

**AN IDEALISM OF DR. THOMAS STOCKMANN  
IN DRAMA *AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE* BY HENRIK  
IBSEN**

**TERM PAPER**

**Submitted in part-fulfilling for obtaining  
Strata One (S-1) Degree**



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**2013**

## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY STATEMENT PAGE

I hereby declare that the term-paper is the result of my own work, and all the sources quoted or referenced have been stated correctly.

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## PREFACE

Praise be to Allah, The cherisher and sustainer of the whole world; God who has been giving His blessings and mercy to the writer to complete this term-paper entitled *An Idealism of Dr. Thomas Stockmann in the Drama An Enemy of The People* by Henrik Ibsen. This term-paper is submitted in part fulfilling for obtaining Strata One (S-1) degree in English Department, University of Darma Persada.

The experiences I have got during my study for more than three years in this university are indeed priceless though I might get the some things if studying in other place but it still gives a different vibe for me. I am so grateful to all my lecturers and all friends in English Department who have give me so many experiences and lessons. In finishing this term-paper, I really give my regards and thanks for people who have helped me.

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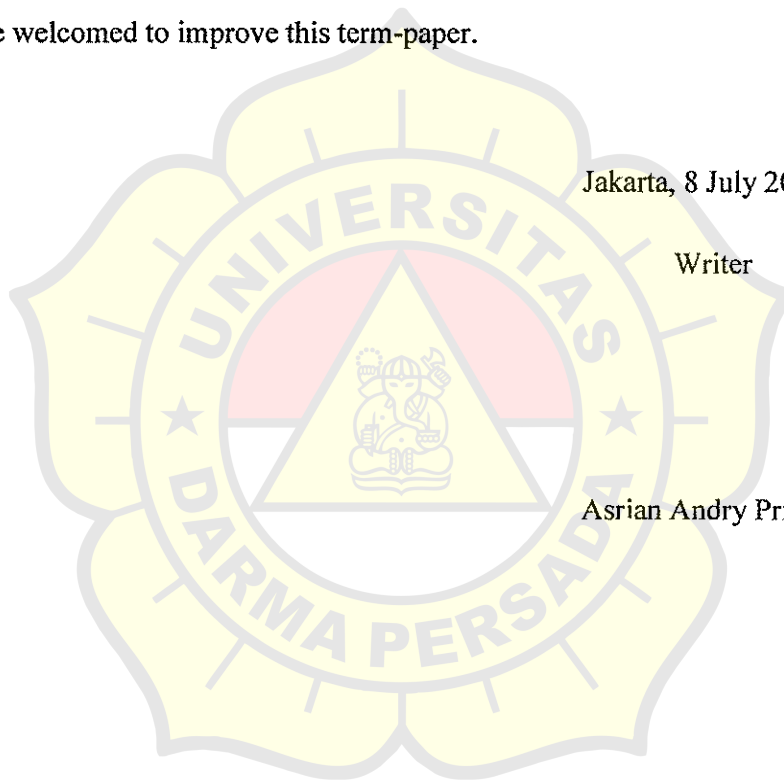
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This term-paper is not perfect, advice, suggestion, and improvement are welcomed to develop my term-paper. Those words appear in the last part of *An Enemy of The People* drama which leaves me an impression. Our life depends on how we interpret all joy and pain, fear and courage we have experienced. If we take those as something makes us be better to achieve our dreams, then it will be ended with good. This term-paper is far from perfection. Suggestions and constructive criticism are welcomed to improve this term-paper.

Jakarta, 8 July 2013

Writer

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## ABSTRACT

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An Idealism of Dr. Thomas Stockmann in Drama *An Enemy of The People* by Henrik Ibsen

The term-paper discusses about the theme of a literary work of drama with apply the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. Through the intrinsic approach, the concepts which are applied are: characterization using showing, setting, and plot; and for the extrinsic approach, that are applied Idealism concept by Sir James Jeans. This term paper is categorized as a quality based research that combines *An Enemy of The People* drama by Henrik Ibsen as the primary source and is supported by some of the literature related to theories, concepts, and definitions which relevant as a secondary source.

Keywords: Dr. Thomas Stockmann, Baths, Idealism, Liberal, Democracy.

## ***ABSTRAK***

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An Idealism of Dr. Thomas Stockmann in Drama An Enemy of The People by Henrik Ibsen

*Skripsi ini membahas tema karya sastra berupa drama dengan menggunakan pendekatan intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Melalui pendekatan intrinsik, diterapkan konsep-konsep: perwatakan menggunakan metode langsung (showing), latar, serta alur; dan untuk pendekatan ekstrinsik digunakan konsep Idealisme dari Sir James Jeans. Skripsi ini termasuk riset berdasarkan kualitas yang mengkombinasikan teks karya sastra dari drama yang berjudul An Enemy of The People oleh Henrik Ibsen sebagai sumber primer dan didukung oleh beberapa literatur yang terkait dengan teori, konsep, dan definisi yang relevan sebagai sumber sekunder.*

*Kata kunci: Dr. Thomas Stockann, Baths, Idealism, Liberalis, Democracy*



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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of The Problem

Henrik Ibsen is one of the world's greatest dramatists. He was the leading figure of an artistic renaissance that took place in Norway at the end of the nineteenth century, a renaissance that also included the painter Edvard Munch. Ibsen lived from 1828 to 1906. He grew up in poverty, studied medicine for a while, and then abandoned that to write plays. In 1858, he published his first play, *The Vikings at Helgeland*. That same year, he married Susannah Thoresen, the daughter of a pastor

(<http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/enemyofthepeople/context.html>).

Ibsen was obtained scholarship to travel to Italy, where he writes the plays that would establish his reputation, *Brand* and *Peer Gynt*. These are long historical verse plays. He lives most of the rest of his life, Ibsen abandon poetry and takes up realism. In 1877, he began what became a series of five plays in which he examines the moral faults of modern society. In order of appearance, the plays were *The Pillars of Society*, *A Doll's House*, *Ghost*, *An enemy of People*, and *The Wild Duck*

(<http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/enemyofthepeople/context.html>).

Like all of the plays in this series, *An Enemy of The People* deals with the extent of individual desire and believe that are compromised by society. In particular, the play focuses on the ways in which an individual can be ostracized by the society he tries to help. The problems of the play's hero, Dr. Stockmann, are not far removed from the problems Ibsen experienced after the publication of *Ghosts*.

This drama describes a country that manipulates a democracy. The mayor of the city is capable to give a false picture of a democracy. People's voting are manipulated by the mayor, as a result of the nature of the government who are eager to continue to

make the suffering for Dr. Stockmann. Dr. Stockmann is a man who wants to save the city and the people. The mayor gives bad news to the public to make Dr. Stockmann become an enemy of society.

The reason why I choose this drama is because it shows the ideal figure of Dr. Stockmann. In this drama, he is able to maintain the argument that he makes. He was also able to withstand all the mayor's fraudulent action. He gives an overview of a person against the powers, if even though in fact he has no power, has a strong sense of confidence to survive. This is ideal for maintaining a sense of the importance of correct.

### **B. Identification of The Problem**

Based on the background of the problem, I identify the problem of the research only in the idealism of Dr. Stockmann as a reflection of Sir James Jeans's concept. I assume that the theme comes from this drama to show the idealism and the subjective idealism in Dr. Stockmann's character to reflect Sir James Jeans's concept.

### **C. Limitation of the Problem**

Based on the identification of the problem, I limit the problem in analyzing the idealism of Dr. Stockmann's character in *An Enemy of the People*. The theories and concepts that I use are—intrinsic approach—Characterizations, plots, settings, through extrinsic approach, the idealism concept—actualization by Sir James Jeans.

### **D. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the limitation of the problem, I assume the formulation of the problem is *An Idealism of Dr. Stockmann in the Drama 'An Enemy of the People'*. To answer these questions, there are some steps that I take.

1. Can the methods of characterization be used to analyze the Drama?
2. Can the plot and setting be used to analyze this drama?

3. Can the theme concept of philosophy theories of idealism and subjective idealism be used to analyze this drama?
4. Can the theme of the drama be reinforced by using the result of analysis of the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches?

#### **E. Objectives of the Research**

Based on the formulation of the research, the objective of this research is to prove whether the theme of this drama is *An Idealism of Dr. Stockmann in the Drama 'An Enemy of the People.'* To fulfill this purpose, I have to take some steps:

1. To analyze the characterization by using methods of characterization.
2. To analyze the plot and setting in this literary work.
3. To analyze literary work by using the concepts of philosophy theories of idealism.
4. To reinforce theme by using the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches.

#### **F. Framework of Theories**

Based on objective of the research, in this research I use the concepts of intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. In the intrinsic, I use literary approaches. Meanwhile, for the extrinsic approach, I use the humanistic approach.

##### **1. Intrinsic Approach**

The word *intrinsic* means something related to the essential nature of a thing. Through this approach, I use the concepts of characterization such as: Indirect Method (Showing Method), Plot, and Setting.

##### **a. Characterization**

Characterization is a method that describes the characterization of the characters in work or fiction. (Minderop, 2005: 2). The word *character* actually applies to any individual in a literary work. The characters in fiction connected to their relationship to plot, and they are described by whether or not they undergo significant character

change. Generally, the characters are divided into two kinds, the central character of the plot or the major, that is protagonist, and the opponent, the character against whom the protagonist struggles or contends which is the antagonist. Characters, (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981: 26) in fiction can also be distinguished on the basis of whether they demonstrate the capacity to develop or change as the result of their experiences. Author achieves characterization with a variety of techniques: by using the narrative voice to describe the character, by showing the actions of the character, or by showing the thoughts and dialogue of others in relation to the character. Most fiction writers agree that character development is the key element in a story's creation, and in most places or fiction, a close identification with the characters is crucial to understand the story.

(<http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/virtualit/fiction/elements>).

In defining the characters in the drama, the writer uses these methods:

### **1) Indirect Method (showing)**

By contrast, there are essentially two methods of indirect characterization by showing: characterization through dialogue (what characters say) and characterization through action (what characters do) (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981: 27).

#### **a) Characterization through dialogue**

The task of establishing character through dialogue is not a simple one. Some characters are careful and guarded in what they say: they speak only by indirection. We should infer from their words what they actually mean. Others are open and candid; they tell us, or appear to tell us, exactly what is on their minds. Some characters are given to chronic exaggeration and overstatement; others to understatement and subtlety. It is a rare work of fiction. It does not employ dialogue in some way to reveal. It establishes and reinforces the characters. (Ibid.1981:32)

## **b) Characterization through action.**

To establish character on the basis of action, it is necessary to examine several events of the plot for what they seem to reveal about the characters, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about their conscious attitudes and values. (Ibid.1981:34)

### **b. Plot**

Plot is used by author to deliberately arrange the sequence of interrelated events that constitute the basic narrative structure of a story or play. The plot has five distinct sections as follows:

#### **1) Exposition**

The exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. At this point, the author may also introduce the characters and the conflict, or the potential for conflict. The exposition may be accomplished in a single sentence or paragraph, or, in the case of some novels, it occupies an entire chapters. The basic tension, predicament, or challenge propel the story's plot. (Ibid.1981:16)

#### **2) Rising Action**

This section breaks the existing equilibrium. It also introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict. The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified. (Ibid.1981: 17)

#### **3) Climax**

The crisis is the moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981: 17)



#### 4) **Falling Action**

Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the part of the plot moves towards its appointed conclusion. At the time when the drama subsides, the conflict is resolved. (Ibid, 1981, 18)

#### 5) **Resolution**

The final section of the plot is the resolution; it records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability. The resolution is also referred to the conclusion. (Ibid, 1981: 19)

#### c. **Setting**

Setting, quite simply, is the story's time and place. While setting includes simple attributes such a climate or wall decor, it can also include complex dimensions such as the historical moment to the story that occupies or its social context. Because particular places and times has their own personality and emmotional essence, setting is also one of the primary ways that a fiction writer establishes mood.

(<http://bcs.bedfordstmartins.com/virtualit/fiction/elements.>)

#### 1) **Elements of Setting**

*Pelataran: Latar atau setting disebut juga sebagai landas tumpu, menyanan pada pengertian tempat hubungan waktu dan lingkungan sosial tempat terjadinya peristiwa-peristiwa yang diceritakan.* (Nugriyantoro, 1994: 227)

(My translation): Elements of Setting can be divided into three main elements such as place, time and social condition. The third elements offer the different issues and each element can talk about themselves.

### a) Setting of Place

*Latar tempat: Latar tempat menyanan pada lokasi terjadinya peristiwa yang diceritakan dalam sebuah karya fiksi. Unsur tempat yang dipergunakan berupa tempat-tempat dengan nama tertentu, inisial tertentu dan lokasi tertentu tanpa nama jelas. (Ibid, 1944: 227)*

(My translation): Setting of Place is a background that suggests the location where the events are recounted in a work of fiction. This element is used to describe the places with certain names or certain initials. However, it perhaps also describes a particular location without a clear name.

### b) Setting of Time

*Latar waktu: Latar waktu berhubungan dengan masalah "kapan" terjadinya peristiwa-peristiwa yang diceritakan dalam sebuah karya fiksi. Masalah "kapan" tersebut biasanya dihubungkan dengan waktu faktual, waktu yang ada kaitannya atau dapat dikaitkan dengan peristiwa sejarah. (Ibid, 1944, 230)*

(My translation): Setting of Time is a background that relates to the problem of time "when" in the occurrence of the events that describe in a work of fiction. The issue of "when" is usually associated with a factual time related or attributed to historical events.

### c) Setting of Social Condition

*Latar Sosial: Latar sosial menyanan pada hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan perilaku kehidupan sosial masyarakat di suatu tempat yang diceritakan dalam karya fiksi. Tata cara kehidupan sosial masyarakat mencakup berbagai masalah dalam lingkup yang cukup kompleks. (Ibid, 1944, 233)*

(My translation): Setting of Social Condition is a background that suggests on matters related to the conducting of social life in a place that is told in a work of fiction. The significant cultural issues affects a story's setting or authorship.

## 2. Extrinsic Approach (The Philosophy Idealism Approach by Sir James Jeans)

In philosophy, idealism is the group of philosophies which assert that reality, or reality as we can know it, is fundamentally mental, mentally construct, or otherwise immaterial. Epistemologically, idealism manifests as a skeptic about the possibility of knowing any mind-independent thing. In a sociological sense, idealism emphasizes how human ideas—especially beliefs and values—shape society. As an ontological doctrine, idealism goes further, asserting that all entities are composed of mind or spirit. Idealism thus rejects physical list and dualist theories that fail to ascribe priority to the mind (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idealism>).

James inclines to the idealistic theory that consciousness is fundamental, and that the material universe is derivative from consciousness, not consciousness from the material universe. In general the universe seems to me to be nearer to a great thought than to a great machine. It seems to me, that each individual consciousness ought to be compared to a brain-cell in a universal mind.

What remains is in any case very different from the full-blooded matter and the forbidding materialism of the Victorian scientist. His objective and material universe is proved to consist of little more than construct of our own minds. To this extent, then, modern physics has moved in the direction of philosophic idealism. Mind and matter, not proved to be of similar nature, are at least found to be ingredients of one single system. There is no longer room for the kind of dualism which has haunted philosophy since the days of Descartes. —Addressing the British Association in 1934.

Finite picture whose dimensions are a certain amount of space and a certain amount of time; the protons and electrons are the streaks of paint which define the picture against its space-time background.

([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James\\_Hopwood\\_Jeans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Hopwood_Jeans)).

The Definition of Idealism by James to explaining the idealism is a term with several related meanings. It comes from the Greek's idea, meaning "to see". The term to enter the English language by 1796. In ordinary use, as when speaking of James Jeans's political idealism, it generally suggests the priority of ideals, principles, values, and goals over concrete realities. Idealists are understood to represent the world as it might or should be, unlike pragmatists, who focus on the world as it presently is. In the arts, similarly, idealism affirms imagination and attempts to realize a mental conception of beauty, a standard of perfection, in opposition to aesthetic naturalism and realism. (<http://universalium.academic.ru/130619/idealism>).

#### **G. Method of Research**

Based on the theoretical framework, I use the research method with variety of qualitative; type of research literature, the research tendency which is interpretative or analyzing by method of data collection from literary texts.

#### **H. Benefits of Research**

Based on the methods of research, the benefits of this research are firstly it can be beneficial for students or researches who want to explore more deeply about drama *An Enemy of The People*. Secondly, this research can be beneficial because it has been done through the new perspective by applying the concept of phylosophy theories of idealism which is in the personality social so it can show something new for futher researches.

## I. Systematic Presentation

Related to the title of this research, the systematic presentation is written as follows:

### CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.

It contains of: Background of the problem, Identification of Problem, Limitation of the Problem, Formulation of the Problem, The Objectives of the Research, Framework of the Theories, The Method of the Research, The Benefits of the Research, and Systematic Organization of the Research.

### CHAPTER 2: THE ANALYSIS *AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE* THROUGH INTRINSIC APPROACH.

It contains of: Characterization (showing), Plot and Settings.

### CHAPTER 3: THE IDEALISM OF DR. THOMAS STOCKMANN AS REFLECTION OF SIR JAMES JEANS'S CONCEPT OF IDEALISM.

It consists of analysis of theme by using the result of intrinsic and extrinsic approaches.

### CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSION.

It consists of conclusion which shows that the theme of this drama is An Idealism of Dr. Thomas Stockmann in the drama *An Enemy of the People* presented an overview of the research subjects in the previous chapters as well as implications from studies of other variables.