

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

In analyzing this thesis, that is self-individualism and its effect in Henrik Ibsen's Hedda Gabler, the writer uses the objective theory and psychological theory.

The analysis which is based upon the objective theory is through structural approach. It means the writer will analyze the element of the play, in this case is character and characterization. While the psychological theory with Humanistic approach of personality are useful to analyze the character in its view, for the characters presented in the play is treated like human being with complete motives and desires.

At last by using the above theories and approaches, she will find out her subject matter that there self-individualism and its effect in Hedda Gabler.

4.1 Character and Characterization

To support the subject matter the writer will analyze the major character in the play Hedda Gabler that is : Hedda Gabler. Through that character she will prove that there is the self-individualism and its effect in Hedda

Gabler.

The way to present the qualities of character is through the characterization. They are : (1) Dialogues between characters (2) Character in action (3) Asides and soliloquies.

4.1.1 Hedda Gabler

Hedda is a wife of Tesman. Having married rashly, she can't accept the reality that now she belongs to Tesman and Tesman's family. Even the group of relationship she sees frightens her.

Because of her powerfull toward her husband makes her easily to act by her own way. Aunt Julie who tries bound with her, in big case (Aunt Julie gives her security to their part of needs) and also in very detail case (she bought new hat in order Hedda is not ashamed if walking together with her), doesn't accept Hedda's appreciation. Even Hedda, heartlessly breaks that moment by making affair of Aunt Julie's hat. She pretends that the hat is Bertha's (the servant), and murmurs Bertha for she puts it in wrong place.

Hedda (*points*). Look there! She has left her old hat behind her on the chair.
 Tesman (*horrified, drops the slippers on the floor*).
 But Hedda - (Act I, 527).

Her dislike to Tesman's trial in introducing her in the principle that people are drawn together, is so strong so that she openly releases her feeling, even in front of his family. When Tesman tries to netralize Aunt Julie's shock of hat's affair, He tells to her that he has opportunity now, for Hedda is pregnant. But again Hedda breaks it and coldly says that Tesman has no oppurtunity at all.

Tesman. Yes Aunt Julie, you don't notice it so much now she has her wraper on . But I, who have opportunity of —
Hedda (*at the glass door, impatiently*). Oh, you have no opportunity for anything! (Act I, 527)

As a wife, she doesn't appreciate, love her husband at all. She stands in opposite way and being ready to oppose anytime with him. When Brack reminds Tesman of the competition with Lövborg, and Tesman refuses for he is enough with his happy family, Hedda then breaks his idea. She presents that there are a lot of thing not yet fulfilled

Hedda (*Rises slowly and wearily*). That was the agreement, that we should be in society keep house.
.....

Hedda. And the horse for riding, that I was to have.
Tesman (*horrified*). The horse for riding! (Act I, 541).

Her free doing without looking other's feeling especially her husband is presented through her action in compensation. She can't accept the reality when Tesman asks for delaying the fulfillment, she asks for the pistols.

Hedda (*at the doorway, looks at him with her hand concealed*). My pistol, George.
 Tesman (*in agony*). The pistols!
 Hedda (*with cold eyes*). General Gabler's pistols. (*she goes through the back room out of to the left*)
 Tesman (*runs to the doorway and shouts after her*). No, for goodness sake dearest Hedda, don't touch the dangerous things! For my shake, Hedda! Eh? (Act I, 541)

As a friend, Hedda is strange, odd and make other scare. In first meeting with Mrs Elvsted she forces her to do what she wants. Finally she knows of real story of Mrs Elvsted. The important thing is that Mrs Evsted comes to town in order to follow Lövborg the one she has deep relationship. This facts makes Hedda in high awareness for in the past she also has special relationship with him. She tries to cover this fact.

Finally when Mrs Elvsted tells her that there is woman shadow stands between them, a woman who threat him with a pistol when they parted, Hedda supports her suspicion that the woman is the opera singer (though in facts the woman is Hedda herself).

Mrs Elvsted. No. And therefore think it must be that red-haired opera singer, whom he once —
 Hedda. Yes I should think it might be. (Act I, 537).

Her basic relationship toward others especially runs of her mood without regarding other's reaction. While she stand by the open glass door, and loads the revolver, she looks Judge Brack comes from the back way. Then she threats will shoot him.

Hedda (*lifts the pistol and aims*). I'm gooing to shoot you, Judge Brack !

Brack (*shouts out below*). No. No, no don't stand there aiming at me!

Hedda. That's the results of coming in the backway. (*she fires*).

Brack (*near*). Are you perfectly mad? (Act II,542).

Brack then, forbids her to play that silly trick again, but Hedda just let the air in.

They chat together with the topic of Hedda herself. She is kind of woman who doesn't care of marriage ties. So, that why she tells to Judge Brack to hold his tongue when he delivers his respect of marriage ties.

As the result she openly complains that she really has been horribly bored, for she lives with boring husband and boring world. More detail, she states that she doesn't find anything in Tesman except ridiculous of him, the one who she never love, the one who brings her tired world. She describes Tesman as train who brings her the tired and bored journey.

Hedda. I had really danced till I was tired, my dear Judge. My time was over. Oh no; I won't exactly say that that nor- think it, either (Act II,544).

.....
Hedda. And I do not discover anything actually ridiculous about him. Do You? (Act II,544).

She heartlessly asks Judge Brack for doesn't use the term of love to her relationship with his husband.

Brack. Not even the professional person one is in love with?

Hedda! Don't use that hackneyed phrase. (Act II,544).

Instead of it, she also tells that her marriage is the

the result of her thoughtless of Mrs Falk's villa. In order to help Tesman out of his misery in last one time, she tolds to him that she wanted to live in Mrs Falk's villa, only.

Hedda. Thanks! But it was in this enthusiasm for Mr Falk's villa that George Tesman and I found common ground do you see? *That* was the cause of engagement, and marriage, and wedding tour, and all the rest of it. Yes Judge, one builds one's nest and one has to lie in it, I was almost saying. (Act II,547).

Here, Hedda married with Tesman only for her own purposes and she manipulates in front of Tesman.

Judge Brack tries to advise her, to make the life more interesting, for example gets the vacation just as like other woman. But she is angry and asks Brack to hold his tongue. Then, Judge Brack gives another suggestion, like taking Tesman in his post, but again Hedda will not waste the thought for that just is not her own affair, but Tesman's.

Hedda. Oh, you are thinking about the annoyances with regard to this wretched post of professor! But that is Tesman's own affair. I shall not waste a thought on that, you maybe sure. (Act II,548-549).

In front of Tesman's innocence she tries to prevent Lövborg joins the Judge's party. She will accompany him to stay (she says to Tesman as if she doesn't like to be with him, in fact she wants to be alone with him only).

Finally, when Lövborg comes she really makes Tesman ashamed. When Tesman tries to bound her in front of

Lövborg, she refuses sharply.

Tesman. But good Lord, Then Aunt Julie was right along! Oh, yes, I knew *that* was how it would be! Hedda! Fancy-Eilert Lövborg is not going to oppose us after all.

Hedda (*sharply*). Us? Pray keep me out of it.

After Hedda finds time together with Lövborg only, she openly says her feeling about Tesman.

Hedda (*glances at him and smiles*) Love? No, that is a joke.

Lövborg. Not love then.

Hedda. No, short of unfaithfulness, either! I won't hear of anything of that kind (Act II, 554).

While she states her past relationship with Lövborg as fascinating and spirited comrades. But when Lövborg criticizes her for that kind of comrades never comes true, Hedda reciprocally criticizes him too. Again Lövborg doesn't give up, he reminds of her past action which threat him with a pistol when they parted. Hedda, then gives up and tells that act is the result of her coward heart that she actually doesn't have courage to shoot him. Finding this fact Lövborg gladly says that now he knows the hidden reason of Hedda's coward heart.

But Hedda's happiness is bothered by the fact that Lövborg appreciates his comradeship with Mrs Elvsted. He always stands behinds her in front of Hedda. So that finally when both of them refuses Hedda's offering to have a drink, Hedda treats it as her powerless toward them.

Hedda (*looks firmly at her*). But if I wish it ?

Lövborg. Can't help it!

Hedda (*laughs*). Then I have no power over at you at all, poor I ? (Act II,552).

She turns her strategy. First, she prevents him to go to the party, but then she decides to plot him to attend it.

Because of she fails to persuade Lövborg to come in Judge's party, she then destroys Lövborg's belief to Mrs Elvsted, till he accused her reason of coming to town as following the sheriff's idea. Instead of it she also gives dreadful situation, as if Brack suspects his absence in party as his coward reflection of his affair with Mrs Elvsted.

After all Mrs Elvsted so wonders of her behaviour. Hedda forces again her idea about leading one's life.

Mrs Elvsted. There is something mysterious about you Hedda.

Hedda. Yes there is. I wish for once in my life to have power over the fate of a human being (Act II,561)

And she doesn't want to be failed.

Hedda. Oh that would not be worth taking much trouble about. Oh, if you could only know how poor I am. And you are allowed (*looks passionately at her*) I believe I shall scorch your hair off, after all. (Act II,561).

She forces Mrs Elvsted to stay, and regardless how she is fearfully afraid. And she wishes her plot runs well.

Hedda. Nonsense! you shall tea first, you little simpleton. And then, at ten o'clock, comes Eilert Lövborg with vine-leaves in his hair. (*She drags Mrs*

Elvsted *almost by force to the doorway* (Act II,561).

Hedda unusually wakes up so early to asks of the party to Tesman. He excaitingly treats it as her attention to him.

Tesman. Have you been anxious about me? Eh?

Hedda. No it never occured to me to be that (Act III,565).

The things she wants is just to know about Lövborg, wether he did what she plot or not. When Tesman tells that he founds Lövborg's manuscript she finally wants to read it. But Tesman refuses for the name of inspiration and Lövborg's shake.

Being failed, she gives Tesman Aunt Julie's letter which informs that Aunt Rina is dying.

Tesman. From Aunt Julie! What can be? (*puts the packet of MS, on the other ottoman, opens the letter, runs through it and jumps up*) Oh Hedda she write to say that Aunt Rina is dying!

Hedda. Well that is to be expected {Act III,566}

She doesn't feel symphatic at all to Tesman's sadness She refuses to attend the burial for she doesn't want to involve with anything ugly.

Hedda (*rises and says wearily*). No, no, don't ask me to do such a thing. I don't want to look upon diease and death. Let me be kept from everything that is ugly.(Act III,567).

She uses this time as a chance to get Lövborg's manuscript. While Tesman in rush and confusing condition she asks to keep the security of it and promise will give

it to him again if he comes back.

Hedda collects more informations about Lövborg's done more detail from Judge Brack. She's happy enough for Lövborg in despair because of losing the manuscript, till he found a haven at Miss Diana's parlor.

Her feeling runs to how to destroy Lövborg's manuscript, for it is the way to save her from scandal. After Brack's leaving she begins to read the manuscript, but it is failed for then Lövborg comes. To Lövborg Hedda again manipulates people saying about what he has done last night, and tells him both of Tesman and Judge Brack told that they had jolly time.

Instead of it she looks that this event also can be used to destroy the relationship between Mrs Elvsted and Lövborg. She quietly just sees Lövborg asks to be parted with Mrs Elvsted. It relates with the losing of manuscript for finally Lövborg feels no use anymore for her.

Hedda then elaborates this time maximally, to see and finally to have a kind of method in realizing her wish. Lövborg explains to Hedda that he lies about manuscript to Mrs Elvsted. He tells there is the worst thing instead of it, that is telling the truth to Mrs Elvsted.

Lövborg. Suppose now, Hedda that man-about such an hour in the morning as this-after a wild night of corouse, came home to the mother of his child and said : Listen-I have been here and there. In this place and that place. And I have taken your child with me. To this place and that place. I have lost the child. Utterly lost it. The devil knows into whose hands it has fallen. Who may have had their fingers in it. (Act III, 573-574).

Hedda ever feels so jelous of it (for both of Mrs Elvsted and Lövborg agrees to state the manuscrpit as their child). She says that is just a book nothing more.

But then she gets the chance to realize her wish to lead Lövborg's fate. She lets him in despair and then she supports him with the idea of suicide, by giving him a psitol and asks his promise to do it beautifully.

In other side her distressing of having a child stresses her to find a such kind of compensation. Together with her wish to destroy Lövborg's life, finally she finds the way in burning his manuscript. In ritual of extasy she burns the manuscript for it symbolize her hate of relationship which based upon the responsibility.

It can be seen in her action described below :

She then goes to the writing-table and takes out the packet with the manuscript, peeps out into envelope, pulls one or two of the leaves half out, and glances at them. She then takes the whole of it and sits down in the arm-chair by the stove. She holds the packet in her lap. After a pause, she opens the door of the stove, and then the packet also) (Act III,576).

And also the monologue in her action describes in more detail of her distressing.

Hedda (throws one of the sheets into the fire and whispers to herself). Now I am burning your child, Thea! You with your curly hair! (throws several sheets into the fire) Your child and Eilert Lövborg's child. (Throws the text in) Now I am burning-am burning the child. (Act III,574).

Her affraidness of taking relationship, especially taking care other makes her dissagrees with Miss Tesman's idea to take care invalid or poor person to replace Aunt Rina's position.

Hedda. Will you really take such a burden upon you?
Miss Tesman. Burden? God forgive you, child, that has never been a burden to me.(Act IV,576).

It's reasonable when she also refuses Tesman's idea to live three together with Aunt Julie Tesman.

Tesman. Yes fancy, what a lovely time we three can have together
Hedda. If ! (Act IV,576).

In order to safe herself from Tesman's angriness and also to prevent him from shock, Hedda manipulates her motivation in burning Lövborg's manuscript as well. She lies to him, that she burns it for his shake, for she can't bear anyone who put him into shade.

Her wish to controll Lövborg till to the point of death make her treats Judge Brack's information just as a medium to know whether Lövborg did what she plotted or not. Thus others feel so dreadfull, on the contrary her reaction is so odd.

Brack. Well, unhappily, Eilert Lövborg has been taken to the hospital. He lies there at the point of death.
Mrs Elvsed (*shrieks*). O, God! O God!
Tesman. To the hospital! And the point of death!
Hedda (*involuntarily*). So quickly too.(Act IV,580).

She antuastically hears the story in detail, again only to make sure of her plot was done precisely or not.

Hedda (*to Brack*) Was it through the breast ?

Brack. Yes as I say.
 Hedda. Then not through the temple?
 Brack. Through the breast Mrs Tesman.
 Hedda. Yes, Yes-breast is also good place. (Act IV
 580-581).

She is so excited for Lövborg finally did what she suggested to him. She praises his act as beautiful voluntary courage, while other believe he did it in his delirium. But her 'happiness' then, bothered by the fact that finally Mrs Elvsted finds the loose scraps which Lövborg used to be when he didacted to. She becomes more dissapointed when at last Tesman and Mrs Elvsted are occupied together to arrange the mannuscript as Lövborg lasting reputation.

Tesman. It *shall* come right! It must come right! I will dedicate my life to this task.
 Hedda. You, George? Your life? (Act IV,582).

She is more distressing, when finally knows some hidden facts from Judge Brack in order to destroy her pretty piece of imagination. Some facts make her so dissapointed and disgust just for they runs out of her plot.

Brack. You are mistaken. For I have to tell you Eilert Lövborg was found shot in Miss Diana's boudoir.
 Hedda (*will jump up, but sinks back again*) That is imposible, Mr Brack! He cannot have been there again to-day! (Act IV,583).

.....
 Hedda. In the breast-yes.
 Brack. No- it struck him in the abdomen.
 Hedda (*looks up at him with an expression of disgust*) That too! Oh, what a curse of ridicule and of vulgarity hangs over everything that I merely touch (Act IV,582).

Finally, Hedda is so powerless toward the fact that Judge Brack knows she is the proprietor of the pistol which used by Lövborg. Instead of it if the people know about it there will be scandal which involves her, for she must explain the reason of giving him a pistol. It will be added with her burden in facing people's conclusion of the event.

She curses herself, for now she is powerless and depends on Judge Brack's mercy. She still never thought of that, moreover of because it contrasted with her wishes to have power toward others' fate.

Hedda. All the same-entirely in your power. Subject to your desire and will. A slave. A slave, then! (*Rises impetuously*) No-I will not endure the thought of that! Never.

Brack (*looks half-mockingly at her*) One gets used to the inevitable. (Act IV, 585-586).

Being leaving by Tesman (he works with Mrs Elvsted) and she refuses Tesman's idea to be accompanied by Judge Brack the one who keeps her powerless in his hands. Then she shot herself through the temple.

Brack (*in the arm chair, shouts vivaciously*). Every blessed evening, with all my heart, Mrs Tesman. We will have great fun here together, we to.

Hedda (*clearly and firmly*) Yes, do you not cherish that hope, Judge? You as sole cock of the walk. (*A shot is heard within. Tesman, Mrs Elvsted and Brack leap to their feet*). (Act IV, 586-587).

Through the characterization of Hedda, her action,

soliloquie and dialogues between characters, the self-individualism and its effect are presented.

Dealing with type of character, Hedda is major character for she has great role to determine the play, by her action which reflects her self-individualism. Instead of it she is a rounded character, which finally means she has more than one motives. These motives however results her self-individualism.

Because of Hedda is major character, she is considered also as dynamic for she is relatively fully developed.

4.2 Self-individualism

To understand the behaviour resulted in this case Hedda Gabler, the writer of this thesis uses the Humanistic Approach. As in the Theoretical Framework, Humanistic Approach to understand personality is through "person-centered," with its interest in the concept of self. At last with this self-concept the writer wants to prove that Hedda's behaviour reflects her self-individualism.

Hedda feels that she is difficult to involve with others. Even the group of relationship makes her affraid, for it can be seen in her reaction toward other people who tries to involve her in principle of taking responsibility in relationship. In the case when her husband asks her to appreciate other attention she really doesn't care of it,

as described in this conversation.

Tesman. Yes I wanted them so badly. (*Goes to her*) You shall just look at them, Hedda.

Hedda (*goes away toward the stove*) No, thanks, I really don't care about doing that.

Tesman (*following her*) Just think-Aunt Rina lay and embroidered them for me. So ill as she was. Oh, you can't believe how many memories are bound up in them.

Hedda (*by the table*) Not for me personally (Act I, 527)

When Aunt Julie tries to involve herself with Hedda, she also refuses. She even hurt that trial by making affair of Aunt Julie's hat (Act I, 527).

This is psychologically called behavioural and internal characteristic of personal self-concept, for it constitutes with Hedda's inner behavioural and characteristic in this case, her behavioural toward the principle of relationship in her society.

The style of Hedda in choosing her needs, indicates that she belongs to the middle-class society. The wedding journey, the villa they settle down cost expensive. As Aunt Julie said to Tesman.

Miss Tesman (*gigling*). Yes, of course I do. You are quite right about that. (*Crosses over*) But we were talking about your journey. It must have cost a lot money, George ? (Act I, 523).

.....

Miss Tesman. But expensive, my dear George! It will be expensive for you-all this place (Act I, 524).

The types of her demands to Tesman shows her high tastefull (Act I, 541). She demands to keep house and also to have horse for riding. Moreover she also comes from

Aristocratic background. All of those description refers to personal self-concept of racial/ethnic identity and also socio economic identity.

Hedda awares that she is not happy as Judge Brack says to her. He states it after Hedda tells him about the hat's affair.

Brack (*shakes his head*). But dear Mrs Hedda, how could you do it ? Such a nice old lady!
 Hedda (*nervously, crosses the floor*). Yes, you see, it just takes me like that all of sudden. And then I can't help doing it. (*Throws herself down into the arm-chair near the stove*) Oh I don't know how I'm to explain it.
 Brack (*behind the arm-chair*). You are not really happy, that is what is the matter (Act II,547).

Instead of it Hedda believes Mrs Elvsted says about her that Hedda is mysterious and strange. In her relationship toward other she is not following the principle of good relationship. Hedda agrees what Mrs Elvsted says about her, and she explains why she is strange and mysterious (Act II,561).

Psychologically the description above stated as social self-concept, for these are self-descriptive attributes or behavioural characteristic as Hedda thinks she is seen by others (Judge Brack and Mrs Elvsted).

During the conversation toward other Hedda ever expresses her wish, and willing in life. It begins with the little specific wish, that is in the scope within the marriage. To Tesman she tells that she wants to keep the

house as servant must be liveried (Act I, 541). While in bigger and higher scope she wishes to bore the life out of herself as she says to Judge Brack (Act II,549). It will be fulfilled by getting Tesman in his post.

At last the biggest thing she wishes for in life is leading one's life. She states to Lövborg of the idea of one could perhaps manage to live one's life (Act II,558). And she strengten this idea again to Mrs Elvsted.

Mrs Elvsted. There is something mysterious about you, Hedda.

Hedda. Yes there is. I wish for once in my life to have power over the fate of human being. (Act II,561).

Her wishes to lead other's fate symbolically is stated by her term as vine leaves in his hair. This term is stated continuesly and in high frequensy, which finally indicates how strong her wish of it. Thus this is psychologically stated as self-ideals regarding one's personal self-concept for it constitutes with the Hedda's conception of what she would personally wish to be like.

Hedda actually realizes that people arround her, wish to involve Hedda in the principle that people are drawn together and relationship are necessarily to be established. But, Hedda's wish is not suitable with their wish, for she wish other, sees her as herself, the one who wants to keep out from the principle. In the scope of marriage's life for example, she doesn't care of its ties as she says to Judge Brack in act I,545. So as the result

she doesn't have any kind of idea that a wife is always involved with husband and on the contrary. So that finally when Tesman tries to involve her in his business she refuses.

Tesman. But, good Lord, then Aunt Julie was right all along! Oh, yes I knew *that* was how it would be! Hedda! Fancy - Eilert Lövborg is not going to oppose us after all.
Hedda (*sharply*) Us? Pray keep me out of it. (Act II, 552).

To quite broad her treatment toward Aunt Julie reflects her disagree of what Aunt Julie wish to her (here Aunt Julie refers to group of relationship out of the marriage). The presence of Aunt Julie is usually as medium to show the principle in society, such as taking responsibilities toward other. It can be seen in the moment which lies in Act I, when she gives her security to the part of Tesman's needs. Instead of it, her good willing to involve with Hedda by buying a new hat is also shows this principle.

The principle of taking responsibilities toward others is presented more clearly in Act IV, when Aunt Julie has a planning to take care of invalid or poor person to replace Aunt Rina's position.

Tesman. Indeed? Who is going to move into it? Eh?
Miss Tesman. Oh, there is always some poor invalid or other, who needs to be looked after and tended, unfortunately (Act IV, 576).

Hedda's wish is really contrasted with Aunt Julie's

wish to involve Hedda with the principle. In the case when Hedda doesn't care of Aunt Julie's done in Act I and then when she creates hat's affair is Hedda's reflection of dislike toward the principle. It also can be seen in Act IV when she sates Aunt Julie's planning to look after invalid poor person or other as taking a burden

Hedda. Will you really take a such burden upon you?
Miss Tesman. Burden? God forgive you, child, that has never been a burden to me (Act IV,576).

Psychologically this part is called as self-ideals regarding one's social self-concept. For These are the conception of how Hedda would like other to see her. She wants other to know that actually she wish to keep out from the principle, So their wish doesn't run parralel with Hedda's wish.

The real condition of Hedda sometimes suitable with what she wishes, but sometimes are also out of what she wishes for. This condition creates different of her reaction. Hedda awares that she is a woman, but she wishes to be not like most women. Hence, she is so angry when Judge Brack identified her as the most women.

Brack. Would you not, like most women, form plan for a vacation such as —
Hedda (*away near the glass door*) Ah, hold your tongue I tell you! It often seems to me that the only vacation I have in the world is for one single thing (Act II,549).

Moreover, she actually affraid of the reality arround her which people are drawn together and the relationship

are necessarily established, while she herself wish to keep out from it. After she creates 'hat affair' she covers her fear by blaming Aunt Julie. She states to Tesman that she is unusual (it prevent him of advising her about her treatment to Aunt Julie).

Though Hedda demands of the expensive journey, expensive villa, she actually doesn't bound with them. She states the journey as boring one (Act II,545). She also dislike the villa.

Brack. That is extraordinary. And so you really scaracely cared for this place at all?
Hedda. No, goodness knows I did not (Act II,548)

While, Hedda is proud of her background for she hangs the picture of her father, General Gabler in the inner room.

All above explanation describe Hedda's evaluation toward the condition she has in relation with the condition she wishes for. And it's called Evaluation of descriptive personal self-conceptions in relation to the ideals for self regarding those attributes.

Hedda is so confusing when Judge Brack states that she is not happy, till she asks explanation why one should be happy (Act II,547). But when Mrs Elvsted states that she is mysterious, Hedda doesn't feels affraid, even she frightens Mrs Elvsted by explaining to her why she is mysterious.

Hedda. Yes, there is, I wish for once in my life to power over the fate of a human being
.....

Hedda. Oh, that would not be worth taking much trouble about. Oh if you could only know how poor I'm and you are allowed to be so rich. (*looks passionately at her*) I believe I shall scorch your hair off, after all. (Act II, 561).

Psychologically, it stated as Evaluation of descriptive social self-concepts in relation to the ideals for one's self-concept. Because these refers to the evaluation of Hedda thinks she is seen by others in relation to how she would like others to see her.

All above description of Hedda's behaviour analyzed in self-concept, indicates how Hedda in behavioural and wish. Moreover her feeling toward her behavioural and wish also can be analyzed in the scope of evaluation concept.

Hedda is type of human being who based her behavioural, wish, thought and feeling on her own judge only, with regardless other's opinion about it. This is however the essence of self-individualism.

4.3 The effect of self-individualism

The self-individualism in Hedda, however brings her to the feeling of alinieation, loneliness, worthlessness, depression and also defeat. The loneliness comes to her feeling, for she never want to build the relationship with others in good principles. This feeling of loneliness and alienation described clearly in her way of looking the autumn foliage. For the nature in autumn became so withered

and yellow, as her own feeling.

Hedda (*once more calm and self-possessed*) I was merely standing and looking out at the foliage. It is so yellow and withered (Act I,528).

that why she feels her life is not worth anymore, and makes her boring as, she complain to Judge Brack. This worthlessness states symbolically in her feeling toward Mrs Falk's villa, that she never like the place, and the place itself doesn't come from her willing (Act II,547-548). It means she doesn't like her life for it also comes from her thoughtless which finally result her depression to her own life. As Mr Brack says to her.

Brack. You're not really happy; that is what is the matter (Act II,547).

The feeling of worthlessness continuesly stays in Hedda. And it finally runs to its highest degree, when Hedda is on Judge's Mercy for he knows she is the proprietor of the pistol which used by Lövborg to shot himself. Untill she states her condition as a slave. This condition becomes worse when, Hedda finally must face the reality of the people saying about her toward the happen.

Instead of it she also must face the fact that now Tesman are occupied together with Mrs Elvsted to do the thing that she wanted to destroy. Finally she can't bear of both facts and at last she decides to shot herself.

Hedda's attitude is also indicating that she has low

self-esteem, with emphasizes on short term of gratification. Thus she never been satisfied with all she has. In the way of she chooses and fullfils her needs reflects her low gratification. The journey and the place for settle down are cost expensive, while she doesn't care of Tesman capability. And if she wants something while Tesman doesn't want to fullfill she threats him, with her compensation (Act II,544).

Her low gratification drugs her in jelousy, toward others' opportunity, so without regarding others reaction she promises will never let others (in this case Mrs Elsted as a sample) have better life than herself.

Hedda. Oh, that would not be worth taking much trouble about. Oh if you could only know how poor I am. And you are allowed to be so rich. (*Looks passionately at her*) I believe I shall scorch your hair off after all (Act II,560).

The evil of self-individualism also enters to the area of relationship toward other. Hedda's relationship characterized by her impulsiveness. In the area of her relationship toward her husband, she is really drawn by her dislike, so that she never appreciates Tesman and always scorns him. In front of Aunt Julie she states that Tesman has no opportunity

Tesman. Yes, Aunt Julie, you don't notice it so much now she has her wrapper on. But I, who opportunity of Hedda (*at the glass door, impatiently*). Oh, you have no oppurtunity for anything! (Act II,576)>

She also scorns him in front of Judge Brack as a boring man

who finally drugs her in boring world. The man whom Hedda can't find anything actually ridiculous (Act II, 545).

Instead of it she openly releases her feeling toward Tesman to Lövborg, that she never been love her husband.

Lövborg. Ah I understand. It clashes with your love-for George Tesman.

Hedda (*glances at him and smiles*) Love? No, that is a joke!

Lövborg. Not love then ? (Act II,554).

Hedda ever repeats her feeling toward others for she also confesses the same thing toward Judge Brack, in her statement that the term love to Tesman is like hackneyed phrase (Act II,989).

Her relationship toward Miss Tesman is driven by her affraid of the principle of society which Aunt Julie keeps in life. She never appreciate her attention and help toward her needs. Even Hedda breaks her good willing to involve with. She blames Mrs Tesman's new hat by pretending the hat is the servant's though she knows that Miss Tesman buys hat for Hedda will be not ashamed if walking together with her.

Miss Tesman's planning to take care invalid person to replace Aunt Rina's position frightens Hedda. She states it as taking a such burden, but in other side she also refuses to live three together with her, as Tesman's advise.

Her fear of taking care of others is described vividly in her attitude toward Aunt Rina. During Aunt Rina's sick

till her death, Hedda never give symphatic respon. Even when Aunt Rina death she says it's the thing's expected and she refuses to attend the burial.

Tesman. Oh, dearest Hedda, if you could make up your mind to come with me! Do!

Hedda (*rises and says wearily*). No, no, don't ask me to do such a thing. I don't want to look upon disease and death. Let me be kept from everything that is ugly (Act II, 567).

Her relationship toward both of Mrs Elvsted and Eilert Lövborg is driven by her willing to safe herself from scandal. In other side she wishes to have a power toward them.

Hence, she always controls their life, especially Lövborg's. The first step she makes the comradeship between them to be parted. She manipulates the facts in such away till Lövborg finally suspects Mrs Elvsted. In same time she drugs Lövborg to the despair condition of loosing his manuscript and uncertain future. So, when Lövborg in his top of despair she suggests the idea of suicide actively by giving him a pistol.

Her distressing of both in relationship and having a child reflected in her attitude in burning Lövborg's manuscript (Mrs Elvsted states this manuscript as a child of her and Lövborg, while Hedda herself is pregnant).

(She then, goes to writing-table and takes out the packet with the manuscript, peeps into the envelope, pulls one or two of the leaves half out. and glances at them. She then takes the whole of it and sits down in the arm chair by the stove. She holds the packet in her lap. After a pause, she opens the door of the

stove, and then the packet also).
 Hedda (*throws one of the sheets into the fire and whispers to herself*). Now I am burning your child, Thea! You with your curly hair! (*Throws several sheets into the fire*) Your child and Ejlert Lövborg's child. (*Throws the text in*) Now I am burning-am burning the child (Act III,574).

The essence of the effect of self-individualism finally can be parted into three areas. First the evil of self-individualism toward the condition of feeling and thought, which finally drugs Hedda to the worthlessness of her own life, until she chooses to kill herself.

The second, its effect also influence the behaviour and attitude which makes Hedda never been satisfied with her condition, because she has low of gratification so that she never appreciates other's help, and finally she is ready to do something harmful if her needs are not fulfilled.

At last, to the area of relationship with others, Hedda is driven by her impulsive. She breaks the relationship which will be built by Aunt Julie and Tesman. While toward Mrs Elvsted and Lövborg, she plots to destroy their comradeship for she is jealous with them. Instead of it she also controll Lövborg to the point of his death, just for she will be safe from scandal, though she actually loves him. Her plot toward Lövborg essentially also driven of her fear of relationship and taking responsibilities toward other as in her suicide (part of it because she wants to kill her own child).

Finally, the writer of this thesis however proves that Hedda's behaviour reflects the self-individualism and its effects toward herself and especially toward others.