CHAPTER 3

ANALYSIS

This chapter presents about the main point of this research with following of the statements of problem. These chapters are divided into two sections. The first section is talking about Mrs. Alving's feel anxiety in Henrik Ibsen's Drama Ghost. The second is explaining about the kinds of Mrs. Alving's feel anxiety in Henrik Ibsen's *Ghost* such as Mrs. Alving's panic, Mrs. Alving's nervousness, Mrs. Alving's phobia, Mrs. Alving's recollection.

3.1. Mrs. Alving's Anxiety in Henrik Ibsen's *Ghost*

During life time, women are at increased risk for anxious. This anxiety of women influenced with problems of life such as about marriage, to be a mother, to be a wife. From that, it will get the category of women anxious such as phobia, nervousness, panic, recollection (Ross et al 1).

Marriage is often a structural context of opportunity for husbands and wives to behave in ways that validate their identities as male and female, that is, to display the visible aspects of their gender ideologies (Lang 1137). In addition, wife is a woman, who has married, becomes a mother who will bring up the children to become intelligent and good. Every woman wants to get happiness in relationship. Every woman dreams to have a loyal partner and favored her

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completely. Every woman wants to have a lasting marriage. These dreams can be realized if woman meets the criteria of couple, but it is different with Mrs.Alving.

Mrs. Alving is the central character of the *Ghost*. Her anxiety is the essence of the play. She gets experiences anxiety when her husband started died; Mrs. Alving imagined the attitude of her husband in the past, this happened sometimes called trauma. Events that not only make her feel uneasy but also she is nervous, panic, phobia. The researcher will introduce the start of the drama. Before, the researcher will examine about Mrs. Alving nervous, panic, phobia,

At the beginning of the play, Manders comes in Alving's Home. Manders saw many books stand infront of Mrs. Alving. Manders asked about its own impression when she read the book.

Mander. Good. Then I will show you–. (He goes to the chair where his bag is lying and takes a packet of papers from it; then sits down at the opposite side of the table and looks for a clear space to put the papers down.) Now first of all, here is–(breaks off). Tell me, Mrs. Alving, what are these books doing here?

Mrs. Alving. These books? I am reading them, Manders. Do you read this sort of thing?

Mander. Do you feel any the better or the happier for reading books of this kind?

Mrs. Alving. I think it makes me, as it was, more self-reliant. (Act 1 11)

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In the middle of conversation between Mrs.Alving and Manders, suddenly, Oswald came and stood at the door. Mrs. Alving was surprised and delighted with the arrival of her son. When Mrs. Alving explains Mander about Oswald's dream to be a painter, Manders oppose it.

Mrs. Alving. Oswald is thinking of the time when you were so opposed to the idea of his being a painter.

Mander. We are only fallible, and many steps seem to us hazardous at first, that afterwards–(grasps his hand). Welcome, welcome! Really, my dear Oswald–may I still call you Oswald?

Oswald. What else would you think of calling me?

Mander. Thank you. What I mean, my dear Oswald, is that you must not imagine that I have any unqualified disapproval of the artist's life. I admit that there are many who, even in that career, can keep the inner man free from harm.

Oswald. Let us hope so. (Act I 17)

In the first play of Act II, Mrs. Alving offers Oswald for dinner but Oswald refused. After that, Mrs. Alving calls Regina to go to laundry and tidying up bouquets. So, it can be seen that their life harmony but behind it all, there is a deep unease in Mrs.Alving's heart. The harmony of this conversation, when Mrs.Alving have conversation normally between Oswald and Regina.

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Mrs. Alving (calls into the dining-room from the doorway). Aren't you coming in here, Oswald?

Oswald. No, thanks; I think I will go out for a bit.

Mrs. Alving. Yes, do; the weather is clearing a little. (She shuts the dining-room door, and then goes to the hall door and calls.) Regina!

Regina (from without). Yes, ma'am?

Mrs. Alving. Go down into the laundry and help with the garlands.

Regina. Yes, ma'am. (Act II 31)

In addition, in Act II this research shows some things of past events will be revealed with the question by Mander to Mrs. Alving. As with any bad incident in the past, so that Mrs. Alving sends Oswald to Paris. Mander dissapointed in decision of Mrs.Alving, so Mrs.Alving said she is a coward.

Mander. I am almost shocked at you, Mrs.Alving.

Mrs. Alving. I know. I know quite well! I am shocked at myself when I think of it. (Comes away from the window.) I am coward enough for that.

Mander. Can you call it cowardice that you simply did your duty? Have you forgotten that a child should love and honor his father and mother?

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Mrs. Alving. Don't let us talk in such general terms. Suppose we say:

"Ought Oswald to love and honor Mr. Alving?"

Mander. You are a mother–isn't there a voice in your heart that forbids you to shatter your son's ideals?

Mrs. Alving. And what about the truth?

Mander. What about his ideals?

Mrs. Alving. Oh–ideals, ideals! If only I were not such a coward as I am! (Act II 34)

3.1.1 Mrs. Alving's Panic

A panic attack is defined as the abrupt onset of an episode of intense fear or discomfort. Panic is the most extreme level of anxiety. There are three types of panic attack can be diagnosed. Unexpected panic attacks come "out of the blue" without warning and for no discernible reason. Situational panic attacks occur in specific situations. Many people diagnoses if panic attacks also suffer from major depression (Clarck 36).

Mrs. Alving belongs to the category of situational panic. The panic arises when Oswald follow the father style who likes smoking. Instantly, Mrs. Alving's panic, Oswald recounted that he saw his father smoke in the upstairs. This incident make Mrs. Alving does not want to her child follow Captain Alving's

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attitude because it can evoke a bad memory of her husband. Oswald is a young man in his late twenties, who has spent very little time at home. Oswald has independent life.

Oswald. I found father's pipe in the room upstairs, and– Manders. Ah, that is what it was!

Mrs. Alving. What?

Mander. When Oswald came in at that door with the pipe in his mouth, I thought for the moment it was his father in the flesh. (Act I 19)

Oswald was provoked by Manders. Oswald would like to explain Mander about past event that happened to Oswald's parent. However, Mrs. Alving does not want to fall for it. Mrs. Alving gives code Oswald stop to say with Manders, it makes Mrs.Alving's panic.

Oswald. Well, you can take their word for it, unhesitatingly. Some of them are experts in the matter. (Putting his hands to his head.) To think that the glorious freedom of the beautiful life over there should be so besmirched!

Mrs. Alving. You mustn't get too heated, Oswald; you gain nothing by that.

Oswald. No, you are quite right, mother. Besides, it isn't good for me. It's because I am so infernally tired, you know. I will go out and take a turn before dinner. I beg your pardon, Mr. Manders. It is

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impossible for you to realise the feeling; but it takes me that way (Goes out by the farther door on the right.)

Mrs. Alving. My poor boy!

Mander. You may well say so. This is what it has brought him to! (MRS. ALVING looks at him, but does not speak.) He called himself the prodigal son. It's only too true, alas–only too true! (MRS. ALVING looks steadily at him.) And what do you say to all this?

Mrs. Alving. I say that Oswald was right in every single word he said.

Mander. Right? Right? To hold such principles as t h a t ?

Mrs. Alving. In my loneliness here I have come to just the same opinions as he, Mr. Manders. But I have never presumed to venture upon such topics in conversation. Now there is no need; my boy shall speak for me. (Act 1 23)

When panic attacks recur and are accompanied by persistenly concern over future attacks, worry about attacks implications, or significant behavioral changes to prevent future attacks a diagnosis of panic disorder is warranted (Corner and Olfson 9).

All in all, the research has showed about Mrs. Alving's panic such as Mrs. Alving's panic when Oswald smokes in front of her. Besides, When Oswald was provoked by Manders. That is all of the evidence Mrs. Alving's panic.

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3.1.2 Mrs. Alving's Nervousness

In this section, this research tells about a Mrs. Alving's effect on her life through due to her as the wife of a betrayal by her own husband of Captain Alving.

One of the influential players in the anxiety Mrs. Alving i.e. Manders. Manders is a pastor (presumably of the Lutheran Church, the main religious denomination of Norway), of about the same age as Mrs.Alving. When they were young she fell in love with him. Mander often asks about personal problems, it can directly restore bad memory of memories Mrs. Alving.

Mrs. Alving. Have you forgotten how unspeakably unhappy I was during that first year?

Manders. To crave for happiness in this world is simply to be possessed by a spirit of revolt. What right has we to happiness? No! We must do our duty, Mrs. Alving. And your duty was to c l e a v e to the man you had chosen and to whom you were bound by a sacred bond.

Mrs. Alving. Of others? Of one other, you mean.

Manders. It was the height of imprudence, your seeking refuge with me.

Mrs. Alving. With our priest? With our intimate friend? (Act 1 24)

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As is the case when Manders asked about married life Mrs. Alving, Manders asked whether or not to forget about the incident during a wedding. Manders also asked if it still remember with the figure of her husband. With these questions, Mrs. Alving getting caught in anxiety.

Later, they continue the conversation by discussing about Oswald. Manders blame Mrs. Alving because her responsibilities have forgotten a mother, Mrs. Alving send Oswald to Paris so that her son is not affected by the dark life of his household. Manders always want to know about past occurences. This made Mrs. Alving increasingly nervous with talk with Manders. This is evident from the conversation below.

Mander. I was but the humble instrument of a higher power. And is it not true that my having been able to bring you again under the yoke of duty and obedience sowed the seeds of a rich blessing on all the rest of your life? Did things not turn out as I foretold to you? Did not your husband turn from straying in the wrong path, as a man should? Did he not, after that, live a life of love and good report with you all his days? Did he not become a benefactor to the neighborhood? Did he not so raise you up to his level, so that by degree you became his fellow-worker in all his undertakings–and a noble fellow-worker, too? I know, Mrs. Alving; that praise I will give you. But now I come to the second serious false step in your life.

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Mrs. Alving. What do you mean?

Mander, Just as once you forsook your duty as a wife, so, since then, you have forsaken your duty as a mother.

Mrs. Alving. Oh–!

Mander. You have been overmastered all your life by a disastrous spirit of willfulness. All your impulses have led you towards what is undisciplined and lawless. You have never been willing to submit to any restraint. Anything in life that has seemed irksome to you, you have thrown aside recklessly and unscrupulously, as if it were a burden that you were free to rid yourself of if you would. It did not please you to be a wife any longer, and so you left your husband. Your duties as a mother were irksome to you, so you sent your child away among strangers.

Mrs. Alving. Yes, that is true; I did that. (Act 1 25)

From above facts, it was the evidence of Mrs. Alving nervous, likewise it has been submitted by Hall, Nervous is a person who always expecting something dreadful to happen, that a person afraid of own shadow (Hall 6).

In a nutshell, Mrs.Alving's nervousness because Mander often asks about her personal problems. It can directly to remind bad memory of memories Mrs.Alving. It makes nervous when she answered.

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3.1.3 Mrs. Alving's Phobia

Phobia refers to a discomfort, including a panic attack, due to an object or situation that interferes with daily routine Saturday, with employment, or with social life. Phobia is persistent and unreasonable fear that result in a strong desire to a dreaded, avoid object, activity, or situation can also be triggered by past traumatic situations (Clarck 43).

This phobia feelings arise in a person feeling the fear originated from the bad experiences that he had experienced, as with that have been experienced by Mrs. Alving. She had a bad experience with the influence of her household life. As testimony that Mrs. Alving said in the discussions with Manders. Mrs. Alving explained that betraying it happened at home. It was in the dining room, Mrs. Alving heard like two people who were screwing.

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.

Mander. 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

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of what was heartbreaking and what was so ridiculous–I heard my own servant whisper: ”Let me go, Mr. Alving! Let me be!”

Mander. What unseemly levity on his part! But surely nothing more than levity, Mrs. Alving, believe me.

Mrs. Alving. I soon knew what to believe. My husband had his will of the girl–and that intimacy had consequences, Mr. Manders.

Mander (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 at 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 fight with brute force to get him to bed– (Act 1 27-28)

Mrs. Alving sets forth about events in the past Mrs. Alving harbored fears for his life. She becomes a phobia when it enters the dining room. The dining room has become one of the scenes of a bad experience of Mrs. Alving. That is the evidence of Mrs.Alving’s phobia.

In conclusion, the effect of Mrs. Alving’s phobia because her husband act in the past when Captain Alving still life. Hence, Mrs. Alving’s phobia come in the dining room where the place of betraying.

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3.1.4 Mrs. Alving's Recollection

In fact, Anxiety is such a widespread disorder that virtually anyone can suffer from it such like are your uncle, your grandma, your sister, your neighbor, your best friend, or your brother. A person can remain the past life (Loe 8)

People that suffer from this disorder may honestly feel as If they are dyfing, having a heart attack, or losing their minds. This attack can occur at any time, and even while the sufferer is as sleep (9).

Now this research is discussing the influential players in recollection of Mrs. Alving. Not all players are very influential in exposure to anxiety in Mrs. Alving.

This resulted in the emergence of some of the anxiety of Mrs. Alving:

a. Pastor Mander

Mander is related to Mrs. Alving. At the beginning of his appearance in the drama of this Ghost, she immediately asked about the personal life of Mrs. Alving. Many questions that he cast to Mrs. Alving so indirectly Mrs. Alving's recollection about the bad experience arise. Not only Mrs. Alving, Manders also asked people about Mrs. Alving as Oswald, Engstrand, and Regina. Below, the investigation of the question of the Mander to some parties to reveal unease from Mrs. Alving:

Before, the researcher discussing about the relationship of Mander with several players to Mrs. Alving's recollection. Now we will talk among the principal footage Manders and Mrs Alving regarding the death of Captain Alving.

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So that, Manders indirectly as detective as revealed the anxiety of Mrs. Alving. Manders asked the cause of the death of Captain Alving in detail. Mrs. Alving. In the loneliness here, this research have come to just the same opinions as he, Mr. Manders. But I have never presumed to venture upon such topics in conversation. Now there is no need; my boy shall speak for me.

> Mander. You deserve the deepest pity, Mrs. Alving. It is my duty to say an earnest word to you. It is no longer your businessman and adviser, no longer your old friend and your dead husband's old friend, that stands before you now. It is your priest that stands before you, just as he did once at the most critical moment of your life.
>
> Mrs. Alving. And what is it that my priest has to say to me?
>
> Mander. First of all I must stir your memory. The moment is well chosen. Tomorrow is the tenth anniversary of your husband's death; tomorrow the memorial to the departed will be unveiled; tomorrow I shall speak to the whole assembly that will be met together, but today I want to speak to you alone. (Act 1 23)

After inquiring about the cause of death of Manders talks about whom the truth is Joanna in Mrs.Alving. A sense of curiosity Manders against past Mrs. Alving is very high.

> Mrs. Alving. The girl was sent away at once, and was given a tolerably liberal sum to hold her tongue. She looked after the rest herself

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when she got to town. She renewed an old acquaintance with the carpenter Engstrand; gave him a hint, I suppose, of how much money she had got, and told him some fairy tale about a foreigner who had been here in his yacht in the summer. So she and Engstrand were married in a great hurry. Why, you married them yourself!

Manders. I can't understand it–, I remember clearly Engstrand's coming to arrange about the marriage. He was full of contrition, and accused himself bitterly for the light conduct he and his fiancee had been guilty of.

Mrs. Alving. Of course he had to take the blame on himself.

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 the girl had?

Mrs. Alving. It was seventy pounds. (Act II 32)

Later, Manders speak Engstrand for asking about the betraying of happened between Captain Alving and his wife at the time. Before asking about it, the first ask Manders Engstrand relationship with Regina. Regina is about

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nineteen years old at the time of the action of Ghost. She has spent several years as a servant in Mrs.Alving's house, where she felt is well treated; but she is always aware of her low position in society.

Regina is the topic starting point for discussion about the beginning happened at the time. Jacob Engstrand is a carpenter with a limp caused in a druken brawl. He is interested only in finding enough money to establish himself as owner of a brothel.

Mander. Ah, you admit that at all events. Now will you tell me, without any concealment– what is your relationship to Regina?

Mrs. Alving (hastily). Mr. Manders! Manders (calming her).–Leave it to me!

Engstrand. With Regina? Good Lord, how you frightened me! (Looks at Mrs. Alving.) There is nothing wrong with Regina, is there?

Mander. Let us hope not. What I want to know is, what is your relationship to her? You pass as her father, don't you?

Engstrand (unsteadily): Well–hm!–you know, sir, what happened between me and my poor Joanna.

Mander. No more distortion of the truth! Your late wife made a full confession to Mrs. Alving, before she left her service.

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Engstrand (with a sigh). Yes, I can see that's what it means. Manders. Yes, because how can you possibly justify what you did?

Engstrand. Was the poor girl to go and increase her load of shame by talking about it? Just suppose, sir, for a moment that your reverence was in the same predicament as my poor Joanna. At the time when Joanna had her misfortune with this Englishman–or maybe he was an American or a Russian, as they call 'em–well, sir, then she came to town. Poor thing, she had refused me once or twice before; she only had eyes for good- looking men in those days, and I had this crooked leg then. Your reverence will remember how I had ventured up into a dancing- saloon where seafaring men were revelling in drunkenness and intoxication, as they say. And when I tried to exhort them to turn from their evil ways. (Act II 40)

From that above, Mander was very instrumental in Mrs. Alving has recollection. This research inform that a very thorough and meticulous Manders in asking about something like when he asked Mrs. Alving and Engstrand. So this research can find out the cause of the anxiety experienced by Mrs. Alving.

a) Captain Alving

Captain Alving is a man who though people have died but are still spoken the truth about the reality of his life. He is arguably the core problems of Anxiety

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experienced by Mrs. Alving. Starting from the treatment he to Mrs. Alving everyday, then he is having an affair with his assistant so that the treatment of the pro Captain Alving was the cause of the anxiety experienced by Mrs. Alving. While Captain Alving has been dead for ten years when the plays opens, his presence is felt by the characters in various ways. He is a ghost who haunts them and influences their behaviour.duced a child named regina. It makes Mrs. Alving trauma and anxiety.

A few of Doctor of Philosophy in European Scientific Journal with title "Power and Sexuality in Henrik Ibsen's Ghost" said that, In Ghosts, we do not see Captain Alving on the stage but we can realize about his nature and behavior from the dialogue of Mrs. Alving while commenting his immoral and sinful character with Pastor Manders. Certainly, Ibsen has upheld Captain Alving as a careless person, with no great love for his family. He showed no concern for his wife (213).

Besides that, Captain Alving is a drunked, a libertine, a rakish and dissolute man. He was a violator of social law and order. He had no shame of the family. He was a masochistic type of person. This is evidence from statement of Mrs.Alving to Manders.

Mrs. Alving (looking fixedly at him). If I had been the woman I ought, I would have taken Oswald into my confidence and said to him: "Listen, my son, your father was a dissolute man"–),

Manders. Miserable woman.

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Mrs. Alving. –and I would have told him all I have told you, from beginning to end. (Act II 34)

From social point of view, we sense that no sensible being can tolerate such types of immoral activities and forbidden attractions of Captain Alving in any civilized manner. In fact, Ibsen has exposed the social realities of the then customs. Through the character of Mr. Alving, Ibsen has criticized the 19th century Scandinavian life structure, culture, community, and society.

If anyone attends to the deeper ideas and thoughts of his filthy personality, I think, he would, undoubtedly, realize the inner truth why Captain Alving had got involved into the sexual activities with the maid servant. Then the mystery might be conceptualized in the inner psychology. The physical demand that Captain Alving had expected from Mrs. Alving was not satisfactory. Actually, his wife failed to fulfill the physical and mental attraction of her husband.

Therefore, we may sense that such types of unexpected might happen in any human society. Even though Captain Alving is condemned from the social and moral perspective, but I think, Mrs. Alving is no less responsible for the sexual relationship between Captain Alving and Johanna. In accordance with the balance of Justice, both husband and wife may be equally punished. Regarding the character of Captain Alving, Mrs. Alving tells Pastor Manders:

Mrs. Alving. That was just what I had to fight for incessantly, day after day. When Oswald was born, I thought I saw a slight improvement. But it didn't last long. And after that I had to fight doubly hard–

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> fight a desperate fight so that no one should know what sort of a man my child's father was. You know quite well what an attractive manner he had; it seemed as if people could believe nothing but good of him. He was one of those men whose mode of life seems to have no effect upon their reputations. But at last, Mr. Manders–you must hear this too–at last something happened more abominable than everything else. (Act I 27)

In this way Captain Alving‘s dirty personality is revealed through Mrs. Alving`s dialogue. We may say that Captain Alving is the embodiment of the 19th century Norwegian Bourgeois patriarchy through whom Ibsen has drawn the corrupted aspects of the dreadful male gaze.

In the play, Ghosts Ibsen has linked the theme of the joy of life with that of incestuous relationship between men and women of his contemporary age. In fact, the playwright has hinted at the male domination and female bondage of the then society and an illegitimate birth. He does not attack mankind, but, the behavior of man lacks in reason and morality. Man often wears the cloth of reason and morality but, when he gives up that garb, he is nothing but a brute. Thus, Ibsen has criticized the brutality, immorality, irrationality, hypocrisy and above all, sexual oppression and bondage through male power and domination through portraying such male and female characters.

All in all, there are two player to recollection of Mrs.Alving memory such

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as Manders and Captain Alving. Manders is player who always active to ask about her problem personality. Then, Captain Alving is close player but he is the point of the Ghost drama.

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