

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

Based on analysis result that use intrinsic element such as characterization, plot and setting, and extrinsic element that focus on Altruism concept, I am able to get a conclusion that my theme assumption "The reflection of Woman's Sacrifice that that is ended in a tragedy, and it is proven. In this play, we can see how hard the struggle of Nora in saving her lovely husband, although she has to break the principle and against the law. But sometimes sacrifice done by someone is not always accepted with open hand. It can be a miserable thing even in public's eyes, and this condition is happening in the marriage of Trovald and Nora. When she has done a great sacrifice for his husband, in fact he just concerned mainly with his public reputation, he blames her for her heroic action and he is too weak to deliver on his promise to shoulder any burden that would fall upon her wife. Their marriage appears loving, but turns out to be based on lies, and an unequal relationship.

As if Trovald can restrain his emotion and egoism, may be their marriage doesn't that is ended in a tragedy and it can be defined. In the other hand something worse in their marriage just making Nora to open her eyes that actually she has running life which full of lie. Her husband never treats her as a real wife, she is recognized as a doll who must entertain her husband and

children only. When Nora closed behind her the doors of her doll's house, she made the correct choice and opened wide the gate of life for a woman. She would start her life as Christine had done and Torvald would continue his life without change. for he valued honor above the love of Nora. Only perfect freedom and communion can make a true bond between man and woman

B. Summary of The Thesis

In first chapter, I present the Introduction that explain basic things such as background of the problem, identification of the problem, limitation of the problem, formulation of the problem, objective of the problem, theoretical framework include intrinsic element and extrinsic element, benefit of the problem and system of the problem.

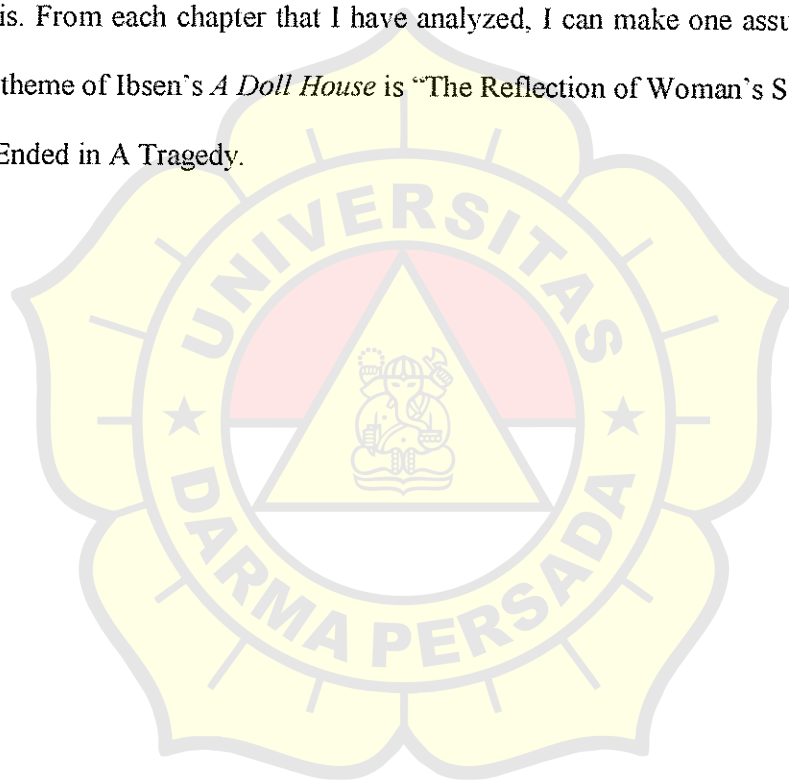
In Second chapter, I analyze the drama with the intrinsic approach which contains of the characterization, plot and setting. The third of intrinsic approach that I applied is for analyzing the theme that was based on the intrinsic side. In the second chapter, I take several elements that support the theme "The Reflection of Women's Sacrifice Ended in A Tragedy".

In third chapter, besides analyzing the theme from intrinsic, I applied the extrinsic side too. The extrinsic side that I applied is from psychological approach that focus on Altruism concept. By using this concept I can see how hard women's sacrifice for saving her husband life, and she does that based on her great love to her husband.

In fourth chapter, I connect the characterization, plot and setting with Altruism approach to analyze the theme. So, I can take a point that Nora is a

loyal woman, the role of women in 18th century, and her feelings of pride and fulfillment in helping her husband makes her willing to make sacrifice for saving her husband's life, in the other hand the characterization of Trovald is an egoistical person who is concerned with public reputation, society's intimidation, and his rejection of his wife sacrifice bring their marriage into disaster and finally it must ended in a tragedy.

The fifth chapter, presents the conclusion of my thesis and summary of the thesis. From each chapter that I have analyzed, I can make one assumption that the theme of Ibsen's *A Doll House* is "The Reflection of Woman's Sacrifice That is Ended in A Tragedy."



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Atkinson, Rita L. 1996. et.al, *Pengantar Psikologi I*, Edisi kedelapan, Jakarta: Erlangga,

Fehr, E. & Fischbacher, 1989, U. *The nature of human altruism*. London, Kegan Paul,

Ibsen Henrik, *A Doll's House*, New York : Airmont Publishing, 1984

Keraf, Gorys, Prof. DR. *Komposisi*. Flores: Nusa Indah

Minderop, Albertine, 1999. *Memahami teori-teori: sudut pandang, teknik penceritaan dan arus kesadaran dalam telaah karya sastra*. Jakarta: Universitas Darma Persada.

Minderop, Albertine. 2005. *Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia.

Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 1995. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Gajah Mada.

Pickering, James H, 1981, *Concise Companion to Literature*, New York: Macmillan Publishing Co. Inc.

Russell, Christopher, 1996, *How to Analyze Drama*, England : Department of English Harvard University.

Samekto, S.S, 1999, *Ikhtisar Sejarah Kesastraan Inggris*, Jakarta : Daya Widya.

Victoria Neufeldt (Ed.). 1991. *Webster's New World Dictionary of American English*. Third College Edition, New York: Simon & Schuster, Inc.

ABSTRACT

1. Tresna Ayu Sapti Putri
2. The Refection of Woman's Sacrifice That is Ended in A Tragedy in Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House*
3. VI + Bibliography + 72, pages, 2008.
4. Key words : Characterization, plot, setting, psychological approach : *The Altruistic*.
5. This thesis is a textual interpretation of drama *A Doll's House* by Henrik Ibsen. In this analysis, I use intrinsic and extrinsic elements which are supported by library and internet research to prove the theme.
6. Bibliography : 12 (1984-2005)
7. Dr. Hj. Albertine S. Minderop, MA
Dra. Karina Adinda, MA

SYNOPSIS

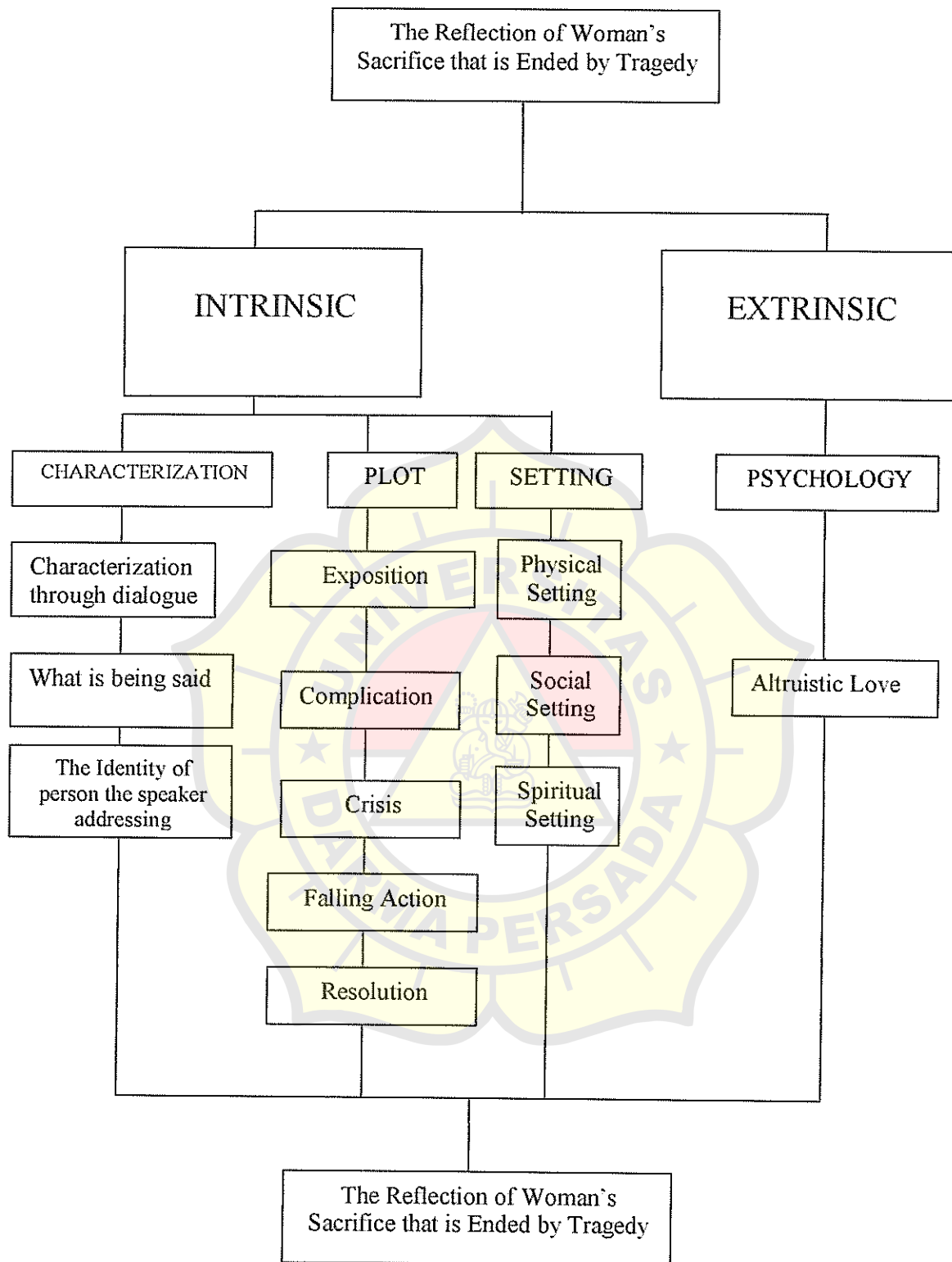
This is a happy Christmas for the Helmers and their children because Torvald has recently been appointed manager of the bank. An old school friend, Kristine Linde, comes to visit Nora. During the conversation, Kristine reveals that she had married a wealthy man she didn't love in order to support an invalid mother. Her husband's death three years ago left her penniless and she's returned to seek work. Nora promises to speak to Torvald about a job in his bank. Having had such a hard time herself, Kristine is scornful of Nora's easy married life until Nora describes a secret she has been concealing for many years. Early in her marriage, when Torvald became seriously ill, she secretly borrowed a large sum to finance a year-long stay in a warmer climate. Since he did not know the extent of his illness, and since, even if he had known, borrowing money would have been against his principles, she pretended the money was from her late father. Since then she has been struggling to repay the debt by economizing from her personal allowance and by secretly working at home. The women are interrupted by the arrival of Nils Krogstad, a clerk in Torvald's bank.

As Nora is playing happily with her three young children, Krogstad reappears. It turns out that he is the one who had lent the money to Nora. He also knows that Nora not only forged her father's signature as cosigner of the loan but dated it several days after his death. Krogstad leaves after threatening to expose Nora unless he gets his job back. Nora pleads with Torvald to reinstate Krogstad, but he refuses. She is frantic, imagining that once Krogstad reveals the truth, Torvald will himself assume the blame for the forgery and be ruined.

Overwhelmed by his feelings for Nora, Torvald says he wishes he could save her from something dreadful. This is her cue. Nora tells him to read his mail. She is certain that now the "miracle" will happen: Torvald will nobly offer to shoulder the guilt himself. He retires to his study with the mail. Rather than see Torvald ruined, Nora throws on her shawl and starts for the hall, determined to carry out her suicide plan. But instead, her fine illusions about her husband crumble when an outraged Torvald storms out of his study, calling her a criminal and accusing her of poisoning their home and their children. Since his reputation is at stake, he feels completely in Krogstad's power and must submit to the blackmail. Still, he insists that they must maintain the appearance of a happy family life.

Then a second letter arrives from Krogstad, dropping the charges and returning Nora's forged note. Torvald is relieved and immediately wants to return Nora to the status of pet and child. But she has seen him as he really is. She realizes that she went straight from her father's house to her husband's and has never become her own person. She has always subordinated her opinions and her identity to those who she assumed were nobler. Now she sees that both Torvald and her father were weak, and have kept her weaker only to have someone to bully. Nora decides to leave Torvald's house to discover who she is. She says she's not fit to raise her children in the state she's in- she's been teaching them to be mindless dolls, just as she was. When Torvald asks if she'll ever return, she replies that she could only return if the greatest miracle happened and they were truly equals, truly married. Torvald is left clinging to this hope as his wife departs, slamming the door behind her.

SCHEME



AUTHOR'S BIOGRAPHY

On a chilly April day in 1864, Henrik Ibsen arrived at the docks in the Norwegian capital of Oslo (then called Christiania). He had a wife and a young son to support, but all his possessions had been auctioned off two years before to pay his debts. Disillusioned by his country and society, Ibsen, together with his wife and son, boarded a ship and left Norway. Fifteen years later, a similarly disillusioned Nora Helmer would slam the door on stage at the end of *A Doll's House*, helping to change the course of modern drama.

Henrik Ibsen is the one of the greater writers in the world. Ibsen's *A Doll's House* (1879), written while Ibsen was in Rome and Amalfi, was born in a time of revolution in Europe. Charged with the fever of the 1848 revolution, challenging the romantic tradition, it is Ibsen who can be credited for mastering and popularizing the realist drama derived from this new perspective. *A Doll's House* was published and premiered in Copenhagen. *A Doll's House* was the second in a series of realist plays by Ibsen. The first, *The Pillars of Society*, penned in 1877, caused a stir throughout Europe, quickly spreading to the avant garde theaters of the island and continent. Ibsen's letters reveal that much of what is contained in his realist dramas is based on events from his own life. Indeed, he was particularly interested in the possibility of true wedlock and in women in general, later writing a series of psychological studies on women. After suffering a series of strokes, Ibsen died in 1906 at the age of seventy-eight. He was unable to write for the last few years of his life.¹

¹ Henrik Ibsen, *A Doll's House*, (New York : Airmont Publishing, 1984), page. 1

CURRICULUM VITAE



Personal Details

Name : Tresna Ayu Sapti P
Date of Birth : 7 January 1985
Nationality : Indonesian
Home Address : Jl. Bahari II No.238 A.12 Tg. Priok North Jakarta. 14310
Phone No. : 021.04355272
Mobile Phone : 08176374767
Sex : Female
Religion : Moslem

Formal Education

2002-2008 Student of English Department at Darma Persada
University, East Jakarta
2002-1999 Senior High School, SMUN 18 North Jakarta
1999-1996 Junior High School, SMPN 55 North Jakarta
1996-1990 Elementary School, SDN 04 Pagi Tg. Priok, North Jakarta

Interest

Reading, Traveling and Cooking