid the patriarchal culture, that is a system where the woman's position is still inferior (subordinate). The woman only treated as the puppet that is put at home, as the servant for men. Although they made as a toll of men's satisfactory. At the time, the woman didn't give freedom to do something.

In Russia, 19th century the rich men who have the wealth include in the upper class. At the time, Russia dominated by the land lords who have many lands and the merchants who have big business take the upper class. In Russia, has valid

the open class system, where the society who are from the middle and low class have the opportunity to change and improve their life and their position become the upper class as long as they are able.

G. Violation of Moral Values

Before the writer continues discussing further, needs to study moral understanding moral work derives from Latin language that is “which is an ordinary shape from “Mos” means tradition. The older term sounded ethic origins of Greek “ethos” by means as character or custom while Indonesia language defines it as morality (Hasbulla, 1963: 63). So moral is a theory of wrong and right behavior or obligation of study, pertaining to rightness and duty in conduct.

Referring to this moral understanding, (*Soekanto, 1985:53*) says that “Moral” is behavior includes the judgment in rightness and duty in conduct”.

Moral sense in traditionally considered in unique attribute of the human personality. The transformation from solely biological organism to a socially responsible individual is the hallmark of the development for reliable human society.

The judgment of human action cannot be separated form the value of moral under going in the society. Society with unconscious as the judgment of human action according to the rule or law they maintain, but the moral norm of a society is sometimes different form another society because the norm is deriving based on social agreement. Moral is concerned with judgment of goodness and

badness of human action and characters, pertaining to discernment of good and evil.

Besides that, human being needs norms for individual and collective to regulate behavior. This has something to do with the (*Suseno, 2000:29*) about moral. "Moral is some teachings, doctrines, laws in written and oral about human being should live, act, and be good mankind".

In the following four decades, Moral values conscience becomes a concern also of the behavioral science, although there was little synthesis of this research. The 1960s and 1970s, however, were a period of intensive scientific study of morality as moral phenomenon. Morality is to be sharply distinguished from ethics, which is the philosophical study of the foundation of right and either a rule of conducts or a standard of evaluation. That is, it may be a requirement that anyone in certain circumstances should do, or the norm may be a standard of evolution.

Consequently, causal factor of moral declining for each other has no more religion physically because of the unstable of economic, social, and politic aspect in increasingly, science and technology is going on until disappearance of god fearing of situation factors is unstable.

The shocking of situation like that evolves the people felt restless and worried, until we could not reach a peaceful life. The other factor supported that the price of goods rise up and down, so that many people are not able to catch such the situation so that many of them will try to work hard and when they fall into their trade, then they will pass through wrong behavior.

Furthermore, there are a few kinds of the moral decreasing where is amount pictures, news, arts that is not suitable in respect to norms and moral demands besides the decreasing of moral in household itself and there is not guidance to fill up the time.

Aristoteles (1974:42) says that: "the find purpose of human being is happiness but this happiness is not only certain pleasure and satisfaction". The people must face rationally in accordance with reasoning and also we must come by full positive behavior. Positive social behavior is simply defined as behavior that benefits other people. Behavior that has consequences for the welfare of other human being for the social group is guided by proscriptive moral values and principles.

Finding moral values in literary works is necessary as means to the reader to understand or to recognize that all literary works consists of many aspects to be analyzed. Moral can be shown through the individual action and when somebody talks to the others. So drama is art of work that makes easier to recognize moral because moral is traditionally considered as unique attribute of human personality, morality which is basic to the character disposal to peculiarity of individual itself.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The writer finds many realism elements regarding the social stratification and Moral Values which are reflected in the drama. The realism expressed by the author in his work like social reality that happens in society, such as tradition, convention, norm, and symbol which are implied in social stratification form, like seen in group of society life, attitude and characteristic of the characters, and the role of characters.

In the drama, also tells about the violence which includes the sexual morality that done by Mr. Alving (as the upper class) to his house- maid (Johanna as the lower class) who don't have power to fight and reject him. She can only receive her destiny, although her heart or her soul can't receive item.

Besides that, it also happens the oppression to the slaves, and woman are stressed by men and considered as weak human who can do nothing. They are treated as the puppet that are put at home with nothing to do, as the toys for the men and always made as tool of men's satisfactory.

A. Characters

The drama *Ghosts* tells about the aristocrat's life in Norwegian, especially about Mr. Alving's family who is one of the aristocrats in Norwegian. Drama *Ghosts* symbolize about human being who has bad and frightening characteristic like ghost. Hendrik Ibsen expressly chooses this title because the characteristic of

the character's (actors) in his drama described badly and frightening characteristic like a ghost. The following the writer will analyze the role of the characters. Although there are some characters, the writer only restricts the major character.

1. Mr. Alving

In this drama, Mr. Alving described as a head of noble household who very respected by the society in Western Norway. Mr. Alving is a man who has bad character. Mr. Alving is a captain; his profession as a captain which finally made him can not be a good husband (for Helena) and a good father (for Oswald).

Because of his profession as a captain, he has to go to navigates to other islands and he always leaves his wife for a long time. In his navigation, he always visits several countries. In visiting to other countries, he always does affairs to his wife. Not only affair he does, but he also always drinks and does big party.

The bad action of Mr. Alving in affair, finally happens in his own house by violent his house-maid (Johanna). This event becomes a shame for his family. His amoral act shows that he can not be a good husband and can not do his role well.

In his position as a father, Mr. Alving in affair also can not be good father, because he always does bad thing, like the following quotation:

Oswald : Yes; it was when I was quite a little chap. And I can remember going upstairs to father's room one evening when he was in very good spirits.

Mrs. Alving : Oh, you can't remember anything about those days.

Oswald : Yes, I remember plainly that he took me on his knee and let me smoke his pipe. "Smoke my boy," he said, "have a good smoke, boy!" And I smoked as

hard as I could, until I felt I was turning quite pale and the perspiration was standing in great drops on my forehead. Then he laughed...such a hearty laugh. (Ibsen, 1964 act 1: 3)



On quotation above shows that Mr. Alving let his little son to smoke. He asks for his child to smoke and forbid him to stop even him laughs when his little child feels quite pale because of much smoking. This case shows Mr. Alving's bad attitude as father because he teaches his child to smoke although he knows that Oswald may not smoking in his young age. As a father, he may not give bad sample to his son. By thus, he can't do his role as a good father. Ibsen describes the personality of Mr. Alving who has immoral in his play is to break-open the bad moral of the aristocrats; the upper class always considered as the respectful men who is an educated and have good moral.

Ibsen's purpose to put this character is only to critic the life style of the aristocrats at the time, and gives a new view that not all of the upper classes have a good personality.

2. Mrs. Helena Alving

In drama *Ghosts* Mrs. Helena Alving described as a wife and mother. She described as a woman from the upper class has good personality (good lady), which reflects her high social status. These cases showed in her role as a faithful wife and obey to her husband.

This obedience of Mrs. Helena Alving is proved when she accepts her husband's affair which becomes the shame (scandal) for her family. She submit to

receives all of her husband's reputation who always respected by the society as a noble family. She keeps that scandal from other people and to her son, because she thinks her husband's amoral action may not know. She is always patients and resolute; although her husband's has disappointed and hurt her. Mrs. Alving always does her role as a good wife. This shows in following quotation:

- Mrs. Alving : I soon knew what to believe. My husband had his will of the girl...and that intimacy had consequence, Mr. Manders.
- Manders : (*as if turned to stone*). And all that in this house! In this house!
- Mrs. Alving : I have suffered a good deal in this house. To keep him at home in the evening...and night...I have had to play the part of boon companion in his secret drinking -bouts in his room up there. I have had to sit there alone with him, have had to hobnob and drink with him, have had to listen to his ribald senseless talk, have had to flight with brute force to get him to bed... (Ibsen, 1964 act 1: 25)

On the quotation above, shows that Mrs. Alving's attitude as a good who always accompany her husband. This case shows that Mrs. Alving has done her role as a wife who is full of attention and obeys to her husband. The following quotation shows Mrs. Alving's role as a good mother.

- Mrs. Alving : I had my little boy, and endured it for his sake. But when the crowning insult came...when my own servant... then I made up my mind that there should be end of it. I took the upper hand in the house, absolutely ... both with him and all the others. I had a weapon to use against him, you see; he didn't dare to speak. It was then that Oswald was sent away. He was about seven then, and was beginning to notice things and ask questions as children will. I could endure all that, my friend. It

seemed to me that the child would be poisoned if he breathed the air of his polluted house. That was why I sent him away. And ...now you understand, too, why he never set foot here as long as his father was alive. No one knows what it meant to me. (Ibsen, 1964 act 1:25)

Based on the quotation above, Mrs. Alving always keeps her son; Oswald, so, she doesn't want her little boy see her father's act and gets bad influence from his father.

To avoid that, she sends her son for studying in abroad and never allows him to set foot inside to home as long as his father lived. She does that, because she loves her son so much and she is afraid if Oswald lives with his father, he will follow the bad behavior of his father. Mrs. Alving to avoid efforts the bad influence of her husband toward her son shows that she tries to do her duty and her role as a wise and a good mother.

3. Oswald

Oswald described as a noble son; his life is full of luxury. He always gets everything he wants. Although he is the only son, he never gets full of loves and attention from his father because he is very busy and only thinks himself. Unlike with his mother, who loves him so much and always treats him with full of loves, so he closes to his mother.

Because of his mother loves him, his mother is afraid if the bad character of his father influences him, so that his mother sends him to study in Paris.

During in Paris, he becomes an artist. As an Artist, he always does big party and lives with another girl in one home without marriage before. He always does the free sex with the girl who he loves. The custom of the young's, who live together girl in one home without marriage before, becomes the characteristic of free sex as in artist's life. We can see in the following quotation:

Manders : Then what you speaking of are those unprincipled conditions knows as irregular unions!

Oswald : I have never noticed anything particularly unprincipled about these people's lives.

Manders: But do you mean to say that it is possible for a man of any sort of bringing up, and a young woman, to reconcile them to such a way of living... and to make no secret of it, either!

Oswald : What else are they to do? A poor artist, and a poor girl... it costs a good deal to get married. What else are they to do?

Manders: What are they to do? Well, Mr. Alving, I will tell you what they ought to do. They ought to keep away from each other from the very beginning... that is what they ought to do!

Oswald: That advice wouldn't have much effect upon hot-blooded young folk who are in love. (Ibsen, 1964 act 1: 24)

On the quotation above, shows that Oswald has done the free sex by living together with the girl who he love without marriage before. He thinks that, it's difficult to gets marriage and needs much money. With becomes an artist, Oswald can't be a good son, and doesn't respect himself as a son who is of noble family respected by the society. This behavior is almost like his father.

4. Pastor Manders

As a religious figure, Pastor Manders has enough well in doing his role. His good attitude to all of his community especially to Mrs. Alving who always help them reflects a good characteristic. As a Pastor, he always visits Mrs. Alving to being a good friend to talk and always gives her moral support. Besides that, he also helps Mrs. Alving planning to found the Orphanage for her late husband. He trusted to manage everything about the founding of the Orphanage, especially about the financial and the letters for the founding Orphanage's needs. We can see in the following quotation:

- Manders : And here is the certificate for the investment of the capital in the bank, the interest being earmarked for the current expenses of the Orphanage.
- Mrs. Alving: Many thanks; but I think it will be most convenient if you will kindly take charge of them.
- Manders : With pleasure. I think it will be best to leave the money in the bank for the present. The interest is not very high, it is true; four per cent at six months call; later on, if we can find some good mortgage...of course it must be a first mortgage and on unexceptionable security...we can consider the matter further.
- Mrs. Alving: Yes, yes, my dear Mr. Manders, you know best about all that. (Ibsen, 1964 act 1:12)

The quotation above, shows that Mrs. Alving very trusts Pastor Manders to manage the founding of the Orphanage, but Pastor Manders takes the advantage of the trust that she gives to him. He wants to entire Mr. Alving's wealth by pretend helps her. His hypocrisy in this case doesn't reflect a good Pastor. He doesn't help Mrs. Alving with honestly.

Through this character Ibsen wants to express the religious figure in society who is often pretend doing the kindness to cover their lack, being a Pastor, they think that they can be leader (guide) and good sample for the society although their personality are not good than the common people.

Although they are the Pastors, actually they are the common people who can also do the bad act.

So, this is one of the social reality happens in society that expressed by Hendrik Ibsen.

B. Social Stratification.

In drama *Ghosts* tells about Norwegian society in the end of 19th century about the reality life of the aristocrat in Norwegian. At the time Norwegian was authorized by the aristocrats who are the noble family and well-known as the educated none.

The writer also sees how does about Mrs. Alving's action as the one of aristocrat to the proletariats (lower class) like his bad action to his house-maid (Johanna). By made her pregnant and he doesn't want to responsible to her. His attitude surely not appreciates his wife (Mrs. Helena) and his family. At the time, was valid the patriarchal culture where the woman only being as the puppet who are put at home with nothing to do except only submit and receive everything which has happened, like Mrs. Helena had of her husband action.

In drama *Ghosts* the writer sees clearly there are the differences of the status and prestige in Norwegian society and the grouping of society in classes are

usually called social stratification which differentiates between groups of society with other society. The aristocrats are in upper class who has everything, such as the wealth, science, the authority and the power, while the slaves (lower class) are in the lower position without doing nothing expect submit and follow the aristocrat's wishes although they don't agree or compulsory.

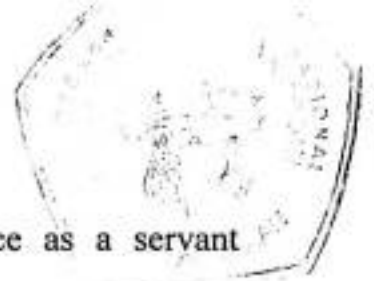
The social stratification which is in society divided into three, they are upper class (the aristocrat), middle class (common people), and the lower class (the slave or proletariat).

1. Upper class

Mr. Alving's family belongs to upper class because Mr. Alving is one of head of aristocrat household in West Norway. His wife, Mrs. Helena is of an aristocrat family and a son, named Oswald.

Mr. Alving's family is of an aristocrat family, he has servant to serve all of their household duties, namely; Engstrand, Johanna, and Regina. As a gardener, Engstrand is very loyal to Mr. Alving's family and he has been working for this family for a long time. This case can be see in following quotation:

Engstrand : And it was when your mother was in a nasty temper. I had to find some way of getting my knife into her, my girl. She always so precious gentle. (*Mimicking her*) "lets go, Jacob! Let me be! Please to remember that I was three years with the Alvings at Rosenvold, and they were people who went to Court! (Laughs). Bless my soul, she never could forget that Captain Alving got a court appointment while she was in service here. (Ibsen, 1964 act 1:4)



The quotation above, shows that Engstrand's existence as a servant respects, Mr. Alving, and clarifies of Mr. Alving's position as one of the head of aristocrat household in West Norwegia, like wise with Mrs. Helena as a woman from the upper class, her attitude enough reflects her personality who is full of attention and responsibility as a lady . It can be seen in the following quotation:

- Engstrand : Ah, we shall see about that.
- Regina : Yes, you can be quite certain we shall see about that. I, who have been brought up by a lady like Mrs. Alving? ...I, who have been treated almost as if I were her own child?...do you suppose I am going home with you?...to such a house as yours? Not likely!
- Engstrand : What the devil do you mean? Are you setting yourself up against your father, you hussy?
- Regina : (*Mutters, without looking at him*). You have often told me, I was none of yours.
- Engstrand : Bah!...why do you want to pay any attention to that?
- Regina : Haven't you many and many a time abused me and called me a...? for shame? (Ibsen, 1964 act 1: 3)

The existence of Mr. Alving family in upper class is more clearly in following quotation:

- Manders : It was about the Orphanage we were going to talk; quite so. Well...walk warily, dear Mrs. Alving! And now let us turn to the business in hand. (*Open an envelope and takes out some papers*). You sees these?
- Mrs. Alving : the deeds?
- Manders : Yes, the whole lot...and everything in order; I can tell you it has been not easy matter to get them in time. I had positively to put pressure on the authorities; they are almost painfully conscientious when it is a question of settling property. But here they are at last. (*Turns over the papers*). Here is the deed of conveyance of that part of the Rosenvold estate known as the Solvik property, together with

the buildings newly erected thereon...the school, the master's houses and the chapel. And here is the legal sanction for the statutes of the institution. Here, you see...(reads) "Statutes for the captain Alving Orphonage." (Ibsen, 1964 act 1: 12-13)

The writer sees that the dialogue between Mrs. Alving and Pastor Manders about the founding of the Orphanage to commemorate 10 years of her husband's death. It surely shows the existence of economy status of Mrs. Alving's family is enough high in society, because only rich man who can do that.

2. Middle Class

Pastor Manders includes in the middle class in this drama. His profession as the Pastor includes as the middle class based on the review which stated by Aristotle's (1983: 126). In his position as a Pastor Manders, he always gives a religious speech and advice to his community. One of his communities who always visited is Mrs. Alving's family. The familiarity of Pastor Manders with that family has stringed for long time, since he married Mr. and Mrs. Alving for several years ago.

Even, Mrs. Alving is a widow after her husband's death. Pastor Manders, Pastor Manders always still visits Mrs. Alving to be a good friend to talk. Mrs. Alving often tells them to Pastor Manders honestly, like both of close friends. Even the bad act of her late husband, although she has kept that secret for long time, like the following quotation:

Manders : More abominable than what you have told me!
Mrs. Alving : I had borne with it all, though I knew only too well what he indulged in secret, when he was out of the

- house. But when it came to the point of the scandal coming within our four walls...
- Manders : Can you mean it! Here?
- Mrs. Alving : Yes, here, in our own home. It was in there (pointing to the nearer door on the right) in the dining-room that I got the first hint of it. I had something to do in there and the door was standing ajar. I heard our maid come up from the garden with water for the flower in the conservatory.
- Manders : Well...?
- Mrs. Alving : Shortly afterwards I heard my husband come in too. I heard him say something to her in a low voice. And then I heard...*(with a short laugh)*...oh, it rings in my ears still, with its mixture of what was heartbreaking and what so ridiculous ...I heard my own servant whisper: " Lets me go, Mr. Alving! Let me be!" (Ibsen 1964 act 1: 25)

The writer sees the directness of Mrs. Alving in above quotation shows that there is a close relation between Mrs. Alving and Pastor Manders in founding an orphanage. By the friendship between Mrs. Alving and Pastor Manders, we can see that, there is a good relation between two groups of different society. Pastor Manders who is from the middle class can make close relation with Mrs. Alving who is from the upper class.

3. Lower Class

The lower class in drama *Ghosts* is represented by Engstrand, Johanna, and Regina. They are the servants-maid of Mrs. Alving's family.

Engstrand works as a gardener and Johanna as a house-maid, likewise Regina as a house-maid in Mrs. Alving's house. They are works a servant because they are classified into lower class. Because of their low status (as a maid), they

are very honor and appreciate their masters who have high status. The honor is evidence through their loyalty and obedience as a servant. This obedience sees clearly when Mrs. Alving made Johanna pregnant, and doesn't wants to responsible by marry. As an aristocrat and a rich man in his city, he is shame to marry Johanna who is only as a house-maid and has lower class.

Johanna was very unlucky at the time, but she never demands her right, because she realizes about her position that is from lower class. This reality shows that, she is really powerless of Mr. Alving's powerful and his authority; she can only receive it and submits of her condition although she is very sad and hurt.

In keeping his affair with Johanna from society, he asks for Engstrand to marry Johanna and admits the child in Johanna's womb as his child although he never does that Engstrand receives his master's request because he gets much money and realizes that his position only servant and he much do what ever his master wishes. Without think about that, he receives that request directly and admits all of them as his action. He never realizes that his self-esteem has bought with much money. So he doesn't care about his self-esteem. By fulfilled his master's request, Engstrand has takes care directly the reputation and prestige of Mr. Alving. So, the scandal that happens in Mr. Alving's family can kept. The following quotation is clarifying the explanation which tells about Engstrand's agreement to marry Johanna:

Pastor Manders : But the deceitfulness of it! And with me, too! I positively would not have believed it of Jacob Engstrand. I shall most certainly give him a serious talking to. And the immorality of such a marriage! Simply for the sake of the money...! What sum was it that girl had?



Mrs. Alving : It was seventy pounds.
Manders : Just think of it...for a paltry seventy pounds to let yourself be bound in marriage to a fallen woman! (Ibsen, 1964 act 1: 12)

The quotation above shows that, by the authority and wealth which Mr. Alving has, He can do anything whatever he wants including buying Engstrand and Johanna's self-esteem. This case is a degradation of human being's degree/level, especially to the lower class. In The aristocrat's view they are only stupid and poor people because they have nothing, like the aristocrat has, such as the wealth, science, authority and power.

Thus, the situation that happens in society which still differentiates the prestige and status based on the social status. The differences that Hendrik Ibsen wants to express through his works, is the social reality that often happens in society life about the society classes based on social status. This result finally appears the differences, like we can see in drama *Ghosts* about social stratification is still strong the patriarchal culture in society (Western Norway). According to this view, the women position only deemed as men's servant or "thing" of men's mine, and toys so whatever men do to women deemed is proper this situation is described in Mrs. Helena life as Mrs. Alving's wife who is always patient and tries to close her eyes from the bad attitude and action of her husband although them are very hurt heart.

C. Violation of Moral Values

When Oswald the son of Mr. Alving is coming back from abroad, his mother Helena, Mrs. Alving is very happy. She is proud because her son is an art.

At the time, Manders is at the house of Mrs. Alving because she will deliver a speech at the birthday of Mr. Alving. One day before ceremony, Manders gets conversation with Oswald. He tells about a family where man and woman live together by marriage according to the religion doctrine. Manders thinks that the way of some artists life together with no getting marriage is not a good action. In his way, Oswald brings forward his idea that lives together with man and woman without getting marriage is something no taboo in abroad. That is way according to him; there are a lot of people who do not want to marry. These statements are presented below:

Manders : But I imagined that those gentry, as a rule, had not the means necessary for family life and the support of a home.

Oswald : There are a considerable number of them who have not the means to marry, Mr. Manders. (Ibsen, 1964 act 1: 16)

Manders insists that no under circumstance people can live together without getting marriage because this a kind of religion doctrine. Nevertheless, Oswald still has an argument that marriage might be possible for rich people because they have much money to have a party and to pay the cost of the marriage. In reality according to him, some artists are poor so it is very hard for them to get marriage and conduct a party. Because they can not do this one, they just live together and behave like couple marriage. They live at the same house and have some children. It is not solution according to Manders because it is forbidden in religion. Such people should hold their desire and go away from the opposite sex to avoid cohabitation.

Manders tries hard actually to ensure Oswald that such action is a bad moral but he just says that the statement is very old belief that people should not take anymore today. We can see in the following quotation:

Oswald : What else are they to do? A poor artist, and a poor girl...it costs a good deal to get married. What else are they to do?

Manders: What are they to do? Well, Mr. Alving, I will tell you what they ought to keep away from each other from the very beginning...that is what they ought to do!

Oswald : That advice wouldn't have much effect upon hot-blooded young folk who are in love. (Ibsen, 1964 act 1: 16)

Oswald does not agree to the statement and doctrine stated by Manders. Oswald goes outside from the room. Manders is very sorry to see the son of his friend, Mr. and Mrs. Alving. Mrs. Alving also sad to hear statement and opinion of her son, Oswald.

In fact, Manders is really angry with Mrs. Alving. She states that this is the fault of Mrs. Alving. She also says that Mrs. Alving is full of sin wife and mother. Manders then tells that Mrs. Alving has some mistakes to her former husband, Mr. Alving before he died. And the second mistakes according to her is because Mrs. Alving sends Oswald to abroad for studying so Oswald then involves in the free sex community and life. Being treated like that, Mrs. Alving cannot accept the statement of Manders. She then also gives her arguments by showing the fast fact, the reality of her marriage with Mr. Alving. Here is the quotation of the next conversation:

Manders : More abominable than what you have told me!

- Mrs. Alving : I had borne with it all, though I knew only too well what he indulged in secret, when he was out the house. But when it came to the point of the scandal coming within our four walls...
- Manders : Can you mean it! Here?
- Mrs. Alving : Yes here, in our own home. It was in there (*pointing to the nearer door on the right*) in the dining-room that I got the first hint of it. I had something to do in there and the door was standing ajar. I heard our maid come up from the garden with water for the flowers in the conservatory.
- Manders : Well...?
- Mrs. Alving : Shortly afterwards I heard my husband come in too. I heard him say something to her in a low voice. And then I heard...(with a short laugh)...oh, it rings in my ears still, with its mixture of what was heartbreaking and what was so ridiculous...I heard my own servant whisper: "Let me go, Mr. Alving! Let me be!"
- Mrs. Alving : I soon knew what to believe. My husband had his will of the girl...and that intimacy had consequence, Mr. Manders.
- Manders : (*as if turned to stone*). And all that in this house! In this house!
- Mrs. Alving : I have suffered a good deal in this house. To keep him at home in the evening...and night...I have had to play the part of boon companion in his secret drinking -bouts in his room up there. I have had to sit there alone with him, have had to hobnob and drink with him, have had to listen to his ribald senseless talk, have had to flight with brute force to get him to bed... (Ibsen, 1964 act 1: 25)

In fact, Mr. Alving is a husband who is usually make affair with other girls. Nevertheless, his wife just tries to be patient because she is afraid to be said as a very sin wife. His wife usually tries to fulfill her obligation and dedicates fully to her husband, Mr. Alving. This patience can be still maintained by Mrs. Alving up to Mr. Alving makes affair with has several servant, Johanna. Mrs.

Alving is angry so much at the time but she has the secret in order that people respect her husband and her family forever.

The other truth at the time, in order that the action of Mr. Alving, makes Johanna be pregnant is not known by the people, he gives much money to his another servant, Engstrand to marry Johanna. Engstrand does not actually love Johanna but because of money, he takes her as his wife. Engstrand and Johanna then live as a couple of marriage and they have a daughter, Regina. Regina is actually the daughter of Mr. Alving, not Engstrand.

The second sin of Mr. Alving according to Manders is because she sends Oswald, her son to abroad for studying so Oswald has a negative thinking about marriage and he will not getting marriage but living together with a girl. For this problem, Mr. Alving states that her reason why she sends her son to abroad. This is done because when Mr. Alving makes affair with Johanna, Oswald is growing older so he begins to understand what is happening in the family. Being afraid if Oswald is influenced by the cad habit of his father, Mrs. Alving sends him to abroad. In fact, at the overseas, Oswald is also involved in free sex society. Therefore, Oswald still has the bad character of his father, but is out of his mother responsibility because she has made effort for that.

Manders : You certainly have not fallen short of the mark in that

Mrs. Alving : I had another very good reason. I did not wish Oswald, my son, to inherit a penny that belonged to his father. (Ibsen, 1964 act 1: 26)

At the time of conversation of Mrs. Alving and Manders, the statement of Mrs. Alving is preventing by the action of Oswald and Regina. When Regina



brings a bottle of drink for Oswald, Oswald takes and embraces her in the room.

They are falling in love but they have the same father:

- Oswald : Regina is going away with me, Mr. Manders.
Manders : Going away! With you!
Oswald : Yes, as my wife...if she insists on that.
Manders : But, good heavens...!
Regina : It is not my fault, Mrs. Manders.
Oswald : Or else she stays here if I stay.
Regina : (*involuntarily*). Here! (Ibsen, 1964 act 1: 28)

D. The impacts of the characters sexual morality

The characters sexual Morality of cause has impact to their life. At the first, it has been clear in the illustration above that Mr. Alving and his servant, Johanna do love affair. Mr. Alving at the time has a family with wife and son, Oswald. Nevertheless, he never satisfied with the presence and service of his wife. The action of Mr. Alving makes his wife falls into a great suffering.

- Mrs. Alving : I have suffered a good deal in this house. To keep him at home in the evening...and night...I have had to play the part of boon companion in his secret drinking -bouts in his room up there. I have had to sit there alone with him, have had to hobnob and drink with him, have had to listen to his ribald senseless talk, have had to flight with brute force to get him to bed... (Ibsen, 1964 act 1: 21)

The second impact of his action that he has a very dangerous disease that brings him to die. This disease is a kind of sex disease because Mr. Alving makes coitus with very many women at every place he visit.

- Mrs. Alving : The truth is this, that my husband died just as great a profligate as he had been all his life.
Manders : (feeling for a chair). What are you saying?

- Mrs. Alving : After nineteen years of married life, just as profligate...in his desires at all events...as he was before you married us.
- Manders : And can you talk of his youthful indiscretions...his irregularities...his excesses, if you like...as a profligate life!
- Mrs. Alving : That was what the doctor who attended him called it. (Ibsen, 1964 act 1: 20)

The third impact is his beloved son; Oswald also has the same habit of his father, namely live with free sex. Oswald makes cohabitation with any girls at abroad so he also gets the same disease, namely sex disease. This statement can be seen in the following quotation:

- Oswald : At last he said: "You have had the canker of disease in you practically from your birth"...the actual word he used was "vermoulu"...
- Mrs. Alving : (*anxiously*).What did him mean by that? Oswald. I couldn't understand, either...and I asked him for a clearer explanation, and then the old cynic said...(*clenching his fist*). Oh! What did he say?
- Oswald : He said: "the sins of the fathers are visited on the children."
- Mrs. Alving : (*getting up slowly*). The sins of the fathers...!
- Oswald : I nearly struck him in the face.
- Mrs. Alving : (*walking across the room*). The sins of the fathers...!
- Oswald : (*smiling sadly*). Yes, just imagine! Naturally I assured him that what he thought was impossible. But do you think he paid any heed to me? No, he persisted in his opinion; and it was only when I got out your letters and translated to him all the passages that referred to my father... (Ibsen, 1964 act II: 40)

The fourth impact is because Mr. Alving has one son from Helena, Mrs. Alving and one daughter from Johanna, Mrs. Engstrand, his son and daughter who doesn't recognize each other are falling in love. Consequently, Regina leaves

Oswald and Oswald is dead in suffering because both of sex disease and broken heart.

E. The attitude of major character(Mrs. Alving) in facing the problems.

In drama *Ghosts* Ibsen puts forward an aristocratic widow as the major character. In *Ghosts*, he told an aristocrast who is named Mrs. Helena Alving. She described as a weak and powerless women in facing her husband.

Mrs. Helena always reflects as a kind, responsible, and a good lady. She is not like her husband. This statement is supported by the following quotation:

Regina : Yes, you can be quite certain, we shall see about that. I, who have been brought up by lady like Mrs. Alving?...do you suppose I am going home with you?...to such a house as yours? Not likely! (Ibsen, 1964 act 1:3)

In facing the problems, she always tries to avoid her reality life which actually she can't avoid. But, she submits and receives every problems in her reality life. she is always patient and resolute in facing the problems in her family life, especially the problems which are caused by her husband. Like, when her husband does affair with their house-maid, Johanna. In keeping his reputation, her husband gives Engstrand much money to marry Johanna, and she can only agree with what her husband does.

To keep her son away from bad influence of her husband, she sends Oswald to study in Paris. But, the nightmare of her late husband's personality was reappeared frequently in her son. Durin studying in Paris Oswald always committed a free sex with other girls without a marriage before, they live together

in one home like a couple of husband and wife. This is one of the characteristic of free sex form in artist's life. For them, living together as a couple of husband and wife without marriage is more easily than having to get married before, because they think it needs much money and difficult. It seems in the following quotation:

Manders : Then what you speaking of are those unprincipled conditions known as irregular unions!

Oswald : I have never noticed anything particularly unprincipled about these people's lives.

Manders : But do you mean to say that it is possible for a man of any sort of bringing up, and a young woman, to reconcile them to such a way of living... and to make no secret of it, either!

Oswald : What else are they to do? A poor artist, and a poor girl... it costs a good deal to get married. What else are they to do?

Manders : What are they to do? Well, Mr. Alving, I will tell you what they ought to do. They ought to keep away from each other from the very beginning... that is what they ought to do!

Oswald : That advice wouldn't have much effect upon hot-blooded young folk who are in love. (Ibsen, 1964 act 1: 24)

Knowing this, Mrs. Helena is very sad because what her husband did was also done by her son. but she is still patient. As a mother she has to be wise and advise her son to stop that.

The other bad influence of her late husband to her son, Oswald; is smoking when Oswald was still child, his father teaches him how to smoke it can be seen in the following quotation:

Mrs. Alving : But put your pipe down, my dear boy. I don't allow any smoking in here.

Oswald : (puts down his pipe). All right, I only wanted to try it, because I smoked it once when I was a child.

Mrs. Alving : You?

- Oswald : Yes; it was when I was quite a little chap. And I can remember going upstairs to father's room one evening when he was in very good spirits.
- Mrs. Alving : Oh, you can't remember anything about those days.
- Oswald : Yes, I remember plainly that he took me on his knee and let me smoke his pipe. "Smoke my boy," he said, "have a good smoke, boy!" And I smoked as hard as I could, until I felt I was turning quite pale and the perspiration was standing in great drops on my forehead. Then he laughed...such a hearty laugh. (Ibsen, 1964 act 1: 3)

The problem always appears in her life and she can't avoid them. Actually she has tired with them, but she has to receive them although she doesn't want. Mrs. Helena doesn't agree about her son wishes, because Regina is Oswald's sister although step sister. So, Mrs. Helena has to tell about that secret to him. Regina also knows about that and she decides to goes away from Oswald life. That event makes Oswald so frustreates and his disease becomes more serious. The death of her son has made her so stressed and sad.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of two sections, namely conclusion and suggestions.

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, the writer concludes:

1. In reality life of society, there are three classes of group of society (social stratification), namely the upper class (the aristocrat): they usually come from noble family and has own everything, such as the wealth, authority, power and science. They can do anything as long as they want. The middle class (the common people): also has the wealth but not too much like the upper class and science. The lower class (the poor men): have nothing, like the wealth, authority, power, and they are stupid, because they don't have education at all. So that, the lower class always receives unjust treatment and is suppressed by the upper class. This is indicated in Hendrik Ibsen's drama.
2. The Aristocrats are well-known as an educated man and have good character, and always prestige in society view. The society only knows that they do good thing and have good moral. They always hide the bad thing as their lack that they did from eyes of society in order the best respect of society doesn't less.
3. Not all of the Pastor are good and help other people honestly. Based on the analysis, we can know that a Pastor also can do bad thing. Although he



knows, doing the bad thing is a sin and may not help to get someone's reward.

4. The characteristic sexual Morality is bad. Mr. Alving makes love affair with his servant, Johanna, and Oswald like in free sex with some girls include his sister-in-law, Regina.
5. The impact of the character's sexual morality are they live in suffering not happy; and they get sex disease up to die.

B. Suggestion

1. Based on the analysis, we can get many things, such as we may not follow the bad behavior of Mr. Alving who is damaging other people and himself, and we can follow the good character of Mrs. Alving who reflects as the kind and good lady. She is good wife and good mother. She is always patient and resolute in facing all of her life problems. But her lack is she can not revolt and critic her husband, and don't have a brave to demands for her rights.
2. Besides *Ghosts* which took as the object of writing, there are still many things literary works which can be the object of writing, especially about realism that tells about reality life which has relation to our society life. Because this writing is not perfect and contains many lacks, it's open to the other researcher to explore more about other topics of this drama. The writer suggests the other authors enhance the aspects involving in this play.

3. The writer suggests to all readers of this thesis to control their morality especially in sexual activity. This is because we as human being are regulated by some laws and doctrines. Beside such bad moral may also give advantages to our healthy and the situation of our family. We may just do sexual activity with our formal couple marriage.

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APPENDIX

The Biography of the Author and Her Works

Hendrik Ibsen was born at Skien, Norway, in 1828; his father belonged to that respectable and comfortable merchant class the author was later to attack. Apprenticed to an apothecary, he was frustrated and unhappy, and his sensitive nature rebelled: in his youth he developed that resentment of oppression he was to retain all through his career.

Hendrik Ibsen is antagonistic toward the upper class, which in his dramas often taken the form of a malicious persecution of gifted individual. Aristocratic / bourgeois society, purporting to maintain its ideals of justice, freedom and equality, is actually interested only in defending its property; it savagely attacks any individual who seems to manacle it. Criticism of the aristocrat / bourgeoisie is present in most of Ibsen's later work but it most obvious in pillar of society, A Doll House, An Enemy of The People, and Ghosts. But in Ghosts, he critic about the aristocrat's behavior great fame came to him after the publication of his dramas in Europe, during the Eighties, the productions of Ghosts provoked violent opposition from religionists and puritans.

His very popular drama is "Ghosts". Hendrik Ibsen's work ghosts, includes the social drama which is the reality story about the aristocrat's life in the 19th century. His writer drama based on the reality that he watched in his society and as his critic to the aristocrats in Norwegian at the time, he saw the aristocrat's attitude, especially their behavior to lower class.

He takes the title "Ghosts" because it is symbolic of the aristocrat's behavior which is terrible and frightening like a ghost who always disturbs other people. Through this drama, he wants to express how the morals of the aristocratic society have been lost in the middle of the 19th century. He sees there are many worst behaviors of the aristocrat in Western Norway.

Ibsen's purpose to put this character is only to criticize the life style of the aristocrat at the time, and give a new view that not all of the upper class has good personality. Besides that, Ibsen also describes pastor Manders as one of the religious figures who is sly and hypocrite. Through this character Ibsen wants to express the religious figures in society who often pretend to do kindness to cover their lack. Being a pastor, Mr. Manders thinks that he can be a leader and a good example than the common people. Although he is a pastor, but actually they are only the common people who can also do bad acts. So this is one of the social realities that happen in society that is expressed by Henrik Ibsen.

Synopsis of Drama "Ghosts"

Drama "Ghosts" tells about the badness in Mr. Alving's family. In this drama Mr. Alving is described as an aristocrat who has bad morals, because he always does affairs and drinks alcohol, he also always does big parties. The problem exists in this family, when Mr. Alving does an affair in his own house, that is he makes pregnant his servant (Johanna). In keeping the scandal that happened in his family and to save his reputation so, Mrs. Alving gives Engstrand much money to marry Johanna although he never does that. Mrs. Alving does that because Mr. Alving

never wants to responsible of his action. Engstrand directly receives the offer because he promised much money without thinking about his self- esteem. He doesn't realize that his self- esteem has bought. And of course Mr. Alving has released from the problem. But Mr. Alving still does his bad attitude outside, he never wants to stop that, until finally his bad behavior made he suffers to sexual disease and die.

Mrs. Alving sends her son to study in France since Oswald was 10 years old. In order, Oswald escaped from bad influence of his father. Mrs. Alving lives together with her servant, they are Engstrand and Regina (Johanna's daughter) who she has considered like her family. Everyday Pastor Manders always visits her and always gives her the religion advises, also be the man of Mrs. Alving's belief to manage the founding of the orphanage. But Pastor Manders takes the advantage of Mrs. Alving's kindness that trusts him to manage the founding of the orphanage. He wants to dominate part of Mrs. Alving's wealth by insures the orphanage with the name of himself. He is only pretended be kind to help Mrs. Alving for several years, Mrs. Alving lives without her son and lonely without her husband. Only accompany by her servants. She feels very happy when her son comes back from France.

One day, Pastor Manders, Mrs. Alving, And Oswald are talking in the dining room. They are talking about Oswald's life during in France. Oswald tells about his life as an artist who always closes with the beautiful and the sexy girls. Event he tells about his life which always does the free sex with another girl, and he lives with a girl at the same home without marriage. At the time, Pastor

Manders didn't agree about what Oswald done. But Oswald been opposed, he thinks that what he has done is not wrong and it's a simple way than have to get marry before which needs a lot costs to get married. But Pastor Manders says that all of them are forbidden in the religion. Mrs. Alving becomes worry of what her son has done. She afraid what has happened to her husband also happens to her lovely son.

To dominate part of Mrs. Alving's wealth. Pastor Manders expresses to burning the orphanage, so he can get of the insurance money of the orphanage. Mrs. Alving never knows if Pastor Manders who has done it. Only Engstrand knows about that burning and he wants to tell about it to Mrs. Alving, but Mr. Manders gives Engstrand much money to keep that event. Mrs. Alving is sad of that conflagration.

Beside that, Oswald tells her mother that he loves Regina so much, and he wants to marry her. Hearing that, Mrs. Alving is surprise because she doesn't agree about that, and she doesn't want to the scandal that happened several years ago happens again. But Oswald persists to marry Regina, and Mrs. Alving never agrees about that although she loves her son so much. And finally, Oswald asks about the disagreement of his mother to marry Regina. With suspected Mrs. Alving opens again the bad story which has made her shock, and she tells about the truth that Regina is his sister from his father and Johanna, Oswald is surprise to hearing that, because he never thinks about that. Regina also has known all of them, and she goes away with leaving a letter. Oswald is very shock of Regina leaving. He feels so upset and sad because he loves her so much. After Regina's

leaving, Oswald always sits alone and never wants to talk, and the sexual disease that he suffered becomes more serious. This is caused by the free sex that he has done.

Once day, Oswald was sitting on the armchair, he never talks, and his sight is empty. He seems so frustrated and upset. This is caused by his sexual disease and Regina leaving. At the time, suddenly he says "the sun, the sun". Mrs. Alving is worried; she runs to her son and holds him. What happens to clear? What's wrong with you?, but Oswald doesn't move, he only says, "mother, give me the sun" He always says that until his death.