

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

A mother plays an important role in the family. She has double role: as the source of love to the family one said and the source of restrains and restrictions. She is responsible to the unity of the family as well as the good of it. Reputation is something precious in the life and a mother always tries hard to save it. Furthermore, a mother is also responsible to bring her children to the bright future. Accordingly, a mother has to guide them to get the ideal. To carry out her duty and responsibility and to preserve the reputation of the family, a mother has her own ways.

The library research is applied in this study to find the relevant theoretical base. Since the subject of the analysis is about the causes and the effects of the main characters hypocrisy, the relevant theoretical base are the main character, cause and effect, hypocrisy, and psychology. They are, then, used to analyze the data. Furthermore, the theoretical base is also used to find the data. The data are all of the words, the phrases, or the clauses that contain Mrs. Alving's hypocrisy. By using the data, the researchers describes that Mr. Alving as the main character analyzed is really a hypocrite person.

To preserve her and the family's reputation, to carry out her responsibility, and to get profit motive are the causes of her hypocrisy. Mr. Alving is a bad characteristic man in which he is a drunkard, gambler, and a lady chaser. However, in front of the society he is still a reputable man, so his family is. And

as the result of his bad habit with Joanna, the servant in the family, Regina was born. As a mother, Mrs. Alving tries hard to keep the accident in secret. By sending Joanna far away from the house, people outside will not know the truth. Indeed, to hit the fact that her husband is actually a bad man, she builds an Orphanage; so that the society only know the good of her and her husband.

As a responsible mother, Mrs. Alving does not want her son to inherit his father's bad habit. Thus, she sends him out of town. She also tells lies to her son about how his father really is, so that he only knows the good of him. In addition, as a single parent, Mrs. Alving has to earn money for the life and her son. From the Orphanage that she says for her husband's memoriam, she takes some profit.

To send Joanna out of town, to builds an Orphanage, to send Oswald to Paris, and to tell lies are the forms of Mrs. Alving hypocrisy. They bring bad effects upon the other characters.

Oswald became disappointed and does not believe anymore with his mother. Regina who loves Oswald very much, must leave the house and him because Oswald is her brothers. Meanwhile, Engstrand who has a good intension upon Regina must accept the blame that he has never done. Further, because of the hypocrisy, Oswald and Mrs. Alving often have quarrelling. It threatens the unity of the family.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

Henrick Ibsen was born on March 20th, 1828 in Skein, Norway. He was the second child of six children of Knut and Marichen Ibsen. When he was eight years old, his father as a merchant went bankrupt. At sixteen, he entered apprenticeship to an apothecary. Two years later, his servant girl have birth to his illuminate child. These early events may have conditioned his later reticence and excessive outer propriety. Both financial ruin and bastardies are recurrent motifs in his plays. His first play, Catalina in 1850 was printed. In the 1850's and early 1860's he held position as salaries playwright and director at theaters in Bergen and Christiania. In 1864, he left Norway and Settled in Rome.

Ibsen's alcoholism, naturalistic, symbolism, and influential dramaturgy labeled him as the father of modern drama. His first popular success was the philosophical dramatic poem Brand (1866) followed by the complementary, antithetical Peer Gyht (1867). He also published his poem in 1871. And 1873 his drama Emperor and Galilean appeared. Then in 1875 he Settled in Munich; in 1877 he got hid Honorary Doctor's degree from University of Up sale, Sweden while his The Pillar of Society also appeared. His third period comprises the so-called social thesis plays on which his world fame largely rests. The main one's are : A Doll House (1889), Ghost (1881), An Enemy of the People (1882), The Wild Duch (1884), Romersholmand The Lady from The Sea (1888), and Hedda Gabler (1890). His last plays are heavily symbolic and interior zed nad partly of autobiographical import, such as The Master Builder (1892) and when we Pead

Awaken (1889). In 1901 he was partially incapacitated by stroke and died in Christiania in May 23th, 1906. (Reinert, 878 – 879).

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