

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the study

Literature and society are inseparable. Society gives the idea to the literature, as Wellek and Warren state that literature is social institution, a social creation. Literature represents life; and life is in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary imitation (94).

Nonetheless, literature is an expression of society, to say that literature mirrors or expresses life is even more ambiguous. It inevitably expresses the experience and total conception life (Wellek and Warren 95). It means literature as a portrait of social life is a work of literature that can be enjoyed, understood, and can be utilized by the community.

Likewise, Arjun Dubey said that literature mirrors society; in a society is reflected to literary works (84). Literature tells about all of the activity society, moreover it bad or nice condition in society. Literature shows the happened of society.

Moreover, Milton C. Albert talks that literature reflects society; literature is a record of social experience (425). So, from that statement that literature reports about the society thought, it can be explore all about the society in literature.

According to Mahiyagi Sreedevi, the relation between literature and society, and the place of literature in human activity are determined by the social conditions in which the writer lives (2). Indeed, the relation of literature and society is to see how one of the most important products, of human mind has been molded by social conditions.

After all the statement above, Wellek and Warren with idea of a social reality of literature as a society expression, Arjun with idea of literature as mirror society, Milton with idea of literature as social record experiences, while Mahiyagi with idea of disconnection of literature and society. The researcher chooses the pro one because it has match with the literary work that choose by the researcher.

From the explanation above, it can be said that literature can be reflection of social reality. In social reality, there are many problems such as education, economic, culture, religion, psychology. One of the problems of social reality, it can be appointed in literary works that psychology, such as in drama *Ghost* by Henrik Ibsen.

This drama *Ghost* written in 1881, so this drama included in Restoration and 18 Century but this drama was booming in the late nineteenth century. *Ghost* was first performed in Scandinavia in Swedish. The reaction produced by *Ghost* was the scandal in Norwegian literary history (James 5).

In addition, *Ghost* performance was a private one in 1886 in German. A public performances by the same company, scheduled in Berlin in 1887, was

banned by the police. A private performance of *Ghost* in London, in March 1891, brought critical reviews abusing Ibsen. In England, *Ghost* was not fully licensed for public production in 1914, in that year it was first performed as part of the propaganda work of the New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage and then performed for the general public.

According to A Noise Within Study Guide *Ghost*, *Ghost* is one of the public controversy drama by Henrik Ibsen. Hence, one of the Royal Palace in Stockholm, King Oscar II of Sweden expressed that *Ghost* was not a good play because *Ghost* a play in which a woman faces the consequences of choosing to stay in an unhappy marriage. The publication of *Ghost* only sold a few copies, and was not performed in Norway for nearly 12 years after it is debut in Chicago.

In *Ghost*, where the main character, Mrs. Alving's undergoes a psychological problem that is anxiety because she has unhappy marriage. Mrs. Alving is force her self infront of her society, eventhough she is not happy. Her husband is Captain Alving who has another affair with his housekeeper. Therefore, Mrs. Alving catch their affair, which leads her undergo anxiety in her life. Hence, the tittle of this thesis is "Mrs. Alving's Anxiety in Henrik Ibsen's *Ghost*".

## 1.2 Statement of Problem

From that explanation above, the researcher comes to the statement problem as follows:



## 1.6. Method of the study

In order to analyze the topic, the research uses a method. The research chooses the descriptive method and the way that the writer used by library based. The researcher uses some books including the play itself as the primary sources and reads information of some internet sources and other sources such as magazine and journal that support this study to improve the knowledge. In presenting the analysis, I mainly use descriptive method. The research follows the following steps:

1. Reading the play to get the complete and well understanding on the whole story.
2. Selecting and collecting the data in form of narration and conversation from the play related to the problem.
3. Analyzing the data collected by firstly categorizing them in two points, dealing with two points of the statement of problems. Then, each point is analyzed using the theory, which refers to the object of the study.
4. Making conclusion based on the result of data analysis

## 1.7 The organization of the study

The study is divided into fourth chapters. The first chapter is introduction which is the background of study, the statement of the problem, objective of the study, the scope and limitation, significance of the study, the method of study, the

organization of the study. The second chapter consists of review of related literature and related theories. The third chapter is analysis of Mrs. Alving's Anxiety in Henrik's Ibsen *Ghost*. The last chapter is conclusion of the thesis.

### 1.8 Definition of key term

There are some important terms to be used in this study. The terms should be defined in order to avoid misunderstanding in the analysis. They are:

1.8.1. Anxiety: a state of emotional and physical disturbance induced in a person by a real or imagined threat. In psychiatry the term refers to disturbances caused by threats that are only apparent to the patient and cause her to behave in a way that is not relevant to the true situation. Many psychiatric schools define anxiety more narrowly, based on the theories of its cause. Anxiety may arise in a specific situation that the person seeks to avoid (The Encyclopedia Americana International 85).

1.8.2 Affair: A romantic affair, also called an affair of the heart, may refer to sexual liaisons among unwed or wedded parties, or to various forms of non-monogamy. Unlike a causal relationship, which is a physical and emotional relationship between two people who may have sex without expecting a more formal romantic relationship, an affair is by its nature romantic. Affair may also describe part of an agreement

within an open marriage or open relationship, such as Swinging, dating, or polyamory, in which some forms of sex with one's non-primary partner(s) are permitted and other forms are not. Participants in open relationships, including unmarried couples and polyamorous families, may consider sanctioned affairs the norm, but when a non-sanctioned affair occurs, it is described as infidelity and may be experienced as adultery, or a betrayal both of trust and integrity, even though to most people it would not be considered "illicit". When a romantic affair lacks both overt and covert sexual behavior and yet exhibits intense or enduring emotional intimacy it may be referred to as an emotional affair, platonic love, or a romantic friendship (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Affair>).