

Erik's Oppression in Gaston Leroux's *The Phantom of the Opera*

Alifa Rukmi Hidayanti Cahyaning Putri

English Literature, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Surabaya

alifa.rukmi@gmail.com

Much. Khoiri

English Literature, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Surabaya

Much_choiri@yahoo.com

Abstract

Erik's oppression is the main focus of this study in Gaston Leroux's novel entitled *The Phantom of the Opera*. This study applies descriptive analysis method. The main data is taken from the novel written by Gaston Leroux entitled *The Phantom of the Opera*. This thesis is purposed to analyze how the depiction of Erik's oppression, also give the analysis of the factors and also the impacts of Erik's oppression, that is already stated in the statement of the problem. Oppression is arbitrary thing that someone do to the minorities who does not have power to against it. The concept of oppression, refers to the unjust use of power. This study applies the concept of oppression and the theory of power and oppression by several expert, such Peg O'Connor and Elizabeth D.Hutchison. The theories and concept are well applied to reveal the statement of the problem. The analysis points out that Erik has pictured the image of oppression which dominate in this novel. Erik with his power dominate and oppress the others by giving some rules in Paris Opera, such the manager have to pay some money to him. It is because Erik with his great expertise feels has a higher power than others. This oppression made people surround him depressed and made them submissive by his power. However oppression can definitely lead to something that is not fair. Supervision and control themselves may be also avoid that action.

Key Words : oppression, power

Abstrak

Penindasan Erik adalah fokus utama dari studi ini dalam novel Gaston Leroux berjudul *The Phantom of the Opera*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif. Data utama diambil dari novel yang ditulis oleh Gaston Leroux berjudul *The Phantom of the Opera*. Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa bagaimana gambaran dari penindasan Erik, serta memberikan analisis mengenai faktor dan dampak dari penindasan Erik, yang telah disebutkan dalam rumusan masalah. Penindasan adalah tindakan sewenang-wenang yang seseorang lakukan kepada minoritas atau seseorang yang tidak memiliki kekuatan untuk melawan. Konsep dari penindasan, mengacu pada ketidakadilan dari penggunaan suatu kekuasaan. Skripsi ini menggunakan konsep penindasan dan teori kekuasaan dan penindasan oleh beberapa ahli, seperti Peg O'Connor dan Elizabeth D.Hutchison. Teori dan konsep diterapkan dengan baik untuk mengungkapkan permasalahan yang ada. Analisis juga menunjukkan bahwa Erik telah digambarkan sebagai citra penindasan yang mendominasi dalam novel ini. Erik dengan kekuasaannya, mendominasi dan menindas yang lain dengan memberikan berbagai peraturan di Opera Paris, seperti sang manajer harus membayarkan sejumlah uang kepadanya. Hal ini disebabkan karena Erik dengan kemampuannya yang luar biasa, merasa memiliki kuasa yang lebih tinggi daripada yang lain. Hal ini membuat orang-orang di sekitarnya tertekan dan membuat mereka tunduk dalam kekuatannya. Bagaimanapun penindasan pasti mengarah pada sesuatu yang tidak adil. Pengawasan dan pengontrolan mungkin bisa menghindarkan dari tindakan tersebut.

Kata Kunci: penindasan, kekuasaan

INTRODUCTION

The Phantom of the Opera is a classic epic literary work. It starts from the author, Gaston Leroux. Before Gaston Leroux died, there's even a nine films were made based on the adaptation of his novels. Because of his merit in the field of journalism, Gaston Leroux has earned a legion nobility. 1907 is an important year for Gaston Leroux, the year where he quit being journalist and his book *Le mystere de la chambre jaune* success in the market. Then the next year also promote his continuation sequels. Gaston Leroux regarded as the successor of Alexandre Dumas, and known as the king of fiction writers. The phantom of the opera is a classic work that has often been adapted into many work such film, since it was first published in 1910 in France. Probably from the many adaptation versions of The Phantom of the Opera, which is considered closest to the original version Leroux's novel itself is a Hollywood adaptation, starring by Lon Chaney and directed by Rupert Julian in 1925. In 1907, Gaston had published *Le Mystere de la chambre jaune*, which was a great success and was praised by Agatha Christie.

The most famous novel was *Le Fantome de l'Opera* that has been translated into various languages and the movies was made. Andrew Lloyd Weber pick that story in a musical drama in 1986. The Phantom of the Opera has been translated in English, Norwegian, Czech, Hebrew, German, Denmark, and Japan. Has been noted that approximately 18 million people have watched the drama works of Andrew Lloyd Weber's, and the following sequel is 'Love Never Dies'. This novel has been repeatedly adapted to the various series on television, radio, and stage plays. Has been noted that there are about twenty-five versions of the movies. Many authors who write the sequel of this story based on this text. Even the story of the Phantom of the Opera is available and can be downloaded from playstore and is also available in the windows store. It is proved that this novel is an epic literary work and deserve to be the pride of the world heritage. Phantom of the Opera no longer owned by the French, but it has become the world's cultural heritage.

This story is about the great misfortune which can come to someone when they are different from everyone else, and when that person is not accepted for who they are. When people do not look into the heart but look at appearances only, they quickly misjudge that person. This is what happens to Erik, in spite of his enormous musical talent, his skillfulness as a magician, architect, and inventor; he cannot join the human race because of his terrible face. He wants nothing more than acceptance, especially acceptance from a woman. He wants a wife and a normal life in a normal house like other people. He will never have these things and he knows it. He becomes revengeful and he oppress those people so that all he wishes comes true. He uses his genius to create a mysterious world where he can oppress people. Therefore it is very interesting to describe how the depiction of the Erik oppression, what factors cause

Erik oppression, and what impacts does Erik oppression make.

METHOD

Method and tehnikue it can be one of the most crucial thing to analyze a literary work. This thesis uses a literary research. It is descriptive qualitative study and use a literary research. The descriptive method is mentioned below :

1. Data Source

The source of data is mainly from the novel of *The Phantom of the Opera* written by Gaston Leroux, published by Grosset and Dunlap, 1911. The analysis of this thesis is taken from word, phrase, sentence, quotations, dialogues, and description inside Gaston Leroux *the Phantom of the Opera* which represent the oppression.

2. Data Collection

The data analysis of this thesis is taken from word, phrase, sentence, quotations, dialogues, and description inside Gaston Leroux *the Phantom of the Opera* which represent the oppression. The mehod of collecting data which is used in this analysis is library method. It does not use the statistical method or served in table. Data is derived by intensive reading. The references are taken from library and internet to support the theory. In collecting data there are three ways to be accomplished. First of all, is reading this novel more comprehensive entirety. Reading over and over again to catch the main story. Secondly, the data comes from the naration and character dialogue and action on that novel which represent the oppression that the major character did on that novel. Thirdly, is classifying data.

3. Data Analysis

The last in data analysis this part is important to be done. In analyzing the data, the study uses these ways: Firstly, the study will do the intensive reading to Gaston Leroux *the Phantom of the Opera* and analyzed that deal with the used approach of the novel. This is for finding out How is the oppression depicted in Gaston Leroux *the Phantom of the Opera*. Secondly, the study will do the intensive reading but more comprehensive to the Erik's oppression that depicted in the novel. The study will reveal the factors cause Erik's oppression in Gaston Leroux *the Phantom of the Opera*, and the impacts of oppression does Erik make in Gaston Leroux *the Phantom of the Opera*.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1.The Description of Paris Opera

In the novel, special information of the Paris Opera which became the primary setting of this story also added. Therefore, in this writing also added information

about the Paris Opera taken from the novel *The Phantom of the Opera*. The author Gaston Leroux describes the condition of the building and evidenced by the description that comes from an article which appeared in *Scribner's Magazine* in 1879, the contents of the article as below:

Its construction began when the imperial rule and completed in the era of republican government. It is the most perfect opera houses from the other opera houses in the world and is referred to as the most beautiful buildings in Europe. It was the great, beautiful and luxurious building. The building has a special design and classy. The process was designed fit perfectly.

In 1861 the location of the Opera Paris chosen, to design a solid foundation as deep as possible. Required foundation depth which deep enough for stage settings needs that could make the stage as high as fifteen feet. Therefore, it is necessary to create a foundation in wet soil solid enough to be able to support the weight of nearly 10,000 tons, and at the same time should be dry at all, because it will be made attic as storage space intended as props and stage decor. The execution, exerting eight water pump in order to make sure no water is entering. Attic floor covered with concrete, then covered with cement. The walls consist from the outer wall as a protective dike, brick wall, cement layer which the thickness slightly thicker one meter. Imagine how strong the design of the building. After everything is finished, then completely filled with water in order to seep into the most narrow niches and would make sediments accumulate there that will glue the layers.

In the article mentioned about the capacities and excellent accommodation from this building. There are 2531 and 7593 door lock, and there are 14 fireplaces and 450 heating devices. Group of musicians have their own balcony with 100 cupboard to keep their musical instruments. The author mentions about his visit to the Paris Opera considered it very memorable. Rungs are large with spacious hall, painting, the walls and giant mirrors, gold and marble, satin and velvet, it was very enchanting.

2. Concept of Oppression

Oppression is arbitrary thing that someone do to the minorities group or someone who doesn't have power to against or perhaps they do not capability to against it. Minorities were becomes the subject of oppression by those in power and unfortunately. Oppression still exists today and there are many examples of it. O'connor said that, he as a moral and political philosopher, want to make strong claim. He argue that we have obligations to

lessen and eliminate oppression. Oppression is bad, wrong, unjust, immoral, and etc. (O'connor,2002: 19).

Oppression happened because the subject have a power. Power is the ability to influence or control the people. The concepts of power is links to Marx's theory: some people have power than another have not. Oppression can be seen as evil or unjust. Oppression is arbitrary thing that someone do to the minorities group or someone who doesn't have power to against or perhaps they do not capability to against it. Social work literature on social justice often focuses on the concept of oppression, which refers to the unjust use of power and privilege by one group to limiting the opportunities of another group (Hutchison,2010: 17). Without oppression no civilization, but the oppression it could be threaten civilization. A people who as an object of violence and oppression, their rights taken away. It will be born what is called a state of war. In a state of war, humans do not have freedom anymore, their status as a slave who must follow their master. According to Locke, when their individual freedom was taken away (missing) then that individual does not longer have anything.

Loss of freedom means losing everything. The dissimilarity, changing the position of the natural state into a state of war. Locke strongly emphasizes the importance of the similarities, because the similarity between humans is the natural law that significantly distinguish natural state with a state of war. In fact he said, that the person who robs a freedom of others legitimate to be killed. State of war also could be created if someone puts another person under his control without the consent and voluntary from the person who under the controlled (Suhelmi,2001:193). Freud pointed out, industrial civilization as the highest stage of human civilization. Industrial civilization is a civilization which very closely with oppression and lack of freedom for human. This can lead a human freedom then it turned into a tool of oppression. It was not surprising that one of the characteristics of industrial civilization tends to be characterized by collective violence, cruelty, oppression, etc (Suhelmi,2001:328).

From the state of war, can be sure that situation being in conflict. Quoted from Max Weber "None of the people who have never experienced a conflict between its members or with other community groups, the conflict will only disappear with the loss of the community itself. "Sociologically, the conflict is defined as a social process between two or more people (can also group) where one party trying to get rid of the other party in a way make the other party are defenseless. Conflict is motivated by differences characteristics of the individual. Such differences of physical characteristics, intelligence, knowledge, customs, etc. (Nugrohadi & Haryanto, 2011:

16). Previous narrative explains that in a society there would be a conflict as long as the people that were there, the conflict is still going to happen. Many factors affect the physical characteristics such differences, intelligence, religion, knowledge, etc. There is a theory, based on Karl Marx when he saw society in a continuous conflict between groups or social classes. In the view of this theory, social conflict dominated by groups or individuals that have a dominant power. Thus it is seen that there is a clear division between the ruling and party who under controlled. Both have different interests or even contradictory. Furthermore, please note that the objective class interests were divided into the manifest and latent interest, in any social system which must be coordinated contained the same latent interests, the people who called pseudo group, that includes the master group and group who under controll.

Conflict theory who propounded by Marx also discusses the intensity for individuals or groups who involved in the conflict. In this case, the intensity is defined as the expenditure energy and the level of involvement of parties or groups who involved in the conflict. Please note that according to the his conflict theory, Karl Marx claimed that one very important factor that can affect the level of violence in the conflict between classes, is the level which states that the conflict was explicitly accepted and regulated. Basically, the conflict can not be eliminated because of the difference between them is "something that should be there" in the structure of authority relations.

Conflicts which covered up, sooner or later will inevitably arise, and when the closure efforts continuously happen, will cause great conflict explosion. Based on this it is necessary to establish the channels that serve the discussion of conflict resolution (Nugrohadi & Haryanto, 2011: 170-171). Repeating the narrative above, the conflict is defined as a social process between two or more people (can also group) where one party trying to get rid of the other party in a way make the other party defenseless. Many ways in which a person or group, to make the other party defenseless. In this case, oppression is one way to create another party that under controll to be helpless. In the view of that theory, society conflict dominated by groups or individuals that have a dominant power. With the dominant power, the ruling party oppress another group until becomes helpless.

Karl Marx is a philosopher and theorist figure who very prominent in the 19th century. Most of the results of his thinking is so influential on the thinking in the next century. Political struggle ideology called Marxism, include in every labor movement since the late 19th century and in the 20th century became the basis of the most of the liberation movement. The term of

Marxism is the designation for the standardization of the official teachings of Karl Marx, especially those spread by his friend named Marxist Karl Kautsky (1854-1958). No doubt that his masterpiece, ideas of Marx's has become a stimulus for the development of sociology, economics, philosophy, critical attitude, politics, and culture. The presence of his theories were never perceived as intellectual thought, but as Marx effort to improve the conditions of human life out of oppression and arbitrariness (Wirawan, 2012: 6). Switching from Marx, Ann E. cudd also write about how to explain oppression. In her writting, she stated, "Oppression is a normative concept that names a social injustice. Oppression is always wrong; one cannot coherently speak of justified oppression, though some forces that characteristically constitute oppression may, in some instances, be justifiable. Summarizing the definition: Oppression names an objective social phenomenon which is characterized by:

1. the harm condition: individuals are harmed by institutional practices (e.g., rules, laws, expectations, stereotypes, rituals, behavioral norms);
2. the group condition: individuals suffer harm in (1) because of their membership (or perceived membership) in a social group;
3. the privilege condition: there is another social group that benefits from the institutional practice in (1);
4. the coercion condition: there is unjustified coercion or force that brings about the harm." (Cudd, 2004: 3-4)

Five faces of oppression by Iris Marion Young that have been developed in the book *Oppression, privilage, & Resistance* give the differences types of oppression ; violence, exploitation, marginalization, powerlessness, and cultural imperialism.

1. Violence
Perhaps this can be the common example of oppression. In many countries live under such violence. All form of violence such sexual or perhaps crimes are common examples of violent oppression.
2. Exploitation
Exploitation uses capitalism to oppress. Karl Max said that capitalism made "have" and "have not" (do not have wealth). The "have not" exploited by the "haves" this can be make a class differences, keeping the distance between rich and poor.
3. Marginalization
This is the act of relegating a people to the lower social standing in society, or this study can called it as the process of preclusion or rejection. Marginalization perhaps it can be worse than exploitation because society

decided to not use or rejected that person even for labor. Commonly, people marginalized based on the race.

4. Powerlessness

The concepts of powerlessness are linked with Karl Max that said capitalism made "have" while other "have not". Some causes make somebody has powerlessness because they lack of decision to make power and used to get the disrespectfull treatment because of the lower status.

5. Cultural imperialism

Taking the culture of the rulling class and establishing it as a norm. So the people that has a power control another people in how they communicate.

In the book *Pengantar Sosiologi Dasar* explained about the types of conflict, the factors that influence and the impact from the conflict. Repeat from the previous explanation, the conflict is the act of a person to make the other party is defenseless. Oppression is one of the efforts in order to make the other person helpless from a conflict. In the book *Pengantar Sosiologi Dasar* written by Sofan Amri and Sudarmaji Lamiran mentioned page 172 to 173 of the kinds of conflict. It is mentioned, according to Dahrendorf, conflicts are basically divided into 4 types:

1. The conflict between two, or in social roles (intrapersonal), for example, between role of the family or profession (role conflict)
2. The conflict between social groups (between families, groups, or religious groups)
3. Conflict organized and unorganized groups (for example, the police against the masses)
4. Conflict between national units (for example, campaigns, civil war)

After mentioned the types of conflict, then the factors causing conflict can be caused by differences between individuals that include differences in the establishment and feelings, cultural background differences thus forming different personalities as a consequence, and the difference interests between individual and group. Then, the impact from a conflict, can be increasing of solidarity among members of the group in conflict with other groups, a rift between the warring factions, personality changes within the individual, for example, arises a sense of revenge, hatred, suspicion, etc. In addition, property damage until the loss of human lives and the dominance even a conquest one of the parties in the conflict, could be the arising consequences .

ANALYSIS

1. Depiction of Erik's Oppression

Gaston Leroux *the Phantom of the Opera* telling about how the people in Opera Paris faced the oppression of Erik. O'connor said that, he as a moral and political philosopher, want to make strong claim. He argue that the people have obligations to lessen and eliminate oppression. Oppression is bad, wrong, unjust, immoral, and etc. (O'connor,2002: 19). The concept of oppression, refers to the unjust use of power and privilege by one group to limiting the opportunities of another group (Hutchison,2010: 17). Without oppression no civilization, but the oppression it could be threaten civilization. They who as an object of violence and oppression, their rights taken away. It will be born what is called a state of war. In a state of war, humans do not have freedom anymore, their status as a slave who must follow their master. According to Locke, when their individual freedom was taken away (missing) then that individual does not longer have anything . Loss of freedom means losing everything. There is a theory, based on Karl Marx when he saw society in a continuous conflict between groups or social classes. In the view of this theory, social conflict dominated by groups or individuals that have a dominant power.

In this story, Erik has a dominant power, because Erik has a good ability, thus making him more powerful and able to control everything. Five faces of oppression by Iris Marion Young that have been developed in the book *Oppression, privilege, & Resistance* give the differences types of oppression; violence, exploitation, marginalization, powerlessness, and cultural imperialism. So from those characteristics, the people are able to mark an act which includes an oppression.

Arbitrary actions of someone extremely improper and is absolutely not good. The act of making a person must comply with a command without a voluntary basis, is a matter that violates human rights. Every human being have a freedom, free to act and free from oppression. But what happened this time is, someone puts another person under his control without the voluntary from the person who under the controlled.

"M. Poligny went to his desk and returned with a copy of the memorandum-book. The memorandum-book begins with the well-known words saying that 'the management of the Opera shall give to the performance of the National Academy of Music the splendor that becomes the first lyric stage in France' and ends with Clause 98. (p.41)

Erik oppression succesfully lead him acquiring to what he wants. All he wants must be reached and the

people do not allowed to refuse. Erik gives a memorandum to the manager of the Opera of Paris. Memorandum is kind of reminder, a short note designating something to be remembered, especially something to be done or acted upon in the future. Erik gives memorandum contains various commands. Begin with the well known words saying that the management of the Opera shall give the performance of the National Academy of Music.

It is very hard to live in someone's pressure. Living in pressure can make a person very confused and frustrated. Erik creates his own rules without the agreement with the management of Paris Opera. If someone who oppress was realized, he would understand that the actions he did has a very big impact for someone.

“Richard added that he now understood why MM. Debienne and Poligny were retiring from the management of the National Academy of Music. Business was impossible with so unreasonable a ghost.” (p.43)

The manager did not believe and just be silent. Both of these new managers have understood why the previous manager, Debienne and Poligny, chose to pension from the post of director of the National Academy of Music. Definitely a very difficult task to manage the building while addressing the demands of the phantom who impossible to be fulfilled. Very hard to get 240,000 francs easily. How many losses to be borne if not selling tickets for the box number 5 which should be provided for the phantom. It does not make sense, therefore the previous managers could not run this business to let the phantom regulate and oppress arbitrarily. So they decide to pension. There is no other way in dealing with Erik's oppression, other than pension for the previous manager.

“IF YOU WISH TO LIVE IN PEACE, YOU MUST NOT BEGIN BY TAKING AWAY MY PRIVATE BOX. Believe me to be, dear Mr. Manager, without prejudice to these little observations, Your Most Humble and Obedient Servant, OPERA GHOST.” (p.46)

Both of new manager tries to disobey. The manager tried to fight the oppression of the phantom. One day the manager sells tickets for box number 5. The next day, the manager received a letter marked with the words "private" does not take a long time to think. Instantly recognizable characteristics of the red ink writing. In general, the contents of the letter contains strong protests from the phantom. He reminding terms and conditions have been written in the memorandum.

The phantom consider the action of a manager in selling tickets to the box number 5 as the disrespect thing. The phantom reminding the management, if the conditions wants to improve, never chase away the phantom from his private box. By oppressing others, the phantom always ensure that each desire must to be fulfilled.

“On the Saturday morning, on reaching their office, the joint managers found a letter from O. G. worded in these terms:

MY DEAR MANAGERS:

So it is to be war between us? If you still care for peace, here is my ultimatum. It consists of the four following conditions:

1. You must give me back my private box; and I wish it to be at my free disposal from henceforward.
2. The part of Margarita shall be sung this evening by Christine Daae. Never mind about Carlotta; she will be ill.
3. I absolutely insist upon the good and loyal services of Mme. Girya, my box-keeper, whom you will reinstate in her functions forthwith.
4. Let me know by a letter handed to Mme. Girya, who will see that it reaches me, that you accept, as your predecessors did, the conditions in my memorandum-book relating to my monthly allowance. I will inform you later how you are to pay it to me. If you refuse, you will give FAUST to-night in a house with a curse upon it. Take my advice and be warned in time. O. G.” (p.86)

It is natural for a person who under the oppression of someone trying to fight. Never give up with one effort, they try another way back. But one day, at the office of the manager found two copies of a letter from the phantom opera. There are many points that he wrote in the letter, such as he reminding once again that the box number 5 should be reserved for the phantom. The phantom want to use was to his own box from this day on, now, and forever. Second, the role of marguerite should be delivered this evening by Christine Daae, others may not, especially Carlotta. Third, Madame Girya asked to be reassigned. The phantom only want the best service back from his box keeper before. Then, the phantom said, he waiting for an answer from the manager who had received this letter. The letter should be given to Madame Girya that will deliver directly to him. The manager is required to accept all the terms that have been written in the memorandum. Related the agreements monthly payments should them paid to the

phantom and the phantom will give the instructions on how the money is given to the phantom soon. Then the phantom warned, if the manager violating again, it means that the show which will be held this evening will be a catastrophe in this building. That's how the phantom oppressing the manager to fulfill his wishes. The manager has warned, no longer are allowed to violating.

2. The Factors Of Erik Oppression

Oppression is an unpleasant thing that often happens among communities. Many things underlie such oppression. A people who as an object of violence and oppression, their rights taken away. It will be born what is called a state of war. Repeating the narrative above, the conflict is defined as a social process between two or more people (can also group) where one party trying to get rid of the other party in a way make the other party defenseless. Many ways in which a person or group, to make the other party defenseless. In this case, oppression is one way to create another party that under controll to be helpless. The factors causing conflict can be caused by differences between individuals that include differences in the establishment and feelings, cultural background differences thus forming different personalities as a consequence, and the difference interests between individual and group. Conflict is motivated by differences characteristics of the individual. Such differences of physical characteristics, intelligence, knowledge, customs, etc. (Nugrohadi & Haryanto, 2011: 16).

Erik as the phantom of the opera was really existed. The people surround him sometimes do not realize about his existed. He show his existed with oppressed the people surround him, he has long been lived in opera, so he felt have dominant power over the opera house, in addition he also has great skills, and therefore have the power to oppress.

The factors that contribute to the maintenance of oppression:

1. the superior power of the dominant group;
2. the social production of meaning in the service of legitimating oppression;
3. the self-fulfilling prophecies arising from oppression; and
4. the distorted relationship between the oppressed and the oppressor.

The existance of the power always lead the superior power become strong in oppressing the inferior. Erik knows well about the opera, he can easily controls the people with his power. Another factor that helped him

spread the oppression is the lack of supervision. Many victims feel that they do not have a place to ask for help. But other than he has a great ability to rule, there are other factors that cause Erik oppressing other people.

Sometimes a deep pain can blind someone. Pain caused eliminated from the society so that the freedom to socialize also be limited. Humans are created as social beings, it is proper that socializing becomes the main thing. Not all of God's creatures have a beautiful face, some are born with an ugly face, but it does not mean anything. There is no logic reason for someone to be avoided because the person has an ugly face. Ugly face is not always in line with the attitude. It could be actually that people are not as bad as his face. But the people at that time, could not accept this fact. Different with today which better able to appreciate the differences. Is something unusual for someone to have a different face at the time. Civilization which is still conventional, the society do not think modern, it is still something uncommon. Society at that time even include that person in the circus as a spectacle. If think about, is not a human thing if a man who only has the distinction should be made the object of public exploitation. It is sometimes greatly affect a person psychologically, so that people become vindictive and hate the society.

“His horrible, unparalleled and repulsive ugliness put him without the pale of humanity; and it often seemed to me that, for this reason, he no longer believed that he had any duty toward the human race.” (p.269)

His horrible apparently it is very typical, disgusting, and scary, eliminated him from the society so that his freedom to socialize also be limited. Erik carrying great suffering during his life. Erik also carrying so deeply pain during his life. Ugly face carrying him to misfortune. Erik seemed not to have the opportunity to join the society in general because of his face. Actually, the ugly face is not a reason for someone to get rid from society. Every human should have the same rights. Receive the same treatment also deservedly obtained by Erik. However, the public thought still conventional. If any different things in general will be considered odd and should be avoided. In this case, Erik is the object of discrimination from society. Rejection from the human race towards him which began when he was a child because of his ugly face, which makes Erick do oppression towards others, in this case, people in the Paris Opera. For that reason, Erik no longer believed that he had any duty toward the human race. So he feels free to oppressing the human race, because he had already hurt on human treatment against him during his life.

Love is a things that are needed for every living creature. It can make a person more alive. Love can come from anywhere. Love from the closest people will greatly affect. With love, hard heart could turn soft, and otherwise. For a child, a love from the mother is primary. From his parents, the child learns something as a preparation in his life. So what happens if a person live without love.

“Oh, how good it is, daroga, to kiss somebody on the forehead!... You can't tell!... But I! I!... My mother, daroga, my poor, unhappy mother would never ...let me kiss her.... She used to run away...and throw me my mask! ...Nor any other woman...ever, ever!... Ah, you can understand, my happiness was so great, I cried. And I fell at her feet, crying ...and I kissed her feet...her little feet...crying.” (p.333)

Erik during his life never felt love. Sincere love even from the closest people he has never been tasted. Poor Erik, his ugly face is also equal to his unfortunate fate. Erik missed the affection from his mother. Since childhood, Erik never noticed by his mother, his mother seems did not accept Erik as his son, because of his face. When Erik approached her mother, her mother forbade it, his mother would never let him kiss her, she used to run away and even asked Erik to wear his mask back, because his mother was disgusted with his ugly face. Even his own mother did not love Erik. It is normal, Erik thought that no one human who will love him. Since he met Christine, a new opera singer. Only Christine, who seemed to make Erik feel meaningful. Christine is considered Erik as an angel of music who always guided her. Only Christine who seemed to love Erik. Christine allows Erik to kiss her, something very precious for Erik. Erik's happiness was so great. He cried and felt at her feet, crying and kissed her feet. It was an incredible happiness for poor Erik. He was happy all the time with Christine, he just realizes and understands the meaning of love. During this time he grew into a man without love. He never did get affection. That's what caused, all this time Erik became a cruel person without compassion.

Marginalized by society can caused very large impact for human being. Humans as social beings, is natural for be able to socialize with the society. But in this case, a person has a condition that is different from the other, which eventually limited him for be able to freely socialize. Even society prefer to avoid and hostile. At that time people did not thinking modern, so that a physical defect in person can be a thing that is not common. In the end, if someone is able to forgive, he will be able to receive all treatments who directed at him ago

with sincerity, but if the person is not able to accept, he might have a grudge to others.

“Thinking himself without the pale of humanity, he was restrained by no scruples and he employed his extraordinary gifts of dexterity and imagination, which he had received by way of compensation for his extraordinary ugliness, to prey upon his fellow-men.” (pp.343-344).

Not an easy thing to forgive, someone must be wise enough for be able to accept and forgive. Erik has grown into someone who cruelly without mercy of humanity. He did not feel bound by any moral norm of society. He put his imagination, as a retaliation against his defective conditions he experienced. Because of that factors Erik uses his talent to oppress the others. Erik was not indebted to the humans, because during his lifetime, he always gets unpleasant treatment from society. He is fed up with people who are always avoid him and did not love him, that makes Erik did arbitrary thing to the other, oppress people, because he has lost a sense of humanity.

Lose a sense of humanity in a person really very bad. How can a person grow and socialize well, if someone is already losing his humanity. In fact, this thing is quite important and influential in social life. Of course those people can not easily accepted by society, because these people grow to be someone who cruel and does not know any moral norm of society. That's what caused the person eliminated from the society. But due to various factors that trigger a person change and grow into a person without a sense of humanity.

“He was guilty of not a few horrors, for he seemed not to know the difference between good and evil. He took part calmly in a number of political assassinations.” (p.345)

There are many factors that lead a person for commit cruel acts and heartless. The people like to lose his humanity, it can not differentiate between good and bad. Erik seemed not to know the difference between good and evil. He took part in number of political assassinations when he was young. Erik during his life never felt love. Sincere love even from the closest people he has never been tasted. Poor Erik, his ugly face is also equal to his unfortunate fate. Erik missed the affection from his mother. Since childhood, Erik never noticed by his mother, his mother seems did not accept Erik as his son, because of his face. He did not feel bound by any moral norm of society. He put his imagination, as a retaliation against his defective conditions he experienced. Because of that factors Erik uses his talent to oppress the others. In addition, Eric has a lot of

expertise that makes him have a dominant power than the other. Erik has a good ability, thus making him more powerful and able to control everything. He uses his expertise to oppress and acted arbitrarily towards others. Finally, because of that several factors makes Erick oppress the other arbitrarily without mercy.

3.The Impact of Erik Oppression

There is someone who is obsessed with his own desire and he would do everything to make all his wishes come true. Everything he would do for the fulfillment of his every desire, even killing somebody. Erik has a great and many expertise, because of his power, Erik could do anything to fulfill his wishes.

But the announcement of the death of Joseph Buquet had served them as a brutal reminder that, whenever they had disregarded the ghost's wishes, some fantastic or disastrous event had brought them to a sense of their dependence. (p.40)

The death of Joseph Buquet is a kind of warning to people in Paris Opera. The death of Joseph Buquet had served them as a strong reminder, whenever they had disobey the phantom's wishes, some fantastic event happened. Previously manager explained that in opera paris applicable memorandum made unilaterally by the phantom. The phantom was confirmed if something does not go the way with his want, something bad will happen.

"Richard added that he now understood why MM. Debiegne and Poligny were retiring from the management of the National Academy of Music. Business was impossible with so unreasonable a ghost." (p.43)

Fulfillment of all his desires from the phantom sometimes unreasonable and difficult to do. Business will be very difficult to walk properly, if there is a more powerful power. This has an impact on the management of Paris Opera, they feel frustrated in facing the act of the phantom. In the end, the two previous manager decided to resign.

Everything his wants have to be fulfill and do not want to accept rejection. The phantom previously had given a memorandum to the management Paris Opera, which contain points of the phantom desire to be implemented by the management. Such as, the monthly payment that must be paid by the Paris Opera towards the phantom. 240,000 francs should be given to the phantom and should not be late. Many of the costs that must be borne by the management from the arbitrary action of the phantom. Very difficult indeed running a business under

the control of another person. So the impact is felt, the two previous managers, monsieur Debiegne and Poligny decided to resign from his position.

"On the Saturday morning, on reaching their office, the joint managers found a letter from O. G. worded in these terms:

MY DEAR MANAGERS:

So it is to be war between us? If you still care for peace, here is my ultimatum. It consists of the four following conditions:

1. You must give me back my private box; and I wish it to be at my free disposal from henceforward.
2. The part of Margarita shall be sung this evening by Christine Daae. Never mind about Carlotta; she will be ill.
3. I absolutely insist upon the good and loyal services of Mme. Giry, my box-keeper, whom you will reinstate in her functions forthwith.
4. Let me know by a letter handed to Mme. Giry, who will see that it reaches me, that you accept, as your predecessors did, the conditions in my memorandum-book relating to my monthly allowance.

I will inform you later how you are to pay it to me. If you refuse, you will give FAUST to-night in a house with a curse upon it. Take my advice and be warned in time. O. G." (p.86)

As has been described previously, Erik's wishes should always fulfilled. No one should be denied. It has been proved, from the terrible events of the chandelier. As much as possible people around Erik should survive with all the Erik's oppression. Likewise with Christine, she should return to Erik, she could not continue with Raoul, Christine did not want anything bad happen again, as an impact of the lack fulfillment of Erik's wishes.

"Do you doubt it still, Raoul?...Then know that each of my visits to Erik increased my horror of him; for each of those visits, instead of calming him, as I hoped, made him mad with love! And I am so frightened, so frightened!"(p.171)

The text above shows that, Christine was also really do not like this situations. She actually did not want to go back to Erik. Whenever she returned to Erik, it does not make Erik more calm, even Erik increasingly obsessed with Christine. In effect, Christine as a woman who Erik's loves, never feel calm with him, there is only fear.

"Oh, sir," said Raoul, becoming more and more impatient, "you seem to know about many things

that interest me; and yet I have no time to listen to you!"

"Once more, M. de Chagny, where are you going so fast?"

"Can not you guess? To Christine Daae's assistance. ..."

"Then, sir, stay here, for Christine Daae is here!"

"With Erik?"

"With Erik."

"How do you know?"

"I was at the performance and no one in the world but Erik could contrive an abduction like that!...Oh," he said, with a deep sigh, "I recognized the monster's touch!..." (pp.234-235)

Came at the moment, at the peak of all the Erik's conduct. In a show suddenly Christine disappeared mysteriously. This makes the entire people confused and afraid. Great impact felt by Christine's lover, Raoul. Raoul was very, very surprised. Then one day, Raoul met the Persian. Persian is the only person who knows very well about the phantom. At the time, of the evening performances, the Persian also be there to watch the event. From looking at it, the Persian already know that Christine had been kidnapped by Erik.

"Then Christine gave way to fear. She trembled lest Erik should discover where Raoul was hidden; she told us in a few hurried words that Erik had gone quite mad with love and that he had decided TO KILL EVERYBODY AND HIMSELF WITH EVERYBODY if she did not consent to become his wife. He had given her till eleven o'clock the next evening for reflection. It was the last respite. She must choose, as he said, between the wedding mass and the requiem. And Erik had then uttered a phrase which Christine did not quite understand: "Yes or no! If your answer is no, everybody will be dead AND BURIED!" (pp.285-286)

Christine was in big trouble. This time, Erik forcing Christine to marry him. Christine was given an unpleasant choice between should marry Erik or she decided to end her life. Erik oppression not only addressed to Christine, but the impact will be felt by everyone. At 11 pm have been a time of determination. At that hour, everyone will gather, yes or no, if the answer is "no" everybody will be dead and buried.

"The monster had given her until eleven o'clock in the evening. He had chosen his time well. There would be many people, many "members of the human race," up there, in the resplendent theater. What finer retinue could be expected for his funeral? He would go down to the tomb

escorted by the whitest shoulders in the world, decked with the richest jewels.

Eleven o'clock to-morrow evening!

We were all to be blown up in the middle of the performance... if Christine Daae said no!

Eleven o'clock to-morrow evening!...

And what else could Christine say but no?

Would she not prefer to espouse death itself rather than that living corpse? She did not know that on her acceptance or refusal depended the awful fate of many members of the human race!" (pp.315-316)

Erik had been reminding previously, that every Erik's wishes should fulfilled, no one could denied or something bad will happen. Once again, Erik also do the oppression to the women who he loves. He forced Christine to love him and marry him, but actually the cases is Christine love another men. Raoul. Yes or no, if "no" then everyone will be dead and buried, they were buried under the rubble of the building's Opera Paris. The Paris Opera will be a place of revenge on his rejected love. At 11 pm is the right choice, at that time the Opera House will be crowded by human race. 11 pm, if Christine Daae says no, then all will explode in the middle of ongoing performances. Very horrible impact that should be accepted by the human race.

CONCLUSION

In brief, Erik is very powerful over the the Paris Opera. He oppresses the people at the Paris Opera. Erik has several rules for the manager Opera Paris and the manager must be obey that rules, such the manager at the Paris Opera should be pay some money to the phantom. Erik also loves the singer at the Paris Opera named Christine. There are various factors and impacts that lead Erik do oppression. Before that, will be explained again about the oppression.

Erik as the phantom always oppressed people surround him by giving some rules for the people in Paris Opera. Oppression exists because someone was in conflict. Conflict is an act that seeks to make the other group is defenseless. Conflict can be motivated by the difference characteristics of the individual. Such differences in the physical characteristics, intelligence, knowledge, customs, etc. Erik was the great and smart person with so many expertise, he is a good musician, architect, magician, and etc. Then, with his expertise he can easily forced everybody to follow his wants.

The factor Erik did oppression, because he has a different individual characteristics. Differences characteristic in intelligence and expertise who Erik have, makes he has a dominant power and could oppress others. Then, another factor Erik oppresses the others

because he is feel not indebted to the human race, because during his lifetime, he always get unpleasant treatment from the society.

People in the Paris Opera feel depressed, over a series of events that occurred because the oppression of the phantom. Many of the victims, died from the incident. The phantom made them submissive by his power. Personality changes within the individual, for example, arises a sense of revenge, hatred, suspicion, depression, etc is always be the impact. In addition, property damage until the loss of human lives, could be the arising consequences of the oppression .

However, the understanding is very important in order to have an immediate settlement of the conflict. Oppression also can be overcome by generating a feeling of injustice. In the preceding, the study have suggested that the sense of injustice may be minimal in the oppressors, so with awaken a feeling of injustice, at least oppression can be minimized so that oppression is not repeated. However oppression can definitely lead to something that is not fair. Supervision and control themselves may be also avoid that action

REFERENCES

- Cudd, Ann E. 2005. How to Explain Oppression: Criteria of Adequacy for Normative Explanatory Theories *Philosophy of the Social Sciences March* 35
- Faruk. 2013. *Pengantar Sosiologi Sastra dari Strukturalisme Genetik sampai Post-Modernisme*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
- Hutchison, Elizabeth D. 2010. *Social Justice and Social Work*. Oxford University Press, Inc
- Leroux, Gaston. 1911. *The Phantom of the Opera*. French: Grosset & Dunlap
- Leroux, Gaston. 2013. *The Phantom of the Opera*. Translated by Noviatry. Jakarta: PT Elex Media Komputindo.
- Nugrohadhi, G Edwi., dan Dany Haryanto. 2011. *Pengantar Sosiologi Dasar*. Jakarta: PT Prestasi Pustakarya
- O'Connor, Peg. 2002. *Oppression and Responsibility: a Wittgensteinian approach to social practice and moral theory*. USA: The Pennsylvania State University Press
- Suhelmi, Ahmad. 2001. *Pemikiran Politik Barat*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- Wirawan, I.B. 2012. *Teori-Teori Sosial dalam Tiga Paradigma*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group
- Young, Iris. 2004. *Five faces of Oppression*. Lisa Heldke and Peg O'Connor (Eds). *Oppression, Privilege, & Resistance*. Boston: McGraw Hill

Internet Sources

- Deutsch, Morton. 2005. *Maintaining Oppression*. file:///E:/Maintaining%20Oppression%20%20Beyond%20Intractability.html. (accessed on april, 14 2015)
- Merriman, C D. 2009. *Biography of Gaston Leroux*. <http://www.online-literature.com/leroux/>. (accessed on november, 22 2014)
- Taylor, Steve. 2012. *Why Men Oppress Women: The Psychology of Men Domination*. <https://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/out-the-darkness/201208/why-men-oppress-women>. (accessed on april, 13 2015)