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**AN ANALYSIS OF WESTERN MALE AND FEMALE CHARACTER
IDEOLOGIES IN IBSEN'S A DOLL'S HOUSE**

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Mixed Method.**

Abstract

The study aimed to critically analyze the Eastern and Western female ideologies construed in the play 'A Doll's House' by Henrik Ibsen. The study used mixed-method approach for the analysis of the text. By using the technique of purposive sampling, the sample of 48 clauses was taken from 'A Doll's House'. Drawing on Systemic Functional Linguistic especially on the transitivity analysis, the critical discourse analysis of the sample text was carried out. The results of the analysis revealed that gender disparities exist in the writing, but the nature of the disparities was different. The transitivity analysis of the text of 'A Doll's House' revealed that power disparities existed between male and female characters. The female character was on oppressed, sub-

ordinate and subdued side. The male character, on the other hand, was dominant and authoritative.

Introduction

Recently, the grammarians have shifted their focus of discussions from sentence based view of the grammar towards the discourse based perspective. Hedges and McCarty, for example, emphasized that the traditional conceptions of grammar does not define the role of grammar in longer texts from the real world. It has been argued by them that the discourses in the real word tend to be using different grammatical patterns than the set patterns explained by the traditional grammarians. The perspective which views grammar from the perspective of discourse considers the strong connection among the form, context and the function that the discourse is performing in a certain context. The point of the focus for the grammarians advocating this view remains on exploring linguistic patterns connected to construe meanings as well as connecting the text to the context in which the discourse is being produced (Paltridge, 2006).

The discussion of the discourse based grammar started with the theory of Systemic Functional Grammar proposed by Halliday, an Australian Linguist (Wang, 2010). The above mentioned Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) is based on grounded on the notions that how people use language describe nature of reality, show their thoughts, and interact in society. (Halliday&Webster, 2009).

The theory of Systemic Functional Grammar has attracted a number of the researchers to carry out the studies in the field. Zhang (2017) and Viscido (2014) explored Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) as a framework to analyze the discourse of newspapers. Furthermore, the discourse of advertisements has been studied by Patpong (2008). Fikmawati (2012), Viana (2013) and Setiawan (2015) have analyzed scripts of movies using the tool of SFL. Students' writings have been studied by Kurdali (2012), Nurohmah (2013) and Oliveira (2015) using the framework of systemic Functional Linguistic. Rollins (2012) studied the essays from the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistic. In addition, the SFL is being used in stylistic analysis of discourses, and the examples of such studies are the works by Istiqomah (2011) and Mardhia (2017). Then, the use of Systemic Functional approach in the field of Translation Studies has been marked in the works of Ma & Bo (2016) and Riani (2014), and their works have provided new insights into translations.

Going into further details, Systemic Functional theory states that language is functional. Functional view of the language considers language as semiotic system claiming that language is a meaning making resource. Halliday (1994) explains that language performs functions, and he explained three meta functions which explain clause as representation (Ideation Meta function? Experiential meta function), exchange (Interpersonal meta function) and message (textual meta function).

The present study uses transitivity analysis to explore gender related ideology in Ibsen's 'A Doll's House'. Transitivity analysis belongs to the experiential meta function.

Halliday and Webster (2009) explain that there are three important elements in transitivity analysis. These include process, participants and Circumstances. The processes can be classified into six types. Material process is the one which denotes the doing or happening of any event.

The process of sensing something is known as mental process. The process of being is termed as relational process. Verbal process denotes the saying of any person. Behavioral process is in between the material and mental process. The participants of all these process are termed differently. The existential process tells about the existence of any phenomenon.

In this study, critical discourse analysis of 'A Doll's House' by Henrik Ibsen has been carried out to assess the gender ideologies construed in the texts of the writings. The critical discourse analysis of the texts of 'A Doll's House' has been carried out from the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistic. Halliday's transitivity analysis (2014) has been used as the tool to carry out critical discourse analysis.

Brief Summary of Doll House

A Doll's House is a play by Henrik Ibsen. It is the story of Nora's struggle to recognize her self-esteem and self-worth. She has been treated like a 'doll', an object, when she was at her father's home. After her marriage, the player changes as her husband Torvald takes the position of her father. Her position remains as an object which is treated and played with by her husband according to his mood and wishes. She tries her best, by remaining on the oppressed side, to keep their marriage life protected, but Torvald does not care about her desires and her happiness. She takes loan from Krogstad to rescue her husband in a matter of trouble and tries to pay back the loan secretly as Torvald does not know about this loan. Krogstad blackmails her to persuade her husband to keep Krogstad's position safe in the office. She goes through a lot of troubles, suffering and mental torture in this process, but fails to persuade him. Eventually, the circumstances worsen, and she leaves her husband's house slamming the door. She finally realizes that her own self is worthy and important than the wishes and likeness of her husband.

Objective

To analyze the male and female character ideologies through the transitivity selection in A Doll's House'.

Research Question

What kind of male and female ideologies have been construed in A Doll's House through the use of transitivity patterns?

Materials and Methods

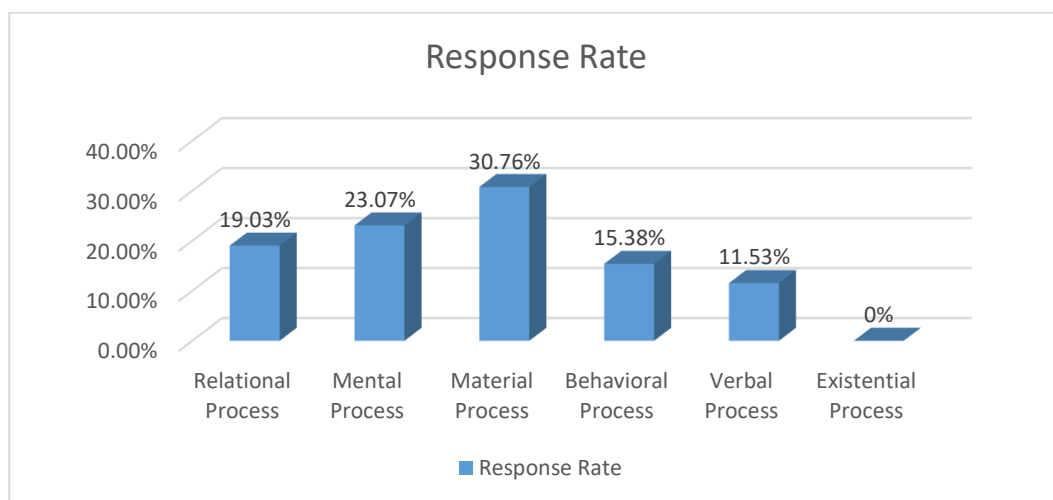
The study used mixed method approach for analysis of the text of the play 'A Doll's House' by Henrik Ibsen and the novel. The study used mixed-method approach because of the reason that it was necessary to explain the frequencies of transitivity choices made in the texts of 'A Doll's House' written by Henrik Ibsen as well as to draw the meanings qualitatively through the interpretations of the transitivity choices which were made by the writers. In case of the present study, the transitivity choices made in the text of the above mentioned writing was analyzed. On basis of the transitivity choices made, the gender ideologies construed and projected were interpreted. It was important to assess the percentage of certain transitivity process presented in the text to check the gender representation. For this, the quantitative method also used it in their study. The whole text of A Doll's House was the comprised of the population of the study. Similarly a sample of 48 clauses from A Doll's House was taken by using purposive sampling

technique. The data was taken in the form of dialogues from the play 'A Doll's House' and in the form of lines from the novel. After the collection of data, the analysis of the data was carried out to draw the interpretations, and to answer the questions of the present study. The data analysis involved the following steps i.e. identification of the data, graphical representation of the data, analysis of the identified transitivity choices and comparison between male and female western ideologies. In final stage, the conclusions were drawn on the basis of the results and findings obtained during the previous steps of the process of data analysis.

Results

The data has been extracted for transitivity analysis of the data taken from the play 'A Doll's House' by Henrik Ibsen. The data has been taken from both the female and male protagonists of the play, Nora and her husband Torvald. The data comprised 26 clauses from the dialogues of Nora and 22 clauses from the dialogues of her husband, Torvald. The percentages of data are also given below in graphic form.

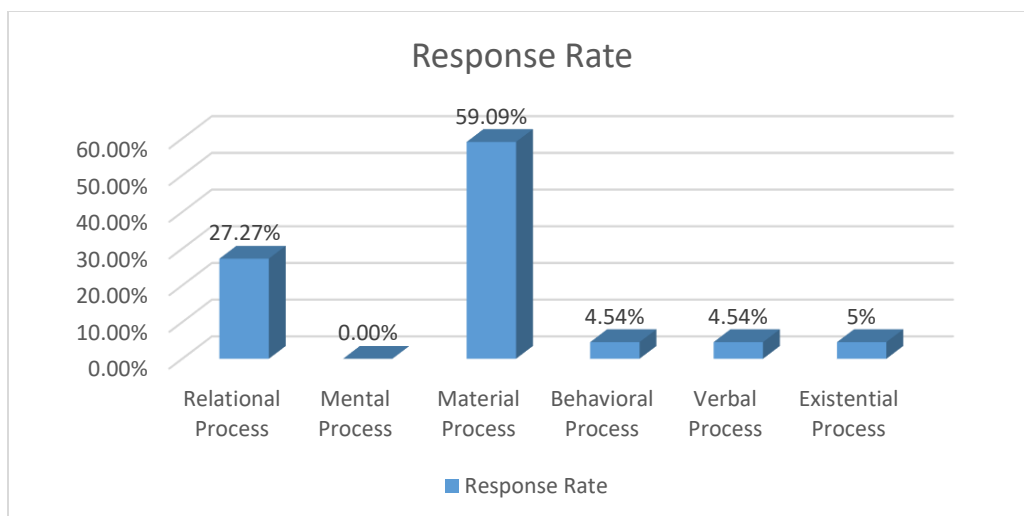
Figure 1: Graphical Transitivity Analysis of the Data (Nora Dialogue)



It is also important to check the percentages of the occurrences of different processes in the dialogues of Nora. The Graph 4.1 reveals that material processes are marked with the highest number of percentage as 30.76% of the processes found in Nora's dialogues are material processes.

The percentage of mental processes is 23.07, and these are the second highest number of processes found in the dialogues of the female protagonist of 'A Doll's House'. The relational processes are at number three with 19.03 percent. After relational processes, 15.38% behavioral processes are found in Nora's dialogues. Then, the verbal processes are at number five with 11.53%. The dialogues of Nora, taken for transitivity analysis, do not contain any existential process.

Figure 2: Graphical Transitivity Analysis of Data (Torvald's Dialogue)



The percentages of different types of the processes with which they occurred in the dialogues of Torvald have been given in the Graph 4.2. The Graph 4.2 shows that material processes are marked with highest number of percentage which happens to be 59.09%. After the material processes, relational processes are present with 27.27%.

The clauses taken from the dialogues of Nora's husband, Torvald, do not contain any mental process. Therefore, the percentage of presence of mental processes is zero. The presence of existential processes is witnessed with 4.54%. Similarly, the behavioral processes are also marked by 4.54%. The presence of verbal processes is also marked by the same percentage as of the behavioral and existential processes as the numbers of these are processes are same which happens to be one.

The Graph 4.2 is shown below to represent the percentages of degree of occurrences of different types of processes.

Findings

This section deals with the analysis of the gender ideology that is being construed through the use of certain transitivity choices by the male and female characters of the play 'A Doll's House' written by Henrik Ibsen.

The transitivity choices made by the female character, Nora, show that she has been presented as an oppressed and sub-ordinate character in the play. The presence of the mental processes reveal that she most of the time expresses her emotions, desires and thoughts. She most of the time remains busy in assuring her husband that she loves her. She wants him and the other male characters, for example, Krogstad, to believe her. For example, in the given clause she tries to convince Krogstad that she will repay the money she has taken from him for the treatment of her husband. She uses the mental processes.

The transitivity choices made by her husband reveal that he considers her the child of a lesser god. He does not value her. His clauses contain more material process, and her relational clauses also portray her as her possession or express her negative attributes. The clause given below expresses that he considers her as his possession, like an object.

Therefore, it is revealed through the transitivity analysis of the data taken from the play 'A Doll's House' that the disparities between the male and female characters have been construed in the language. The female character is on oppressed, sub-ordinate and subdued. The male character, on the other hand, is dominant and authoritative.

Conclusions

The present study aimed to carry out the critical discourse analysis of Henrik Ibsen's 'A Doll's House'. The critical discourse analysis was carried out in order to assess gender ideologies construed in the works mentioned above by the writer. Drawing on Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory, particularly on the transitivity analysis, the analysis of texts of the writing was carried out. The study aimed to compare gender ideologies in Western cultures.

The transitivity analysis of the text of 'A Doll's House' revealed that power disparities existed between male and female characters. The female character was on oppressed, sub-ordinate and subdued side. The male character, on the other hand, was dominant and authoritative.

A writer of A Doll's House covers social and ideological characters of male and female that how women are perceived. In contextual concept, the social values and responsibilities of both the genre as reflected through marriage. In novel men are apparently hold authoritative position to control women in ideological aspect so that their self-identity and social status may be engaged and be accredited by the society. As it is uncovered in novel that ideologically and financially men are superior and sound than women while, women hold subordinate position and are kept in homes as they are not ideologically and financially unbiased and ought to rely on their husband for assist.

What caused this situation was that in the 19th century Europe people held the perception that men were chargeable for their families and offer all the needs that a family needed, the women were supposed to maintain their sacred duty as a good wife and a mother.

"In the case of Torvald his ideology is conditioned by the social standards and his concepts of manliness. Torvald has a very clear but narrow definition of women roles. It is Torvald's idea that women are inferior to men because women are less intelligent than men. He expects women to obey men and not argue with men's decisions, not only outside homes but also inside homes because according to him it is men who set up rules for women to abide by. Helmer wants Nora to act the role of his beautiful and submissive 'doll-wife' whom he can control ideologically. It's obvious that Torvald does not really know Nora or even really care to know her. All he cares is his manipulation of manly power that can bring him great psychological satisfaction. According to Kauffman, "power is the key term referring to hegemonic masculinities".

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