

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Sometimes, living in a social community makes people have to face reality that is different from people's principle. It is very necessary for people to live with others because as human being people are created not only as individual creatures but people have to live with others in a social environment, named social creatures. In a community people build relationship from the low level until the highest level of life. Moreover, people will set up rules and orders both written and unwritten which are known as ethics or moral, norms, and principles or standards.

People need ethics in order to avoid conflicts. Because, if people know better about ethics or moral, people are not so confused to judge whether something is right or wrong. Hornby (1974: 548) defines *moral as* something concerning *with principle of right or wrong*. Some people claim that ethics and morality are self – explanatory, if they are right there is nothing more to say. Morality is unusual word; it is not used very much. It is often distinguished from etiquette, law, and religion. Morality on the other hand has deeper insight of goodness or badness. It is judgment on the action that one does whether it is good or not. For the example is as follow. In a family, parents teach their children to help others who are in need. This is a moral

thing. Meanwhile, morality has a deeper insight, when the children help others who are in need, they do a good moral action, and i.e. why they help others. The rightness or the wrongness of the reason behind that children have done a good moral action by helping others, but the question then does the children have a good morality conscience inside them? It really depends on reason behind their action.

The other aspect of morality is society. To study ethics or moral values society does not have to study philosophy but they can also do it through literature. Actually, reading literature is an interesting activity. There are four branches of literature namely poetry, prose, fiction, drama or play and essays. Play, the literary works to which we give the collection name "Drama", is written not to be read in schoolbook but to be performed. A play is meant to be seen on stage, but it is equally through reading a play may afford advantages. One advantage is that it is better to know some masterpiece by reading them. In other words, a play is written to be acted, to be seen, to be felt by audience that carries play along with the audience.

Drama or play is not only a branch of literature. It is form of life. It tells about human life story through speeches and actions of the characters and presents its conflict. At present, there are many popular writers. One of the most popular writers is George Bernard Shaw. He was born on 26 July 1856 in Dublin, as the son of George Carr Shaw, Shaw's childhood was troubled. His father was a drunkard, which made his son a teetotaler. Shaw went to the Wesleyan Connexional School, then moved to a private school near Dalkey,

and then to Dublin's Central Model School, ending his formal education at the Dublin English Scientific and Commercial Day School. At the age of 15 he started to work as a junior clerk. In 1876 he went to London, joining his sister and mother. Shaw did not return to Ireland for nearly thirty years. Shaw began his literary career by writing music and theatre criticism, and novels, including the semi autobiography *Immaturity* without much success. In 1884 Shaw joined the Fabian Society, a middle-class social group and served on its executive committee from 1885 to 1911.

In 1895 Shaw became a drama critic for the *Saturday Review*. This article was later collected in *Our Theatre in the Nineties* (1932). Shaw also wrote music, art, and drama criticism for *Dramatic Review*, *Our Corner* (1885-1886), *The Pall Mall Gazette* (1885-1886), *The World* (1886-1894), and *The Star* (1888-1890) as 'Corno bi Basetto'. His music criticism has been collected in Shaw's *Music* (1891). *The Perfect Wagnerite* appeared in 1898 and *Caesar and Cleopatra* in 1901. He began his literary career as a novelist; as a fervent advocate of the new theatre of Ibsen (*The Quintessence of Ibsenism*, 1891) he decided to write plays in order to illustrate his criticism of the English stage. His earliest dramas were called appropriately *Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant* (1898). Among these, *Widower's Houses* and *Mrs. Warren's Profession* savagely attack social hypocrisy, while in plays such as *Arms and the Man* and *The Man of Destiny* the criticism is less fierce. Shaw's radical rationalism, his utter disregard of conventions, his keen dialectic interest and verbal wit often turn the stage into a forum of ideas, and nowhere

more openly than in the famous discourses on the Life Force, Don Juan in Hell, the third act of the dramatization of woman's love chase of man, *Man and Superman* (1903).

In *Major Barbara* (1905), one of Shaw's most successful discussion plays, the audience's attention is held by the power of the witty argumentation that man can achieve aesthetic salvation only through political activity, not as an individual. *The Doctor's Dilemma* (1906), facetiously classified as a tragedy by Shaw, is really a comedy the humor of which is directed at the medical profession. *Candida* (1898), with social attitudes toward sex relations as objects of his satire, and *Pygmalion* (1912), a witty study of phonetics as well as a clever treatment of middle-class morality and class distinction, proved some of Shaw's greatest successes on the stage. It is a combination of the dramatic, the comic, and the social corrective that gives Shaw's comedies their special flavor. Shaw's complete works appeared in thirty-six volumes between 1930 and 1950, the year of his death.

Man and Superman by George Bernard Shaw was written in 1903 as a four act drama, responding to those who had questioned Shaw as to why he had never written a play based on the Don Juan theme. *Man and Superman* opened at The Royal Court Theatre in London on 23 May 1905 without the performance of the 3rd Act. A part of the act, *Don Juan in Hell* (Act 3, Scene 2), was performed when the drama was staged on June 4, 1907 at the Royal Court. The play was not produced in its entirety until 1915 by the Travelling Repertory Company at the Lyceum Theatre, Edinburgh.

The long third act of the play is often cut. *Don Juan in Hell* consists of a philosophical debate between Don Juan (played by the same actor who plays Jack Tanner), and the Devil, with Dona Ana (Ann) and the Statue of Don Gonzalo, Ana's father (Roebuck Ramsden, an aged acquaintance of Tanner's and Ann's Guardian) looking on. *Don Juan in Hell* is often performed separately as a play in its own right, most famously in the 50's in a concert version with Charles Boyer as Don Juan, Charles Laughton as the Devil, Cedric Hardwicke as the Commander, and Agnes Moorehead as Dona Ana.

Man and Superman can be performed as a light comedy of manners. Shaw intended the drama to be something much deeper, as suggested by the title. The plot centers on John Tanner, author of "The Revolutionist's Handbook and Pocket Companion," which is published with the play as a 58-page appendix. Tanner is a confirmed bachelor despite the pursuits of Ann Whitefield and her persistent efforts to make him marry her. Ann is referred to as "the Life Force" and represents Shaw's view that in every culture, it is the women who force the men to marry them rather than the men who take the initiative.

Considering the above explanatory ideas, the writer turns to analyze the drama by using a sociological approach because of some consideration. The first reason because *Man and Superman* is an interesting. This drama interesting to be studied and also it can be seen from value of this drama. *Man*

and Superman by George Bernard Shaw is a remarkably long yet fascinating comedy. There is a touch social realism too.

The second reason of interest in *Man and Superman* is plot. The plots range from comedy to romantic. It is so complex because the characters give long speeches on their thoughts on capitalism, social reform, and male and female roles in courtship. It makes the writer be curious more deeply what will happen in the story.

The third reason is character. In *Man and Superman*, the main characters: the independent, rebellious bachelor, John Tanner and the attractive, intelligent, and scheming Ann Whitefield. So the writer uses Sociological perspective to analyze the drama.

The fourth reason is setting. The setting for George Bernard Shaw's *Man and Superman* play is Portland, Place, London. This drama is set in turn of the century England. During the late 19th century and early 20th century, George Bernard Shaw was an active member often using his dramatic works as a vessel by which he could communicate his political views. In the setting of *Man and Superman*, Shaw uses the metamorphosis of the protagonist as a metaphor for the type of social revolution sought by the Fabian Society.

The fifth reason is the theme. *Man and Superman* is considered as one of the best plays that has moral message. The author shows to humans to understand about the social life.

The last reason is style or language. The style or language used in *Man and Superman* is different with language used by many people in England in

the 19th century, Victorian era. By using this language, it makes the writer should understand the content of the drama. According to those reasons, the writer encourages herself to give a title: **MORALITY IN GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S *MAN AND SUPERMAN* DRAMA (1903): A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH.**

B. Literature Review

As long as the writer knows, there is no other researcher that has been conducted a study on the drama *Man and Superman* in Colleges of Surakarta Region.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the title and background of the study, the writer will focus on the analysis of how is the morality in *Man and Superman* drama. *Man and Superman* from the aspect of Sociological Approach by Swingewood's theories.

D. Limitation of the Study

To carry out the study, the writer needs to limit the study. It focuses on the analysis of morality in 19th century of England as reflected in George Bernard Shaw's *Man and Superman* from a Sociological Approach.

E. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem stated above, the writer purposes the objectives of the study as follows:

1. To analyze the drama based on its structural elements.
2. To analyze the drama based on the sociological perspective.

F. Benefits of the Study

The study is expected to give benefit as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research can contribute to the knowledge about literary study especially sociological approach toward the literary work.

2. Practical Benefit

This research gives a deep understanding for the writer herself about the drama, especially the *Man and Superman* from a Sociological Approach.

G. Research Method

The research method of this research paper is broken down into three aspects: (1) Object of the Study, (2) Type of the Data and Data Source, and (3) Technique of Data Collection.

1. Object of the Study

In literary work, there are many things that can be studied because a literary work is very wide to be described. In this research, the researcher will discuss about a drama as one of the literary products. The object of this research is drama entitled *Man and Superman*. The language in this drama is modern English. All the data in the *Man and Superman* drama are considered as the object of the study that focuses on the content of the play to find the standard morality in 19th century of England and George Bernard Shaw's ideas are reflected in the play *Man and Superman*.

2. Type of the Data and the Data Sources

The researcher here uses qualitative. This is a library research, which takes the source of the data from words and other writing. The writer divided the data source into two categories:

a. Primary Data Source

The primary data source is taken from *Man and Superman* drama

downloaded from <http://www2.hn.psu.edu/faculty/jmanis/jimspdf.htm>.

b. Secondary Data Source

Secondary data sources are some material related to the data required, such as writer biography, the data taken from official website, related theories, etc.

3. Technique of Data Collection

a. Observation

It is used to make the analysis by reading the script drama several times to get understanding about this drama.

b. Library Research

There are some procedures in library research:

- 1) The data are collected appropriately in each data categorization and taking them into notes of the important part in both primary and secondary data.
- 2) Classifying the selected materials and developing them into a good unity to support the topic of the play.
- 3) Analyzing the data of the research based on *Man and Superman* drama.
- 4) The data are collected from the books that relate to the topic.

c. Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis in this study is descriptive and hermeneutic. Descriptive means that the researcher interprets the text to analyze text and content relating to sociological condition. Specifically the analysis of the data is done by:

- 1) Analyzing the drama based on its structural elements.
- 2) Analyzing the sociological perspective of the main character.

While hermeneutic interprets the text to find out the intention of the author.

H. Paper Organization

This research organization of recognition of *Man and Superman* drama will be divided into six chapters. Chapter I is introduction which explains the background of the study, literature review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, research method, and paper organization. Chapter II is dealing with the underlying theory, it consists of the notion of sociological approach, major principles of sociological approach, structural elements of the drama, and theoretical application. Chapter III contains the social historical background of England society in Victorian Period. Chapter IV is structural analysis and discussion. Chapter V is sociological analysis of the drama. Finally, the writer concludes her research paper into conclusion and suggestion into Chapter VI.